THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1941 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 69

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

New Law Hearing Rush; Stark Testifies on Samoa; Somaliland Towns Taken

The World's Day—At a Glance
Feb. 15, 1941

New England: Bay State Hearings Pushed

Massachusetts' Republican-controlled Legislature plans to continue its high pressure legislative hearing schedule of 300 to 400 bills a week. [Details: Page 11.]

Boston's $7,000,000 Huntington Avenue subway is to open on schedule. [Special Huntington Avenue Subway news: Pages 14 and 15.]

Postponement of Rutland Railroad strike for at least 60 days is assured by President Roosevelt's intervention. [Details: Page 11.]

A new order, which America must shape for itself, independent of Naziism, will come from the present world revolution, speakers at the Harvard Business College Conference on Defense declared. [Details: Page 11.]

In Washington: Stark Tells About Samoa

Admiral Harold R. Stark, the Navy's Chief of Operations, was called before the House Naval Affairs Committee today to discuss in closed session proposed defense works on the Pacific Island of Samoa.

The deadline for certain types of organizations to register with the Justice Department under the Voorhis Act passed last midnight without a single registration having been received.

The Senate ratified a revision of a treaty with the Dominican Republic by which the President will cease to appoint the Collector of Customs there.

The War Department started surveys for additional camps and cantonments with a view of expanding the Army to more than 3,000,000 men in case of an emergency, military authorities said.

A bill increasing the national debt limit to $65,000,000,000 was passed by the Senate by a voice vote. It now goes back to the House. [Details: Financial Page.]

In Africa: British Push On in Somaliland

British Imperial troops have advanced 130 miles into Italian Somaliland from Kenya, military sources indicated in announcing the fall of the Fascist towns of Afmadu and Bulo Erillo.

Ethiopian Army sources said Haile Selassie had just completed a week's tour of his country's highlands. In one of his "temporary palaces"—a mountain cave—a military consultation discussed British advances in Eritrea.

British sources in Bengasi reported that a British Hussar regiment had advanced into Tripolitania, the westernmost Libyan Province—without meeting serious opposition—and captured a native camel corps.

Chisimaio, important port on the Indian Ocean in Italian Somaliland, has been taken by South African forces, driving from Kenya.

In the Americas: Uruguay Closes Nazi Schools

Montevideo, Uruguay (AP)—The Government closed three private German schools in the Department of Paysandu on the grounds their teachings were contrary to official school programs and had Nazi political tinges.

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—President Avila Camacho submitted to the special session of Congress a bill which would re-open Mexico's rich oil resources to private exploitation and apparently clear the way for resumption of operations here by the United States, British and Dutch companies expropriated by former President Cardenas in 1938.

Greco-Italian Front: Italian Lines Broken

Greek warriors, charging behind a prolonged artillery barrage, have cracked Italian defense lines at many points along the Albanian battlefront, Greek dispatches reported today. A military communiqué described the fighting as "successful local operations."

Italian High Command declared Fascist forces had beaten back Greek attacks on the Albanian front. Two "enemy" planes were reported shot down by the Italians in the Aegean Feb. 12 and 13.

Far East: Missionaries Make Peace Plea

Appeal to fellow Christians in America to exert themselves anew to preserve unbroken the 80 years of peace between Japan and the United States was sent from Tokyo by 185 missionaries in a message to the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Japanese correspondents at Saigon, French Indo-China, declared Japanese warships were patrolling the entire French Indo-China coast and also the Thailand (Siam) shore as far west as Bangkok.

Japan's House of Peers approved a general budget which, with pending supplements would total ¥3,076,237,625. The budget includes about $1,170,000,000 for the "China affair" from April 1, to Jan. 31, 1942.

Japanese residents in North and South America were advised today by the Cabinet Information Bureau not to be disturbed by "irresponsible and sensational reports" of increasing tension between Japan and the United States.

National: Bridges Arrested, Out on Bond

San Francisco (AP)—Harry Bridges was arrested on a Justice Department warrant charging him with having been a member of an organization advocating violent overthrow of the United States Government. He was cited to appear March 31 for his second deportation hearing and was released on $3,000 cash bond.

Air and Sea: Bombings on Lesser Scale

Air warfare was resumed over Britain and Germany, but not in scope approaching previous raids.

Nazi planes attempted a fire raid over London, but were beaten off by night fighters, and the "all clear" sounded at 11 p. m. Fire watchers quickly snuffed incendiary bombs.

The RAF bombed oil installations at Gelsenkirchen and the inland port of Duisborg-Ruhrort in raids on western Germany.

Air Ministry reported that British fliers have been laying mines along the German and occupied coasts "night after night."

British naval losses since the war's start total 12,346, including 3,523 fatalities, 2,669 wounded, 6,040 missing, and 114 taken prisoner, the Admiralty announced.

In Europe: Jewish Students Restricted

Netherlands universities must restrict the number of Jewish students under an order issued by the German Reich's Commissioner. The proportion of Jews was not disclosed.

Fine of $50,000 on the coal mining community of Heerlen, the Netherlands, has been imposed as the result of anti-German demonstrations on the anniversary of Princess Beatrix.

The Christian Science Monitor Index
Saturday, Feb. 15, 1941

Boston and New England News	11-12-13	The Week in Focus	2
Chess	8	Weather	11
Daily Features Page	21		
Editorials	22	**Weekly Magazine Section**	
Education Page	7	A Nosegay Chosen From the Flowers of the States	8-9
Entertainment Timetable	13	A Washington Looks at a King	6
Financial Pages	16-17-18	Books and Features	10-15
Movie Guide	21	Congress in Crisis	3
News of Art, Music, and Theater	9	Fleet Street Under Fire	2
Radio Timetable	12	Four Strong Men of Turkey	5
Special Huntington Avenue Subway Pages	14-15	Ingrid Bergman: Her Heart's in Her Work	4
Sports Page	8	Rescuing America's Child Refugees	7
The Home Forum	10		
Illimitable Income [With Dutch Translation]	4		

Liquor Reform Move Launched For Maryland

State dry leaders back some portions of bill but oppose provision for longer hours.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 15—Sweeping changes in the system of administering liquor laws in Maryland are proposed in a bill submitted to the General Assembly this week under the sponsorship of the Maryland Alcoholic Beverage Study Committee, Inc.

Many of the provisons in the proposed law have been approved "in principle" by George W. Crabbe, Superintendent of the Maryland Anti-Saloon League. Mr. Crabbe said he particularly favored a provision which would require that appeals from local liquor boards be heard by the courts of the various communities instead of being reviewed by a branch of the State Comptroller's office. He was, however, decidedly opposed to a provision which would extend the hours in which places licensed to sell liquor could remain open on New Year's Eve.

The proposed law, as submitted by the Alcoholic Beverage Study Committee, would establish separate liquor boards for each of the 23 counties of Maryland and for Baltimore, all board members to be appointed by the Governor. In addition, the Governor would appoint a State Liquor Commissioner to supervise the activities of each of the boards.

Marked Differences

Administration of liquor laws in the various counties shows decided differences today. Some counties operate county-owned liquor stores, with private vendors barred; others permit sale of liquor in drug stores, but bar taverns or so-called cocktail lounges; others permit sale of liquor with few restrictions except certain limitation of hours.

The proposed new legislation would undertake to repeal all local laws relating to liquor, would consolidate their provisions under one State-wide act and would make uniform throughout the State methods of enforcing liquor regulations. It also would abolish the setup under which a licensee must appeal from decisions of his local board to a bureau subordinate to the State Comptroller's office.

Mr. Crabbe said, however, he particularly opposed a suggestion by the Alcoholic Beverage Study Committee that liquor should be sold 24 hours a day during certain seasons at such summer resorts as Ocean City, Solomons Island, North Beach and Chesapeake Beach.

Opposition Seen

"I know the people of Worcester County, in which Ocean City is located," Mr. Crabbe said, "and it is my opinion that they would bitterly oppose such a provision. I believe the people of the county should be permitted to vote on such a proposition.

"I favor the general principle of having all liquor boards, both in the counties and in the city, appointed by the Governor, who, therefore, would be solely responsible in the end for enforcement of the liquor laws in the State.

"It also is good law and policy to have appeals taken from liquor boards to the local courts.

"I would certainly oppose any provision or any part of a bill that would extend the hours for opening licensed places at any time."

Britain Alters Its Landscape To Fool Nazi Fliers

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Britain is scrambling its topography in efforts to confuse Nazi aerial navigators.

Harvey Klemmer, attaché at the American Embassy in London, said today that he knew of one instance where the course of a stream was changed to foil fliers. Small lakes have been drained.

England's defense measures, he said, have changed the landscape more than has the Nazi assault. In southern and southeastern England many ancient oaks are being felled to give gunners a clear field of action.

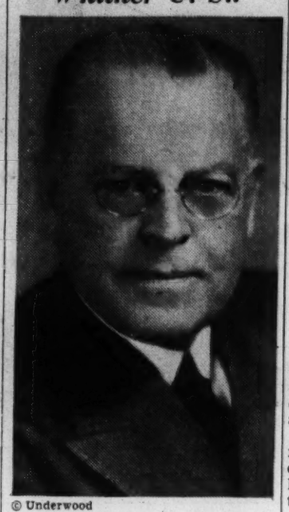
He said 2,000 Canadian lumberjacks are cutting down trees for lumber for use in Britain's war effort. Some tank-trap ditches extend entirely across the country; and concrete block traps six feet square dot old estates.

Mr. Klemmer, who is on leave from his post as assistant to the Commissioner of the United States Maritime Commission, has written a book, "They'll Never Quit," to be published next week by Wilfred Funk, Inc., and expressing his personal views.

"I talked to thousands of Englishmen and never found one who thought England should ever give up," he said, "and I never met one Englishman who thought England could be invaded.

"Hitler would have to have something infinitely worse than he has shown so far to dent their courage and resistance."

Whither U. S.?



© Underwood

Senator Warren R. Austin
Asks America and Britain to define peace aims.

Mayor Tobin To Drive Last Subway Spike

At approximately 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will drive the last spike linking the subway tracks with those on the surface, thus officially completing Boston's $7,000,000 Huntington Avenue subway project.

The ceremony will occur at the Opera Place entrance to the subway, after which the Mayor and a group of about 100 City and railway officials and other dignitaries will ride through the new tube on special cars. Public service is scheduled to begin at 3 p. m.

Only in the event of heavy snow will the opening be delayed, Elevated officials announced. Under such conditions, they explained, it would be impossible to remove 240 steel beams that roof over the incline leading into the subway at the Opera House. Removal of the beams will start at 8 p. m. tonight when through service on the Huntington Avenue line will be discontinued. Busses, it was announced, will carry passengers around the switch-over section.

Present at the official opening will be City officials, members of the City Council, representatives of the Back Bay Association, the Huntington Avenue Improvement Association, the Massachusetts Avenue Improvement Association, and trustees and directors of the Boston Elevated Railway.

Accompanying the Mayor on the first car to pass through the tube will be Edward Dana, General Manager of the Elevated; Transit commissioners Daniel McGillicuddy and Daniel O'Connell, Wilbur Davis, Chief Engineer of the Transit Commission, and Denis W. Delaney, State Work Projects Administration Administrator.

Special articles on subway: Pages 14 and 15.

Leaders Seek To Define U. S. Role in Peace

Senator Austin starts debate with inquiry on nations' aims for world after war.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—If the United States is going to help Britain win the war, is the United States going to join with Britain in shaping the peace?

That is the biggest issue confronting the American people today and in the wake of the lend-lease bill it is beginning to come to the forefront of Washington discussion.

The most significant speech delivered from the floor of the Senate this week concerned, not America's role in the present war, but America's role in the future peace and looked forward to an Anglo-American unity "which would establish something new in the world, a new and different sanction for peace hereafter."

The speech was delivered by Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, the assistant Republican leader, and undoubtedly marked the beginning of a mounting and momentous debate concerning the shape of things to come after the war and what part the United States will play in the shaping.

Peace Aims Sought

Senator Austin, for himself, had no doubt whatsoever that America should prepare to exercise a positive and responsible influence when the time comes to gather around the peace table and he felt it was important that both the United States and Great Britain begin to formulate their peace aims.

President Roosevelt had this role in mind when, in his message to Congress of Jan. 6, he offered the "four essential freedoms" on which peace ultimately must be founded, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear. The President saw such a peace attainable in "our time."

Wendell L. Willkie had this role in mind when he testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that if the United States enables Britain to prevail, the United States will have both the right and the influence to determine decisively the kind of peace that shall follow.

Will America be ready and willing to exercise that influence, to share in that responsibility?

No one can yet discern the answer to that question but it is to prepare the Nation to make that decision that this discussion already is assuming large proportions.

Called "Historic"

After he had listened to Senator Austin begin, with that humility and honesty of purpose which marks all of his utterances, the search for the answer to this question in a brief address of a few hundred words, Senator Claude

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Terms for Yugoslavia? Britain's 'New Strategy'; Conant on London Trip

World War procedure gives way to new tack with campaign aimed at weakest points.

By Argus
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As Axis moves in Spain and the Balkans appear to herald the opening of a new campaign, signs begin to multiply that Great Britain is preparing to conduct the struggle on entirely different lines from those adopted in the last war.

That is why any estimate of the outcome at this stage is highly uncertain and why we have at one and the same time Colonel Lindbergh giving the United States Foreign Relations committees technical reasons for Britain's expected downfall, while Wendell L. Willkie furnishes well-authenticated information indicating probable British victory.

The mass of technical information available is of little help to the average reader, but the new trend of Britain's strategy at least is comprehensible to all and may go some way to explain why, with France, Belgium, Russia, Italy and other former allies lost and Germany controlling practically the whole continent, Britain still has some points in its favor—points that she did not previously possess.

The very completeness of the German victories in the first half of last year has enabled Mr. Churchill to discard a line of strategy which Britain followed during most of the campaigns between 1914 and 1918 and which its leaders clung to tenaciously up to the moment when Mr. Churchill took over the Government.

German occupation of France took away Britain's chief ally, but it also took away one of the most pernicious sources of defeat—the West Front theory.

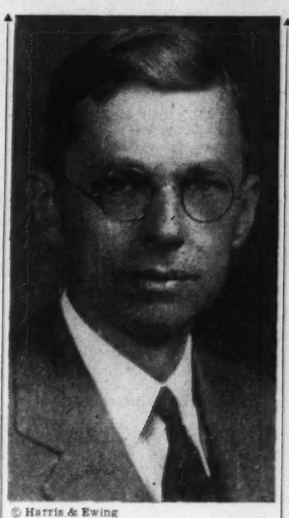
Scope of Dunkirk

What Mr. Churchill—and Mr. Lloyd George before him—had been struggling to get rid of for nearly a quarter of a century was effectively liquidated for all present purposes at historic Dunkirk. With the disappearance of the West Front myth, Britain becomes united in its strategic outlook, and while the loss of France and the Low Countries is a heavy price to pay, the new unity is an immense asset and likely to take effect in surprising ways during the coming campaign.

This West Front theory—the "billy-goat tactics," as Mr. Lloyd George termed it, "butting away one's strength against unbreakable walls"—was built around the postulate that the war could only be won by defeating Germany in the west and that armed strength should not be frittered away by sending it to other subsidiary fronts.

Strongly advocated by Joffre,

Continued on Page 6, Column 6



© Harris & Ewing

Dr. James B. Conant
Dispatched by President Roosevelt on mission to Britain.

Conant Heads Research Unit Sent to London

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt dispatched Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, to England today as head of a special new mission charged with expediting directly to Washington "recent scientific information of importance to national defense."

Other natural scientists will receive assignments "from time to time," the White House announced.

Dr. Conant, a research chemist, was scheduled to leave New York today for Lisbon on the first leg of his journey, accompanied by Frederick L. Hovde, assistant to the President of the University of Rochester, and by Carroll L. Wilson, special liaison officer of the National Defense Research Committee.

The Harvard President, who testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Feb. 11 in support of the Administration's British aid bill, thus joined the growing group of prominent American visitors to the beleaguered British Isles.

During the World War Dr. Conant was a member of the division of chemistry, and served with the Bureau of Chemistry and Bureau of Mines upon America's entry into the World War.

In August, 1918, he was commissioned a Major in the Chemical Warfare Service and was transferred to Cleveland to establish and take charge of a production unit for the Chemical Warfare Service. He was in charge of the research development of poison gas.

Dr. Conant went back to Harvard after war to become Professor of Chemistry, and was elected President in 1933. In 1925 he spent eight months in Germany studying research methods.

Hopkins On Way Home

Among these Harry L. Hopkins, whom the President sent as his personal envoy to London pending appointment of an Ambassador, was homeward bound today. He stopped overnight at San Juan, Puerto Rico, where he was flown from Trinidad by a Navy plane when unfavorable weather delayed Pan American's Yankee Clipper.

Mr. Hopkins' return apparently signalized the departure for London within a few days of John W. Winant, whom the President recently named Ambassador. The appointment received Senate confirmation this week. Mr. Hopkins said at San Juan that he wanted to confer with Mr. Winant before the new Envoy leaves.

Dr. Conant and Mr. Wilson, the White House said in a statement, will remain in England about a month and Mr. Hovde will stay there as permanent secretary.

Member of Defense Unit

In this capacity he will represent the Research Committee and be in a position to facilitate the work of the successive scientific groups visiting England.

The Harvard President is a member of the Administration's National Defense Research Committee and one of his associates in that agency, commenting on the significance of the London assignment, said that heretofore information on the latest military devices had been exchanged indirectly by Britain and the United States through Canada.

"This will be the first time it will have been handled directly," he said.

The White House statement said that "first-hand observation of recent English scientific research and experience is important for the prosecution of America's program of research on problems of national defense."

Belgrade's Premier and Foreign Minister pay visit to Berchtesgaden concerning policy.

Yugoslavia was under increased pressure to take part in Germany's "military order" as Premier Cvetkovitch and his Foreign Minister returned to Belgrade, reportedly with "terms" proposed at Berchtesgaden. [Details: Page 1.]

Even as Anglo-American cooperation increased its tempo reports of the formation of "free Italian" and "free Rumanian" committees in Britain, of anti-Fascist committees in the United States revealed the fissures developing among the peoples of Axis-dominated countries. [Details: Page 6.]

Further evidence of the community of interests of the United States and Britain in today's world revolution was the dispatch today by President Roosevelt of President Conant of Harvard University to England as head of a special mission to collect scientific information of importance to national defense. [Details: Page 1.]

Administration leaders in Washington today predicted quick passage by the Senate of the lend-lease bill without vital changes despite a last stand fight of the Opposition led by Senators Hiram W. Johnson (R) of California and Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, the outspoken objection of Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, to further transfer of American warships to Britain. [Details: Page 6.]

In informal debate on the measure in the Senate, Warren R. Austin of Vermont revealed the mounting concern of Americans with postwar conditions, with the part America should and will play in their shaping. [Details: Page 1.]

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 15 (AP)—Yugoslavia's Premier and Foreign Minister arrived at noon today from Germany, where they held a three-hour conference with Adolf Hitler yesterday, and went immediately to report to Prince Paul, the Regent.

Both Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch and Foreign Minister Alexander Cincar-Markovitch refused a statement, but sources close to the Premier earlier had indicated that Yugoslavia probably would adopt a course more in accord with German wishes.

From the station the two statesmen drove directly to the Palace, where they lunched with Prince Paul.

Diplomats who requested appointments with the Premier were told he would be unable to receive them before "sometime next week."

Conferred at Berchtesgarden

The two Yugoslav statesmen talked with Reichsführer Hitler and the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, for three hours yesterday at Berchtesgaden, and informed quarters here said they were believed to have been given terms designed to keep Yugoslavia out of war but probably calling for active participation in the Nazis' "new order" for Europe.

[In Berlin authorized commentators said that German-Yugoslav relations were "most cordial" after the conversations of yesterday.]

The Regency Council, an informant said, will meet in a few days to discuss these terms and formulate Yugoslavia's answer. The exact content of the terms is not known.

A communiqué giving the Nation its first knowledge that the Premier and Foreign Minister were in Germany said merely that "conversations concerning questions of

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Bulgarian Police Restore Passport Of Col. Donovan

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 15 (AP)—Political police returned to the United States Minister, George H. Earle, today Col. William J. Donovan's lost diplomatic passport.

The passport, money, and letters all were included in a pocketbook which an announcement by Mr. Earle said was "found wrapped in an old newspaper and brought to the lost property office."

Police were reported to be continuing their investigation of the incident, which began Jan. 22 when Colonel Donovan, on a secret mission, announced the loss of his passport just as he was about to leave for Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

The loss was reported just after Colonel Donovan's visit to the Palace of King Boris and the Palace was searched in vain.

Intimate Message from Washington

They're Not Waving Any Flags About It, but the Administration Is More Cheery About Britain's Chances, and of U. S. Production

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

The days are growing warmer and brighter here in Washington. Whether this has anything to do with it we don't know, but it has become quite apparent during the past few weeks that the Administration is increasingly optimistic both over British chances of winning the war and over the progress being made at home in national rearmament.

Please don't misunderstand. This optimism is still very restrained and has been kept pretty well under cover during discussion of the lend-lease bill. There is no thought that either the United States or Great Britain is out of the woods—or anywhere near it. Perhaps one can say that officials here are at last beginning to feel that the path through these woods of unpreparedness and past defeats is growing broader and that a final Anglo-American victory is in prospect if dogged perseverance and high inspiration can carry the democracies through the next few months.

This upswing of confidence is being fed by a number of sources, among them the continued Anglo-Greek victories, the recent lapse in submarine sinkings, the increased production of aircraft and other material of war in the United States and, not least of all, the quiet confidence expressed in the latest address of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, whose blunt truths in the past strengthen his statements of today.

Increase in Plane Production

Of the four factors given above, the only one that can be discussed at length from Washington is the steadily deepening flow of American war equipment, particularly aircraft. After the bitter disappointments of last fall, when previously grandiose predictions as to plane production had fallen through, today's undeniable upswing in production is doubly heartening.

Although no official announcement as to the number of warplanes produced during January has yet been released by the Office of Production Management, it is already known that the figure was not far from 1,000. Not only is this figure considerably ahead of what was expected on the basis of the revised estimates of last fall, but it also shows a very decided jump over the 799 produced during December. December's total was, in turn, approximately 100 more than that for November.

Nor does the story end there. During the past week confidence has been expressed by a number of persons most intimately connected with the production and procurement of aircraft that this rise will not only continue but will be accelerated during the months to come.

Not hesitating an instant when asked to assume the role of a prophet, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson recently predicted with the utmost confidence that America would soon see an enormous increase in airplane output.

Backed Up by Knox

He was seconded in this by his colleague, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, who said this week that plane deliveries to the Navy were now ahead of schedule and predicted that the rate of delivery would increase strikingly within a short time.

There is, moreover, accumulating evidence that American aircraft is just about equal, if not entirely so, to any now being built. The Italian Government has cited the fact that considerable American equipment is being used by the British in North Africa, while the British themselves have declared that much of American plane deliveries up to the first of this year went to the Near Eastern command.

Then there is the recent report from Britain of a trial between an American Curtiss P-40 pursuit plane and the famous British Hurricane fighter, in which the former is said, and by the pilot of the Hurricane himself, to have outstripped the latter. The P-40 is a standard United States air force fighter and is now being produced in quantity at the Curtiss-Wright plant in Buffalo.

Passage in the House of the lend-lease measure and the prospect of quick Senate action, with the bill left substantially as desired by the Administration, is a further cause of optimism here. This has been reflected by both President Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie, with the former reputedly telling a friend that "I am an optimistic man. I'll bet it will be over within a year."

Mr. Willkie, who is generally recognized as knowing a going concern when he sees one, told the Senate hearings on the lend-lease bill that a British victory waited upon American aid. All these, and many more, are the encouraging reports that are now replacing the pessimistic misgivings of last fall.

Joseph G. Harrison

The Week in Focus: Britain Rules Rumania at War; Nazi Balkan Drive

Americans Leaving Far East; Willkie Says Lend-Lease Vital

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the first hint of receding snows, and spring to come, a vast new phase in the war signaled action ahead in the Balkans, over Britain, and in the Far East.

Spring, abused by warmakers for their most destructive offensives, finds Nazi armies poised on the threshold in Bulgaria, which this week was believed to have bowed before demands for passage of German troops.

Gen. Francisco Franco, Caudillo of Spain, conferred in Italy with Premier Mussolini, and in France with Marshal Pétain.

In these maneuvers London saw signs of a Nazi attempt to revive the Axis pincer movement cracked with collapse of Italy's Libyan armies. The new strategy is designed to force Britain out of the Mediterranean by simultaneous Nazi drives against Suez and Gibraltar.

Warning the Balkans that aid to the Reich would bring retaliatory British bombers, London declared a state of war with Rumania, now overrun by field gray German uniforms. Within the last few weeks, it is disclosed, 400,000 troops have joined the 100,000 formerly in Rumania.

In the Orient, American consular officials urgently advised remaining Americans to go home. Some 300 to 400 Army wives and children are leaving even the Philippines, hitherto considered relatively safe.

'Defending an Area of Freedom'

America's role in this expanding world drama was summarized by Wendell Willkie. Scarcely out of the transatlantic clipper, he threw his support behind the Administration's lend-lease bill—with modifications. The reason for his nonpartisan act was given in his cogent definition:

"This is what aid to Britain really means; not to work for Britain but to work with Britain to defend an area of freedom."

How large that "area of freedom" shall be Mr. Willkie left for the American people to decide. The fact of his first-hand survey in England supported his conviction, stated before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that "an attack against liberty in one part of the world is a threat against liberty in another part of the world." But he favored limiting immediate aid to the British Commonwealth, China, and Greece.

Senate debate on the lend-lease bill opened informally with Administration leaders expecting passage in 10 days. Formal debate starts Monday. Amendments so far attached by House and Senate committees modify details and restrict presidential powers originally proposed. Yet the text retains its main purpose—to speed emergency aid to Britain.

Prime Minister Churchill appealed on the air for America to "give us the tools and we will finish the job."

Why Willkie Backs Lend-Lease

Seldom if ever in the 87 years of the Republican Party has a nominal party leader ranged so far afield from party orthodoxy as Wendell Willkie in his nonpartisan support of the lend-lease bill. Defeated presidential candidates of both parties have customarily built their hopes for later success on unyielding opposition to real or imagined differences with their vanquishers.

Not so Wendell Willkie. With enthusiasm that is refreshing or shocking according to the viewpoint of his observers—and both viewpoints were vocally expressed this week—he has thrown himself into an unofficial, one-man continuation of the "crusade" begun during the campaign.

But in the field of foreign affairs he runs a course parallel to that of the Roosevelt Administration, and does not hesitate to extend a hand across party lines in the interests of national unity. For the present he is not pressing the domestic aspects of his crusade.

Yet Mr. Willkie, who proved himself a skillful and astute witness, carefully qualified his appeal to Republicans for their maximum support of a national policy. His aim, he said, was to have America present a front as nearly united as possible. Aid, to be successful, must be effective; and to be effective it must spring from a united people.

To the Democratic majority in Congress whose votes could override all Republican opposition at this juncture, Mr. Willkie adressed a similar nonpartisan plea. He asked them to respect the deep-seated misgivings of the opposition concerning grants of power to the President that many felt would give him the final word on peace or war.

The "modifications" Mr. Willkie favored were directed toward reconciling both parties for a final vote that would hammer decisively through the censored gates of Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo with one message: "America intends to do all that may be necessary to preserve freedom in the world."

Mahon, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

"I intend no modification of my oft-expressed wish that all men everywhere could be free"—Abraham Lincoln.

Herblock, St. Louis Star-Times

When Willkie Returns

Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News

All He Asks

Toward or Away From War?

The Senate hearings not only provided a sounding board for national opinion, with Mr. Willkie as star witness, but the cross-questioning brought out vivid illustrations of democracy functioning deliberately but with power in time of great crisis.

Senator Reynolds pressed Mr. Willkie on whether passage of the lend-lease bill would, in his judgment, take the United States further away from war, or closer to war.

"Much further away from war," replied Mr. Willkie.

Throughout his long sessions on the stand, following submission of a prepared statement, the witness developed the theme that led him to depart from the line of opposition laid down by most of the other Republican leaders. This theme is that "effective aid" to Britain is the surest and least expensive way to safeguard the American way of maximum freedom for the individual, and to keep America out of war.

Because of this basic position, Mr. Willkie said, he is willing to grant extraordinary powers to the President. The witness would have preferred that Congress, seeing the need for urgent action, had moved quickly enough to make the Administration's bill unnecessary. But, he noted regretfully, Congress did not act.

In Mr. Willkie's view, the United States would be plunged into war a short time after the fall of Britain if America allowed that disaster to occur. Pressed for a time limit, he said 60 to 90 days, but would not "sit here and predict."

The issue for him is not war or peace, since all thinking people oppose war, but effective action now to insure against a war that would be extremely disadvantageous for the United States. If effective aid to Britain results in war, he sees this as a better alternative than waiting until America would fight alone, in a war he feels would follow sooner or later against the totalitarians if they ever had the power to grasp toward resources of the Western Hemisphere.

The Bill as Amended

President Roosevelt and his advisers placed themselves in the position of asking powers "unlimited in time, space, or substance," as one Senator put it during the cross-questioning.

House amendments bargained away the time, setting a limit at June 30, 1943, set a ceiling of about $1,300,000,000 over grants that could be made by the President without asking further appropriations from Congress, a specific stricture on the use of American ships for convoys under the bill, and provisions that the President must report to Congress every 90 days as well as consult Army and Navy chiefs before transferring arms.

The Senate received the House version after its passage by a vote of 260 to 165. All of the House amendments were accepted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Formal Senate amendments will not be submitted until debate opens next week.

Ships, Ships, More Ships

Over the lend-lease debate, where sharp and bitter words passed at times even though the prevailing tone was courteous and occasionally broke into spontaneous good humor, there hung the awesome realization that while men in Washington talked, the lull in European fighting merely presaged Nazism's supreme effort to impose its slave-system on new millions.

Berlin gleefully reported the smashing of a convoy, with 14 ships sent down totalling an estimated 82,000 tons. London remained noncommittal, but disclosed from another direction that shipbuilding in the beleaguered isle is making up only half of losses.

These figures helped explain Mr. Willkie's proposal for sending five to 10 destroyers a month to Britain. Secretary of the Navy Knox opposed any further transfers, possibly with an eye on the troubled Pacific.

Tension in the Pacific

Australia, New Zealand, and the United States were disclosed this week to have reached emergency defensive arrangements as the Pacific situation steadily worsened and Britain took the initiative.

The Australian War Cabinet conferred with Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Britain's Far Eastern Commander-in-Chief. A new war phase of "utmost gravity" is opening, the Australian Cabinet declared officially.

From Singapore, Britain's Gibraltar of the East, powerful bomber squadrons flew north to new bases in Malaya nearer French Indo-China. Japanese warplanes appeared in Saigon, southern metropolis and port of that French colony.

Washington issued instructions to its Far Eastern consuls for urgent advice to last-stand American civilians that they come home from China, Japan, the Philippines, and elsewhere in the Far East. Consular warnings to nationals were couched in almost identical terms, disclosing a uniform policy.

Departure of Army wives and children from the Philippines was interpreted as especially serious.

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, new Japanese Ambassador to the United States, arrived in Washington. Himself a moderate, his task is to prevent Japanese-American relations from degenerating further. But America has made itself clear. There will be no more winking at flagrant aggression, followed by "So sorry." Peace in the Pacific, to meet American standards, must be peace with justice, fair play, and a return to respect for international treaties.

Admiral Darlan

By naming Admiral Jean Darlan Chief of Council, Foreign Minister, and Vice-Premier—next in line of succession as Chief of State—Marshal Philippe Pétain curbed the Paris extremists surrounding Pierre Laval, while yielding somewhat before German demands.

Admiral Darlan is less openly committed to Nazi aims than is M. Laval, but is accepted by Berlin pending evidence of his actual policy toward the Reich. Marshal Pétain astutely kept control of affairs in his own hands, apparently playing for time.

The great undecided issue motivating French actions is whether Nazi Germany or England will win the war. The Paris National Popular Assembly of M. Laval bases its pro-Nazi policy on the belief Germany will win before the United States enters the war or renders aid sufficient to save Britain. This view was officially stated by the Assembly's propaganda chief.

Admiral William D. Leahy, U. S. Ambassador to Vichy, is accused by Berlin papers of influencing Marshal Pétain against the Reich. His mission naturally includes informing France concerning the depth and scope of American support for the British cause.

Inter-American

Peru and Chile signed a series of defense, nonaggression, and trade compacts in a week featured by non-governmental activities designed to increase Inter-American understanding.

As a result of the Winter Summer School at the University of North Carolina, attended by 110 students from South America in a six-weeks course, the university's trustees voted six scholarships for Latin American students, two at each of the university's three units.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace announced a nine-weeks tour of South America by 12 journalists and scholars of the United States.

Seven Chilean newspaper men arrived at New York to begin tours of duty as guest writers on American papers.

In Washington, a shipping committee was named to coordinate movement of ships within Inter-American waters.

President Vargas in Brazil decreed that all newspapers and magazines be published exclusively in Portuguese. German and Italian papers are heavily affected.

Call of Great North Woods Heard As N. Y. Sportsmen's Show Opens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—The sixth annual National Sportsmen's Show, complete with artificial woodland glens, beaches, mountain streams, lakes, and rustic cabins, opened at Grand Central Palace today where it will continue through Feb. 23. Throughout the building are heard the calls of various species of wild animals and birds far from their native habitat.

The show has an added feature this year in the form of a light airplane exhibit on the third floor, where Cub, Luscombes, Monocoupes, Porterfields, Rearwins, Stinsons, Schweizer, Aeroncas and other models together with aviation motors and accessories, are on display.

Dozens of guides from the New England States, Indians of six tribes, French Canadian woodsmen, trappers from the Hudson Bay country, and Eskimos add color to the show. Contests in log chopping and sawing, log rolling, canoe tilting, flycasting, archery, and other sports will provide inter-state and international competition.

State exhibits include those of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maryland, New Jersey, and New York. These stress conservation and first prevention and the scenic beauties of their respective country. The Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, and the Province of Quebec are among those represented.

In the Maine exhibit, Old Town Indians occupy a village of their own and during the week will build a canoe of moose hide instead of the usual birch bark.

Animal exhibits feature an unusual collection by Warren Buck, including three baby chimpanzees, three lion cubs, two llamas, and maribou storks, all from Africa; a spoon-billed ibis from Holland, and other creatures.

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE
OF BOSTON
51 Carver Street (Incorporated 1899)
Founded for the rescue and relief of suffering animals. Supported by membership fees and bequests.
WILL YOU HELP?

LANCE, INC.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

A TAX EXEMPT INVESTMENT
Safety-Insured
LATEST DIVIDEND RATE 3%
The safety of every account is fully insured up to $5,000. Dividends payable in January and July. Write for folder and latest statement.
MIDDLESEX FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
405 Highland Ave., W. Somerville, Mass.

FLORIDA BY SEA
Go restfully . . . comfortably . . . pleasantly . . . economically. Go by large M. & M. liner, enjoy every minute of the voyage. Save money . . . the low one-way and round-trip fares include meals and stateroom accommodations.
Regular sailings to JACKSONVILLE and MIAMI. —from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.
NASSAU—3 sailings a week from Miami
Take your car aboard ship. The cost is low. Also, well planned all-expense cruises to famous tropical resorts.
For information, fares, etc., apply M. & M. Line in Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Norfolk or Newport News; railroad ticket agents; or any authorized tourist agency.
MERCHANTS & MINERS LINE

Soviet Home Economy Feels Pinch of War

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although Joseph Stalin has kept the Soviet Union largely out of the war, he has not escaped the impact of the war on Russia's domestic economy. Three of the most important internal developments since the beginning of the war have been the higher cost and growing scarcity of food products, the tendency to give out less grain to the individual peasant members of the collective farms, and the compulsory mobilization of hundreds of thousands of the Soviet youth for training in trade schools.

Food prices are not a frequent or popular subject of discussion in the Soviet press. But information gathered through diplomatic quarters indicates that between Jan. 1, 1939, and April 10, 1940, there was a very substantial rise in the cost of almost all staple foodstuffs except bread.

Lamb, for instance, between these two dates rose from $2 to $4.50 a pound, ham from $4.50 to $7, potatoes from 12 cents to 30 cents, butter from $5 to $7, sugar from $1 to $1.40.

These prices must be considered in the light of an average Soviet industrial wage of between $125 and $150 a month. This average is still lower for those workers who are not listed as "Stakhanovites" and do not receive the premiums and extra pay which go with intensively speeded up work in the Soviet Union.

Food Difficult to Get

Not only is food more expensive; it is also harder to get. At times the listed food prices for the state food shops are purely nominal because the foodstuffs are not there and the consumer must buy on the free market or go without. Free market prices, according to the latest available figures, are considerably higher than the fixed state prices.

Last winter, when the state price for potatoes was 12 cents a pound (later raised to 30 cents) potatoes on the free market were $1.50 a pound. There was a similar spread in sugar-beets (30 cents against 12 cents), in carrots (50 cents against 12 cents), and in eggs ($3 for ten against $2.12).

It is not clear whether this rise in prices is due mainly to storage of food for the Red Army, to difficulties of transportation, or to increased exports to Germany. Perhaps all these causes have played a part.

Another significant trend is the reduction in the amount of grain which is given directly to the peasants for their labor in the collective farms. "Pravda," official organ of the Communist Party, has been hammering away on the theme that a minimum of grain should be given out to the collective farmers while as much as possible should be sold to the state or stored up under public control. It praised the example of one collective farm in the Rostov area which divided up its harvest in the following proportions: 47 per cent to the state and co-operatives (which are completely under state control), 29 per cent to various reserve stores of the collective farm and only 24 per cent for the individual use of the members.

Peasants Are Pressed

One also finds in the Soviet press exhortations to greater severity on the part of the collective farm managers and "brigadiers," or section bosses, against "loafers and shirkers," terms which are probably applied to peasants who ask for a larger share of the grain which they helped to grow. Back of this tendency to extract more grain from the peasants lie two possible explanations: the desire to establish war reserves and the need for increased pressure on the peasants in order to obtain more grain for food and fodder deliveries to Germany.

Still another important development in Russia has been the mobilization of hundreds of thousands of youths for compulsory training in trade schools under semi-military discipline. This measure is just going into effect, although it is hampered, according to a recent article in "Pravda," by the indifference of some of the Soviet Government departments and industrial establishments which are supposed to furnish meals, quarters and educational facilities for these youthful industrial draftees, who are then obligated to work for some years at the trade to which they have been assigned.

This measure is probably designed to compensate for the chronic lack of skilled and properly trained labor which is one cause of the low quality of output and the large percentage of spoiled and damaged goods in Soviet production.

A nation's foreign policy is to a considerable extent a reflection of its internal situation. And the Soviet internal situation, as indicated by current developments, is one of rather more than chronic economic strain and poverty and is certainly not conducive to large military adventures.

Recent international developments affecting Russia have been rather contradictory. The removal of the American embargo on sales of airplanes and strategic materials to the Soviet Union would seem to indicate a more hopeful view of the possibility of weaning Stalin away from the Axis. Some observers have expressed the view that Soviet opposition has been a factor in restraining German action against Bulgaria, although winter conditions in the Balkans may be at least an equally plausible explanation in this connection.

Reds' Attitude Unchanged

On the other hand, Great Britain has shown concern and vexation over the possibility that American shipments to Russia of such valuable materials as cotton and copper may be releasing quantities of Soviet raw material for Germany and larger Russian deliveries of oil and raw materials to Germany were foreshadowed in a Soviet-German commercial agreement concluded in January.

The diplomatic efforts of Sir Stafford Cripps, present British Ambassador to Moscow, to realize some measure of understanding between Great Britain and the Soviet Union have met with little visible success. The defeatist attitude of the British Communists and the anti-interventionist attitude of the American Communists (both attitudes being prescribed from Moscow) have not changed and the British Government has even felt obliged to suppress the Communist newspaper, "The Daily Worker."

Probably a fair summary of Mr. Stalin's position at the present time would be as follows. The internal economic situation makes resort to war, except in unavoidable self defense or under conditions where an easy victory is assured, very improbable. He dislikes and distrusts both Germany and Great Britain and hopes for a long war which will weaken and exhaust these two belligerents to a point where neither can threaten the Soviet Union. He is probably extending some underhand encouragement to groups in Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Turkey which would be inclined to resist German military invasion, but it is very unlikely that he has undertaken or will undertake any military commitments in this connection. He still feels obliged to give Herr Hitler economic co-operation and the indirect benefit of an anti-war line for foreign Communist parties. This works out to Herr Hitler's advantage, because the German Communists have been "liquidated" as thoroughly as real or suspected Trotskyists in Russia. The British Communists, on the other hand, still have some, if a limited influence and are still able to carry on propaganda, despite the suppression of their newspaper.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

U. S. Student Groups to Participate In Hemisphere 'League of Nations'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 14—In preparation for the United States Student Inter-American Conference planned for this spring, great quantities of informational matter on the countries of South and Central America are being shipped regularly from the Pan American League's headquarters office in Miami, to more than 100 student leagues in high schools and colleges throughout the country.

A part of the Pan American League's annual convention this year will be devoted to an Inter-American Conference in which the student leagues will represent the 21 nations of the Americas. It will be no mock conference, according to Mrs. Clark Stearns, President of the League. The official procedure for Pan American conferences will be followed and the choice of the student leagues participating in this important part of the program is being made on a competitive basis.

The method of choosing the student bodies to be represented at the conference is that during the first semester of the school year the student leagues submitting the best programs of work are assigned specific countries upon which to concentrate their study. Each league will come to the convention prepared to present the major problems of the country it represents and offer ideals for the solution of their common problems. In every possible way they will endeavor to strengthen the ties which bind the Americas together, without loosing due and proper consideration for the specific country they are representing.

This plan, it is intended, will give the students some appreciation of the difficulties to be overcome in Inter-American relations and some knowledge of the problems of the nations of the Americas. Also it will give them an understanding of the procedure that must be followed in adjusting amicably the differences that may arise in international relations.

As adequate and detailed material in English is difficult to obtain in this country, the Pan American League has undertaken to supply as much of this general information as it can obtain through its many resources.

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

President: Conferred on the world situation with Wendell L. Willkie, Secretaries Knox, Hull and Stimson; Gen. George C. Marshall and Admiral Harold R. Stark.

Signed bill appropriating $175,000,000 for clothing and personal equipment for the Army.

Sent to Senate nominations of Ralph A. Bard of Illinois as Assistant Secretary of Navy and Jerome Frank to be Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New York.

Requested Congress for immediate appropriation of $680,118,000 to supplement funds already made available to the War Department for the current fiscal year.

Requested Congress for appropriations of $10,000,000 to enable TVA to increase its power output, and over $35,000,000 for river and harbor improvements as part of the national defense program.

Senate: Foreign Relations Committee finished hearings on lend-lease bill at which Wendell L. Willkie supported the bill, and having approved it, passed the bill on to the chamber for general debate.

Unanimously confirmed nomination of John G. Winant as Ambassador to Great Britain and all other diplomatic nominations of the President.

Passed and sent to the House legislation to form a new Coast Guard Reserve, and to organize the existing reserve as Coast Guard auxiliary.

Approved Tydings resolution for a study of the relationship between the government revenues and spending.

Received Sheppard bill to prevent sales of alcoholic beverages near military camps.

House: Passed bill raising national debt limit to $65,000,000,000.

Voted continuation of the Dies Committee for another 15 months.

Approved the $1,146,394,496 Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill.

Voted an additional $375,000,000 to operate the Work Projects Administration until July 1.

Passed the $338,140,000 deficiency relief appropriations bill.

Received President's request for $898,392,932 supplemental appropriation for naval rearmament.

Received bill for establishment of home defense units.

Received bill to prevent sales of alcoholic beverages near military camps and Coast Guard units.

Departments: Supreme Court—Ruled that labor had the right to picket but with no violence. Also declined to hear the appeal of Henry Ford from an NLRB order charging the Ford company with coercion and intimidation of workers.

Navy—Secretary Knox took opposite view of Mr. Willkie when he declared that the Navy "can spare no more destroyers" to aid Great Britain.

Agriculture—Studying changes in the Federal farm program in order to cope with the price and market disturbances due to the war.

Federal Works Agency—Recommended to the President an appropriation of $287,000,000 for defense highway construction.

Maryland Governor For Fireworks Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 15—Announcement by Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor that he and his administration are "squarely behind" the fireworks control bill now pending before the Maryland Legislature has heartened organizations and individuals who have been laboring for more than four years to have the measure enacted into law.

The bill, if passed, would regulate the use of fireworks throughout the State and would, its sponsors hold, reduce immediately the fatalities and injuries caused by explosions of fireworks.

At the General Assembly's session two years ago, the bill was defeated by one vote after a heated battle. Those who opposed its passage held it would deprive many Marylanders of a livelihood through curtailment of the fireworks factories in and near Elkton.

Governor O'Conor has now come out for the bill, however, holding that it has such a direct bearing on the lives, safety, and happiness of many persons, particularly the young generation.

DES-TEX
THE CLEANING DES-TEX MOTH REG. PROOFER
Our Special Offer Enables You To Successfully
CLEAN AND MOTHPROOF
Your CLOTHING • RUGS DRAPERIES UPHOLSTERY
$1.50 PREPAID
sends you a complete outfit including a full size bottle of Destex
USED FOR YEARS BY PROMINENT HOTELS • STORES • CLEANERS
RESEARCH INC.
142 N. E. 12th ST. MIAMI, FLA.

Free or Forced Arbitration Debated by Warburg and Cox

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—The pro and con of compulsory arbitration of management-labor disputes were argued by Paul Felix Warburg, arbitrator of the American Arbitration Association, who opposed compulsory arbitration, and Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia, who favored it, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night. The meeting, sponsored by Modern Industry, a new business magazine, was radiocast over a nation-wide hookup of the National Broadcasting Company.

Mr. Warburg saw voluntary arbitration as "one of the expressions of democracy."

"This right has become one of the highest forms of self-regulation—infinitely precious in a democracy such as ours, for it stands as a bulwark against regimentation," he declared. "Once compulsion enters freedom is lost. If freedom disappears, democracy as we know it also vanishes. . . .

"To admit the need for compulsory arbitration is to admit that the interests of Capital and Labor are so antagonistic that the force of Government sanction is necessary to get them together. This indeed would be a sorrowful confession of weakness of our democracy, and would be held up to ridicule in those countries where compulsion and forced labor has become the national way of life.

Finds Teamwork Gaining

"We have survived for over a century and half as a great and democratic nation. We have faced and solved problem after problem within the framework of our own democratic way of life—always on the basis that in emergencies we could sink our differences and co-ordinate our efforts for the general good and without sacrifice of our rights.

"Shall we give up now and say that we cannot cope with the present problems without departing from our established principles of freedom of action? I hope not, for between industry and labor in particular there is a growing sense of teamwork which should not be unbalanced by heavy hand of compulsion. Compulsion is the way of dictators and in this country we want no part of it."

Mr. Warburg held that production of defense materials would not be increased by compulsory arbitration.

Serious Threat in Strikes

"A worker compelled to stay on an assembly line by governmental edict is an inefficient worker, and inefficiency can be as devastating to our national production as the picket line," he continued. "And likewise an employer denied his rights of free enterprise through compulsory arbitration becomes an unwilling and unco-operative manager."

Representative Cox said that during a national emergency such as the present strikes were a serious concern not only to Labor, but to the very existence of the country's independence.

"We are embarking upon a program of vital importance to the national security and safety," he declared. "The months ahead will demand an attitude of co-operative enterprise among all groups in the Nation. The Selective Service forces of the Nation must serve; industry must co-operate; only Labor is free to strike, to stop the wheels of industry, to retard the national progress, to threaten the national security, and to endanger the national welfare. Labor, indeed, has been granted a preferred status. . . .

"Surely such a status is not conducive to the efficient performance of the program which the people of America have been compelled to assume for their national safety and security. If the Nation is to produce effectively there must be no obstacle in its path. Not even Labor can be permitted to jeopardize the national welfare.

"Labor must adopt the spirit of co-operation for national security. It must adopt the same spirit of sacrifice demanded of all the rest of the Nation. Both Labor and industry must accept a system of compulsory arbitration at least for the duration of the existing emergency. And Congress should enact a measure of compulsory arbitration into law."

Air Town Meeting To Tour Country

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—"America's Town Meeting of the Air" leaves here next week on an extended cross-country tour for the first time. For six weeks, the radio forum will originate in six cities outside New York—Birmingham, Ala.; San Francisco, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; St. Paul, Minn., and Des Moines, Iowa.

In Birmingham, Mark Ethridge, General Manager of the Courier Journal of Louisville, Ky., and the Louisville Times, will debate with Erskine Caldwell, author, on "Are We a United People?" discussing issues still argued between the North and South, including Northern economic policies detrimental to the South and social conditions in the South.

The Los Angeles program will have Walter Wanger, Rosalind Russell, Donald Ogden Stewart and Manchester Boddy, publisher of the Los Angeles Morning and Evening News, discussing "How Should the Movies Aid National Defense?" while the San Francisco debate topic will be, "Is War With Japan Inevitable?"

George V. Denny, Jr., will be present in his usual role of Moderator.

President Lauds Paderewski Testimonial Plan

Chief executive felicitates pianist on anniversary of first appearance in United States.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—The National Paderewski Testimonial was opened today with the publication of a letter from President Roosevelt to Ignace Jan Paderewski, whom the Nation is honoring on the Golden Anniversary of his American debut.

At many of the concerts a record in Mr. Paderewski's own voice, conveying a message he prepared specially for the Testimonial, will be heard.

Although the tributes will be mainly in the form of music played in honor of the great pianist, local committees in a number of cities are undertaking special events to procure funds to present to Mr. Paderewski to help him in his work of alleviating the suffering of refugees from occupied Poland.

Concerts, recitals and assemblies in honor of the Polish pianist by more than 7,000 orchestras, musicians, schools and clubs scattered through every State are being held as part of the Testimonial, which runs from Feb. 15 to Feb. 22.

President Roosevelt's letter follows:

Dear Mr. Paderewski:

My hearty congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary of your first appearance in the United States. Few Americans have known you longer than I; for I have distinct and vivid memory of attending your concerts as a boy and of meeting you personally for the first time many, many years ago.

As one of your oldtime friends and admirers I rejoice to learn of the National Testimonial which is to be accorded to you. That the Golden Jubilee of your first appearance in our midst is to be duly observed is right and proper. Since, with the magic of your art, you captured the imagination of the American people in 1891, you have merited abundantly the accolade of "Modern Immortal" which an appreciative public has bestowed on you in recognition of gifts and talents which you have shared so generously with the music lovers of America.

Through full 50 years you have held our imagination and commanded our respect. It is no small part of your reward that you are everywhere beloved, everywhere respected.

To a superb artist, to a patriot and lover of freedom in whose cause you have worked with valor and gallantry, I offer heartfelt felicitations.

Very sincerely yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Paderewski Plays!
Photographic study of the Polish master at the keyboard.

Old World Acclaimed Paderewski First

By Winthrop P. Tryon
Of the Music Department of The Christian Science Monitor

New World acclaim for Ignace Jan Paderewski, the pianist, began where it began for practically every high-rating musician 50 years ago—in the Old World. Approval on the western shore of the Atlantic could pretty well be taken for granted by artists who were first accepted on the eastern side. They were sure enough of a fair start in the United States, if they came with the repute of having made a hit in some capital of Europe. In the case of a pianist, the best visa possible was that of the English concert public; for of all listeners in the 90's who were supposed to know good piano performance when they heard it, and whose judgment of a player was thought reliable, those of London ranked first.

Now, Mr. Paderewski, I have always understood, first got going in England under the concert management of Daniel Mayer of London. There may be some "ifs" and "buts" in dispute of that, but as far as I could ever learn, it remains about so; and according to my observation of matters musical, concert management has borne a very important part in them. The first question for me to ask about a newcomer in the concert field concerns his manager. I would not give a thing for his chances if he is poorly managed, and I should feel certain that he will go as far as his talents deserve if he is well managed. By this I do not mean that I pay too great attention to a mere institutional trademark. I must know who is the actual manager working in the aspirant's behalf.

Deserves Remembrance

Speaking of Daniel Mayer, he was the type of manager that looks after an artist's every possible interest, both in arranging the concert and in putting it through; and I think that if he gave the Polish pianist an initial push into English-speaking company, he deserves to be remembered for it. In any event, Mr. Paderewski came to the United States in the fall of 1891, wearing laurels put upon him by Londoners; and concert management of the right sort was all he needed to get him going in New York and other cities of the East, and after that in the West.

Not but that an artist can break through all restraints of management and run away with the show. Of course he can, and Mr. Paderewski was no time doing it. The first time I got within sound of him was after the tenth year of his American success, in an auditorium of Hartford, Conn., twice or thrice too big for getting his tone decently. But nobody cared about such considerations in those days. To hear Ignace Jan Paderewski drive the piano vibrations across big architectural spaces, and to see his energetic figure in distant action at the keyboard was worth the money folks paid.

Numerous recitals and solo performances with orchestra I attended in seasons following, and under better acoustical conditions. But no matter what the circumstances, Mr. Paderewski always held command of his audience. There was no getting out of listening to his every note. You would not dare to wander. He would know it. Then, again, you did not want to let go. You might lose something specially meant for you. Managers used to tell me that Mr. Paderewski was beyond all measure diligent in his practice, sometimes going over a phrase until there seemed nothing left to be said about it. From reading his biographies, I could conclude that this repetition was to help his memory and to make sure that nothing slipped up in performance. But I had rather think that he kept at that strain of melody until he got it the way he thought it ought to go to suit me. For a Paderewski recital at its best seemed like something planned for my pleasure, and I imagine everybody in the house felt it was for him or her.

Manager Heard Practice

For concluding remark, and to bring back the management theme, many persons will recall the time when Mr. Paderewski, separated from Polish politics after the World War, was left to himself to spend his time in Switzerland or in California as a retired statesman. The world wondered whether he would return to the concert platform again and resume activity as a musician, though nobody pried too particularly into his affairs or even inquired regarding his immediate whereabouts.

But it chanced that he visited New York. That was when the New York Symphony Orchestra was still in existence, Walter Damrosch its conductor, and George Engles its manager. The orchestra's office was in Aeolian Hall, and there Mr. Engles was installed, attending to his routine duties. Aeolian Hall was a building given over largely to musical studios, and anyone who visited the place was sure to hear piano-playing and singing going on, no matter at what floor he got off the elevator. One day Mr. Engles heard come through the door of one of the studios such tones of a piano as he could not remember the like of. "Who is here?" he asked of himself.

A "Comeback"

Being a manager, Mr. Engles could not wait to be told in any roundabout official way. Accordingly, he made immediate inquiry, and found it was Mr. Paderewski at practice there.

That sufficed. Mr. Paderewski acknowledged that he meditated return, and he took Mr. Engles for manager of his American tours.

So, at any rate, I recall the story as Mr. Engles himself told it to me. Not long after, Mr. Paderewski gave a recital in Carnegie Hall with a success that has become historic. At the close of it, I was waiting in the Carnegie lobby for the audience to make an end of demanding encores, when Mr. Damrosch passed by.

"Was not that," said he, "a 'comeback'!"

A Chestnut?

JOLIET, Ill. (AP)—The folks on Nut Street have grown mighty weary of a 40-year-old joke by an Alderman.

Owners of the six houses on the half-block long street presented a petition to the City Council asking that the street be renamed Pine Street.

The street originally was named Oak, but old-timers said an Alderman had it changed to Nut as a joke on a friend living there.

Urban Rush to the Country Jams 'Deestrik Skulehouses'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—Little rural schools, like big department stores, are feeling the effects of the drift of population away from the center of the city here, and have a brand new problem on their hands.

The country school's difficulty is just the opposite of that of the downtown business houses. The school has too much business.

More boys and girls are begging for seats in the country schools than the schools can accommodate. The modern successor of the little red school house was not prepared for this rather sudden influx. It was built and equipped to take care of the children of farmers. Now it is being asked to teach the sons and daughters of Detroit factory hands who have moved outside the city limits to reduce living costs and find more light and air.

As a result, hundreds of children are on half day sessions in the elementary school, and many youngsters of high school age can find no educational opportunities at all, reports Charles E. Brake, Deputy Superintendent of Schools of Wayne County (Detroit).

City Moves to the Country

Population figures show what has happened. Rural elementary school population for the country as a whole, said Mr. Brake, increased 134 per cent in the school year 1940-41 as compared with 1934-5. Some individual areas grew as much as 1,800 per cent in school population.

A typical case of such expansion, cited by Mr. Brake, is the Cooper School. Until four years ago, a one-room building adequately housed the children of this district. During the 1939-40 school year, a three-room building was erected with WPA labor, increasing the capacity to 160 pupils. But already the school bulges with pupils, for 300 are squeezing into the three rooms.

This flow of population to the country cannot be traced to any new defense industries, points out Mr. Brake. That form of expansion is yet to come.

"Since defense industries are now locating in our city and village areas," he said, "the growth in the rural areas will be much accentuated by the addition of defense workers."

Preparing for still further increases, the county superintendent, Fred C. Fischer, is directing a survey of school facilities. It is being made in co-operation with the Department of Public Instruction of the State of Michigan. The possibility of obtaining Federal aid offers about the only hope, say school officials.

Here is what Mr. Brake has to say about the financial condition of the rural school districts of Wayne County:

How Districts Are Restricted

"Because of the 15-mill tax limitation written into the State Constitution in 1932 by popular mandate, and a statute of the State Legislature limiting the bond issue in any district not having collected 75 per cent of its tax levy in the previous fiscal year to $10,000, the local districts have in most instances been unable to provide the needed school facilities. A ruling of the Michigan Public Debt Commission that any new bond issue must be amortized in five years further hampered any efforts of the local districts.

"The County of Wayne, acting under special legislation, has contributed some $300,000 on a loan basis to a program sponsored jointly by the County of Wayne and the Works Progress Administration. As a result of this effort, 67 classrooms have been added. However, this program has been brought almost to a standstill by the difficulty of securing an adequate supply of skilled labor from WPA."

The high school districts of Wayne County have experienced a growth similar to that of the rural elementary districts and are hampered by the same financial limitations.

A friendly chat with your Hartford Agent will acquaint you with several ways, some you do not know about, in which his experience and counsel will be helpful and may save you considerable money. He is easy to find—Western Union will give you his name—a service which costs you nothing. (In Canada, call Canadian National Telegraphs.) Why not call him today?

Hartford Fire Insurance Company
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO HELP EMPLOYES WHO NEED LOANS?

PRODUCTION suffers when money problems lower the morale of a good employe. It's important to you, as well as to him, that he be able to borrow for emergencies. From the company? That's one solution to the problem of employe loans. But many companies have neither the experience nor the resources to make personal loans on a broad scale. In some plants, the employes, often with the help of a company executive, operate their own credit unions.

Why we have Small Loan Laws

But there are literally millions of workers to whom neither of these loan sources is available. These men and women must borrow elsewhere. That is the reason for the Small Loan Laws passed by most industrial states. These laws make possible the operation of the modern family finance company like Household Finance.

At Household Finance working men and women can borrow $20 to $300 without endorsers or bankable security. No wage assignment is taken. The simple transaction is regulated by law in the interest of the borrower. A monthly installment plan helps the borrower to repay out of income and without strain.

Loan plan for workers

The table below shows some typical loans and payment plans. The borrower may choose the payment plan which best fits his own needs and income. Installments include charges at the rate of 2½% per month (less in many territories). These charges are substantially below the maximum allowed by the Small Loan Laws of most states.

We believe that families should avoid unnecessary borrowing. Better management of family funds alone can solve many money problems. Through personal contact and practical booklets on buying and budgeting, our staff of home economists strives to make consumers wiser managers and better buyers. Many schools use these Household publications as texts.

If you employ or supervise men, you are invited to send the coupon for further information. You will be under no obligation.

WHAT BORROWER GETS

	WHAT BORROWER REPAYS MONTHLY				
	2 payments	6 payments	12 payments	16 payments	20 payments
$ 25	$ 12.97	$ 4.54	$ 2.44	$20 to $50 loaned only for 12 months or less	
50	25.94	9.08	4.87		
75	38.91	13.62	7.31	$ 5.74	$ 4.81
100	51.88	18.15	9.75	7.66	6.41
125	64.85	22.69	12.19	9.57	8.02
150	77.82	27.23	14.62	11.49	9.62
200	103.77	36.31	19.50	15.32	12.83
250	129.71	45.39	24.37	19.15	16.04
300	155.65	54.46	29.25	22.98	19.24

Above payments include charges of 2½% per month and based on prompt payment are in effect in seven states. Due to local conditions, rates elsewhere vary slightly.

PERSONAL LOANS—$20 TO $300
HOUSEHOLD FINANCE Corporation
ESTABLISHED 1878
Headquarters: 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
One of America's leading family finance organizations, with 288 branches in 190 cities

HOUSEHOLD FINANCE CORPORATION, Dept. CSM-2
919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Please tell me more about your loan service for wage earners—without obligation.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....

New Calendar Advocates Claim Revision Would Aid U. S. Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Daylight Saving Time was introduced as an emergency measure during the World War, and today the World Calendar Association is urging calendar revision as an emergency measure to aid in national defense.

The cost to United States' arms production in man power and machine hours, not to count the expense to employers themselves, working within the limits of an antiquated calendar, must be staggering, Miss Elisabeth Achelis, President of the Association, says.

"Lincoln's Birthday coming on a Wednesday this year, emphasizes how the calendar acts as a 'bottleneck' to national defense," she said.

How It Would Work

"In the new World Calendar of 12 months and equal-quarters, Lincoln's Birthday, together with other outstanding national holidays, could be observed on Monday. Lincoln's Birthday always falling on Sunday, Feb. 12th, would be celebrated on the following day, Monday the 13th, and Washington's Birthday could revert to Feb. 11th (the original date before the Gregorian calendar was adopted and the one which Washington himself observed), which would always come on Saturday. The birthdays of these two great Presidents could thus be commemorated in one holiday period, extending to a three-day weekend, and the value to industry and workers alike would be substantial.

Easier to Plan Production

"Modern industrial machines, geared to assembly line production, are absolutely dependent on the calendar, They can only function as the present imperfect calendar permits them to function. Inaccurate clocks would not be tolerated in any of our plants for a moment, yet industry must get along on an antiquated calendar, adjusted to an agricultural age 350 years ago!

"The new World Calendar, by stabilizing the year and placing nationally observed holidays on Monday, would end once and for all the confusion and difficulty that we now have. Industry and labor being able to depend on a regular and orderly calendar, could then plan production, delivery and manufacture of basic materials on definite schedules, permitting a more efficient production for our national defense.

"This perpetual 12-month calendar would equalize the quarters of the year, with each quarter beginning on Sunday and ending on Saturday. Every quarter would contain three months, 13 weeks or 91 days. Month-dates would always fall on the same week days, and every month would have 26 week days plus Sundays. Every year would begin on Sunday. In this plan perfect co-ordination is attained among the various time-units. To stabilize and complete the calendar, making it conform to the solar year with its four seasons, an extra Saturday, called Year-End Day, in ordinary years, and a second extra Saturday, called Leap-Year Day, in leap years, are added to the year and considered as World-Holidays."

A Complete Banking Service

Trust, Safe Deposit, Escrow and many other departments are here for your convenience

35 Locations
CITIZENS NATIONAL
TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF LOS ANGELES
Established 1890
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM AND FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
Head Office: Spring Street at Fifth

10 Winning Poems Of Girls on Radio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Ten winners in the Camp Fire Girls' sixth national poetry contest were announced by that organization yesterday when the winning poems were read by Ted Malone on his "Between the Bookends" program over the National Broadcasting Company. The poems of the winners and all other entrants will be placed in a special Camp Fire Girl corner in the poetry library of the William Jewell College in Liberty, Mo.

Winners were Jan Garthwaite of Madera, Calif., for her poem "Out of Season"; Doris Jane Dix of Chicago, Ill., for her "A Prayer"; Carolyn Bryan, and Ann Hurley of Tulsa, Okla., for their poems "Devastation" and "A Jarring Experience," respectively; Elaine Avirett of Meridian, Texas, for two poems "The Dance" and "I Have Lived"; Devona Johnson of Minneapolis, Minn., "Minesota Weather"; Jo Brick of St. Cloud, Minn., "October"; Betty Jeane Soule of Kansas City, Mo., "I Must Not Hurry"; Ruth Gaskin and Lida Walker of Atlanta, Ga., for their poems, "I Think of Love" and "I Just Wonder," respectively.

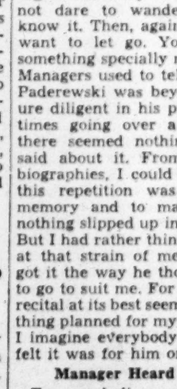
A jury of poets, including Robert Frost, Margaret Fishback, Robert Hillyer, Helen Welshimer, Margaret Widdemer, and Joseph Auslander judged the youngsters' works.

THE OLD NEW ORLEANS CALENDAR For 1941

Fourteen Beautiful Photographs of Stairways—Patios and Iron-Lace Balconies of the French Quarter

By Eugene A. Delcroix, one of the South's finest photographers. Calendar 8"x11". Price Postpaid $1.00. Return for refund, if unsatisfactory.

HARMANSON, PUBLISHER & BOOKSELLER
335 Royal Street, New Orleans, La.



Sparkling Clean DENTAL PLATE WITH DR CARMICHAEL'S
ONE-MINUTE CLEANSER
Keeps teeth clean; imparts high polish. Removes film and food deposits. The Perfect Cleanser. Send $1.00 for Regular Package and Special Brush. Use and after 10 days, if not satisfied, return. Money refunded. Order from drug store or
RUSSELL CO.

HELP US TO STOP CRUELTY

The money you contribute aids us in acquainting the public with the cruelty and vast extent of animal experimentation. Your membership will build another step toward the elimination of this practice.

Please Help Us in 1941

This organization is dependent upon dues, donations and bequests.

THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY
Dept. M, 6 Park St. Boston
Active Membership $5
Associate Membership $1
Includes subscription to our monthly magazine.
Send FREE Literature ☐
Enroll me as an.....Member ☐
Name.....
Address.....

"GIVE SANCTUARY TO THESE"

Eric G. Muggeridge, Director, is given a warm welcome as he returns with two children who lost their homes due to bombardments.

Dear Friends:

The following is a cable received from J. B. Priestley, Chairman of the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, in England.

London, England

"WILL YOU PLEASE DO ALL YOU CAN TO FIND SUPPORT FOR 70 TINY TOTS WHO WERE RESCUED FROM EAST LONDON AND OTHER HARD-HIT AREAS AND ARE BEING CARED FOR IN OUR CONVERTED COUNTRY HOUSE IN SAFE REGION IN HEREFORDSHIRE STOP MY WIFE IN CHARGE AND EAGER TO CARE FOR MANY MORE TODDLERS WHO ARE WAITING EVACUATION TO US ONCE WE CAN TAKE THEM PLEASE DO NOT DELAY HELP."

(signed) J. B. Priestley

The Foster Parents' Plan for War Children maintains and operates "Sanctuaries" in safe pastoral regions all over England, for children of all nationalities made homeless by bombardments. Funds are needed to carry on the "Sanctuaries." Funds are needed for food, clothing and the many other requirements to make life comfortable for children separated from their parents as a result of the war.

The Foster Parents' Plan for War Children does not do mass relief. The aim of the Plan is to give children beside shelter, food and clothing, a homelike atmosphere and loving care. All monies are cabled through the Chase National Bank of New York to our account in London and pass through the hands of no other committee. No amount is too small. Will you help, please?

Edna Blue, Executive Chairman, American Committee

The following is an extract from a letter from Eric G. Muggeridge, Director of our work in England:

"We would like to send this message to friends in America. Whether or not we have an air-raid shelter or a gas mask or anything man has made to combat the death that is being rained upon us—we do have a *real* shelter. The guns may go on firing, shrapnel falling and bombs bursting—but the house of our children has a door of no fabric which can be crushed—it is a door made of human thoughts—human ideals, and each child that passes in passes to the warm shelter and protection of the realities of an ideal where it may dwell in the loving care that is extended to the children. You, our friends in America, have helped to create this atmosphere for the children."

CO-OPERATING ORGANIZATIONS AND SPONSORS

Eleanor Roosevelt — Booth Tarkington
London International Commission
Clifton Fadiman — Hampstead Borough Council
London County Council
Thomas Mann — Helen Keller
British Women's Volunteers — Lady Allen

FOSTER PARENTS' PLAN FOR WAR CHILDREN, Inc.
55 West 42nd Street, New York City — LOngacre 5-1097
I wish to contribute to the upkeep of the Sanctuaries.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
AMOUNT $.....
CITY.....STATE.....DATE.....
Registered with U. S. State Dept. No. 87. Contributions are deductible from income tax.

British Production Stepped Up During Lull in Nazi Raids

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 15—What is the explanation of the prolonged cessation of heavy German air raids on Britain, an absence which has been so helpful in the past five weeks to persons concerned with coping with damage already done and in stepping up the war industry again to top gear?

Even last night's air raid which was the largest in more than a month, failed to assume anything approaching the proportions of previous attacks.

One reason for the let-up in Nazi air attacks is the severe winter weather that is known to have put out of service many flying fields in the northwest of the European Continent.

Other reasons are a matter of theory. It may be that too great a part of the Luftwaffe's strength has been diverted to the Mediterranean and the Balkans recently to permit continuance of big-scale raids on Britain for the time being.

It may be that Herr Hitler is concentrating and conserving supplies of petrol and lubricating oil that he will certainly need in vast quantities if he hurls large bodies of troops through Rumania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia, or launches his much-publicized invasion of Britain.

He may be equipping an air armada for a superblitz on Britain which is believed to be an essential prerequisite to the attempt to invade these islands, in which event he may not want to dissipate any of its strength before the zero hour.

Another possible reason is that Britain's improved instruments for detecting the precise whereabouts of the night bomber confront the Germans with the fact that fighter planes and guns can attack raiders in darkness now with an accuracy that weights the balance in favor of defense.

Finally, Britain's latest air offensive, sweeping ever wider and deeper over Germany and German-occupied countries, has done damage of long-term consequence to German landing grounds, communications, production, and maintenance plants.

If snow and ice gales do not in themselves give the full reason for Nazi restriction of air attacks largely to armed reconnaissance flights, the rest of the explanation may be a blend of several of these theories.

It is not known what Germany's Mediterranean air commitments mean in terms of planes. That must depend on what projects the German High Command has in mind. If these be land operations—which is most certainly the dominant belief—then it is quite obvious that the Luftwaffe will have to undertake to supply most of the air support to the troops concerned, for Signor Mussolini's air force has suffered almost as severely as Italy's prestige in this region.

It is estimated that the Italian air losses in the Middle East total no fewer than 1,275 machines—536 brought down in battle, the rest—the majority, it is to be noticed—destroyed on the ground.

All sorts of staggering figures have been put forward to show the number of planes the Nazis already have waiting to take off from Rumanian and Bulgarian airfields as troop trains rumble through Hungary, and as German "tourists" stroll into Bulgaria with uniforms inside their haversacks.

Whatever the German air strength in Rumania and Bulgaria may really be, it is possible to infer that in Rumania, the German strength amounts at least to that of a full air fleet, for it is announced that General Speidel, until recently Chief of Staff of Field Marshal Kesselring's air fleet, has been put in command of it.

As for the possibility that the Germans have been holding back because of plans to unleash a terrific attack before and during the attempt to land troops, in Britain, this is merely a conjecture based on the fact that the Germans keep repeating their threat to invade and they cannot do that unless they are able to establish local air supremacy at the same time.

In other words it is felt to be an immensely difficult undertaking and may well entail preparation sufficiently complex to dislocate the existing machinery of attack.

The other two possibilities—that Britain's night defenses are vastly improved and that the RAF has wrought considerable havoc in German airfields—are surmises bearing too close a resemblance to wishful thinking to carry much weight with aviators, but it is probable that they have a basis of fact.

Experiences here show that it takes a great deal of bombing to put an airfield out of action when there are skilled persons on the ground well-equipped for quick repairs. Nevertheless a great deal of bombing is just what certain of German's airdromes have indubitably sustained.

Poles See Hunger as 'New Order'

Nazi rule has resulted in scarcity of food and clothing, lack of housing, forced labor.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The writer of the following account of conditions today in German-occupied Poland had long experience in Poland before the Nazi invasion and subsequently was active in Polish refugee work in Rumania. She has retained her contact with unusual sources of information.

By Ann Cardwell

NEW YORK—Germany's "new order" for Europe has come to have a very specific meaning for the conquered Poles. For them it means little or no food, clothes so expensive that the average person cannot buy them, a serious dearth of adequate shelter, the choice of forced labor on Nazi projects or no work at all.

When the Germans entered Poland, it was announced by Nazi officials that the newly acquired territory would become a proving ground for the "new order." Today the nature of this new order is emerging.

Food prices are five times what they were in normal times. Meats, fats, butter and milk are virtually unobtainable for Poles unless bought illegally. In such cases prices are so high few Poles can buy.

Last summer Warsaw's parks, squares, and ground cleared of ruins was allotted in plots of 400-500 square meters to a family for gardening. Half the allotment had to be planted in potatoes, the rest in cabbage, carrots and similar vegetables. Tools and seed were supplied, the whole project organized and directed by the one Polish welfare organization permitted to function.

Causes of Shortage

The shortage of food, according to the testimony of persons recently arriving from Warsaw and other parts of the "Government General" section of former Poland, is due to two causes: Shipment of large quantities to the Reich and reservation in Poland for the Germans there.

In the spring, harvest quotas were set for every peasant and landowner. In due season these had to be turned in at the co-operative. The Germans used the Polish co-operatives as their collecting agency; German controlled, they were considered the best way of getting the quotas. Often the quota amounted to practically the whole output. Many farmers burned their produce and grain rather than deliver.

To be able to purchase even a nail a Polish farmer must have a card from his co-operative showing that he has turned in the quota required; otherwise he can get nothing in the way of tools and farm supplies.

Clothing is rationed and presents as great a problem as food. The most prized things in Poland are garments and shoes. No one may buy new shoes who has more than one pair and that pair must be badly worn. Poles are wearing wooden shoes and their clop-clop has become a familiar sound. Shoemakers may not use leather when making repairs.

Problem of Housing

Shelter is another acute problem. The Germans destroyed buildings all over Poland but have done practically no rebuilding. The Government General normally had approximately 12,000,000 inhabitants. Now increased by refugees from western and eastern Poland it has 18,000,000.

Warsaw's pre-war population was 1,300,000. Now, although 95 per cent of the city's buildings were damaged or destroyed and 25 per cent reduced to debris that had to be removed, it houses 1,800,000. Yet nothing is so easy in Warsaw as finding a place to live. Few having any money, they crowd together. Villages are likewise overcrowded. Manor houses are full to overflowing, life on the land being a little better than in town.

Of security there is none in Poland. On any pretext a German in uniform may enter a house at any hour, arrest the occupants, confiscate property, or both. The intellectual classes are arrested simply because they belong to that class; young people, because the Germans fear their opposition; working folk and peasants for forced labor in the Reich. The intelligentsia are not sent to factories or farms but to concentration camps or Austrian quarries.

The unemployed, approximately 80 per cent of the population, are in greatest danger of arrest and deportation. The possessor of an Arbeit card is supposed to be exempt from compulsory labor service, on which pretext arrests are usually made. The problem of employment is enormously increased by the presence of the thousands of refugees, many of whom are skilled workers and artisans dispossessed and expelled from the district incorporated into the Reich to make way for German colonists and workers.

Polish Farmers in Reich

Approximately 1,500,000 Polish farm and factory workers were in the Reich this past summer, a few responding to the call voluntarily, the vast majority under compulsion. Extensive propaganda had made such work appear a glowing opportunity with good living conditions, freedom of movement, good food and pay. Permission was granted to send 100 zlotys home each month. Uncensored letters from men who went reported conditions very bad, that all their wages were required for food, Poles had to wear the letter P on the arm. Freedom of movement was restricted. The authorities professed to know nothing of permission to send money home.

Polish industry that serves the Reich is permitted, no other. About 70 per cent of the Polish factories stand, approximately 30 per cent of the former number of employees are used. Many modern factories were levelled and their machinery taken to the Reich as scrap. Agriculture produces for the Reich. Professions are not open to Poles. A very few lawyers are still permitted to practise. Artists, architects, engineers, professors, bankers, journalists and their kind have to learn and practise a trade or perish. The same is true of former government employees.

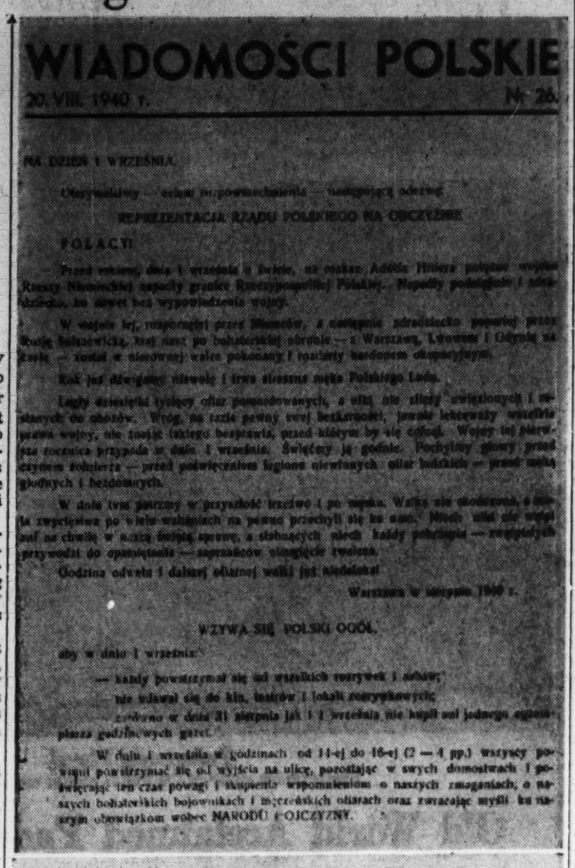
Two kinds of Polish schools are permitted—elementary and trade. An elementary education is sufficient for the Poles who are to be only a serving folk, say the Germans. Until very recently neither geography nor history was part of the curriculum. Now such texts prepared by Germans are in use.

Culture Suppressed

There are few museums, libraries or publishing houses open. Polish bookstores have practically no stocks. All English and French books, even dictionaries, all Polish texts above elementary grade, all Polish histories and geographies, all volumes of fiction and non-fiction on a national theme were confiscated. There is no Polish opera, no concerts, no public meetings. Until this winter there was no Polish theater. Now in Warsaw twice a week a Polish play is permitted at the Polish Theater, but it can be nothing for which the Poles really care.

Only two Polish organizations are permitted—the Polish Red Cross and welfare society organized to work with refugees and families of war prisoners. These receive a little help from the municipalities, but so little that they cannot do much.

Despite the capital penalty for those caught listening to foreign radiocasts Poles listen and print what they hear. More than 20 of these little printing establishments are in operation. The Germans know they exist but have not succeeded in running one to ground. As soon as a Pole gets his "newspaper" he reads it and destroys it. In their efforts to curb this spread of news the authorities reduce the number of radio permits in the General Government to 8,000. Since there are 20,000 or more German officials in the Province, not all of them may have a radio.


WIADOMOŚCI POLSKIE

20. VIII. 1940 r. Nr. 26.

NA DZIEŃ 1 WRZEŚNIA.

REPREZENTACJA RZĄDU POLSKIEGO NA OBCZYŹNIE

POLACY!

WZYWA SIĘ POLSKĘ OGÓŁ,

aby w dniu 1 września:

— każdy powstrzymał się od wszelkich rozrywek i zabaw;

nie udawał się do kin, teatrów i lokali rozrywkowych;

ŻOŁNIERZ POLSKI

W KAMPANII WRZEŚNIOWEJ

Dodatek do „Wiadomości Polskich" z dnia 20 sierpnia 1940 roku. Nr 7.

Redakcja zwraca się z prośbą do czytelników, aby ta sama droga, którą otrzymują „Wiadomości Polskie", nadsyłali opisy fragmentów kampanii wrześniowej, opisane na własnych obserwacjach, bądź przeżyciach.

WYPAD NOCNY JEDNEGO Z PUŁKÓW WOŁYŃSKIEJ BRYGADY KAWALERII NA m. KAMIEŃSK

(3 — 4 września 1939 roku).

Poland Has an Answer to Censorship

Weekly newspapers which are published illegally in Poland provide information which would otherwise be censored by the German administration. Top: A proclamation issued by the Polish Government-in-exile and sent to this Polish newspaper by secret representatives of that Government in Warsaw. Bottom: First page of the supplement, The Polish Soldier, of which the first two pages are given to war experiences contributed by subscribers, the third to an editorial on a speech by German Administrator Karl Frank.

All Ships Put Under War Risk By Australia

MELBOURNE, Feb. 15 (Australian Associated Press)—Customs Minister E. J. Harrison has announced that all ships of Australian registry will be insured for war risk by a Commonwealth Government plan, and said the decision was influenced by the fact that the Government now is controlling a large proportion of Australian shipping by the new Federal Shipping Control Board.

In addition, payment of premiums to insurance companies with headquarters in other countries constitutes a drain on Australian funds, making it desirable to arrange a plan to retain the premiums in this country.

Storage Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—British shipping losses through enemy action have reached a stage at which Australia's export trade to Britain is being seriously threatened. According to Sir Thomas Gordon, Australian representative of the British Ministry of shipping, plans have been made to provide greatly increased storage space in Australia for primary produce, to meet the early possibility of strict curtailment of export shipments, owing to lack of tonnage.

Sir Thomas forecast the development of a large export trade with the Middle East, which would provide an outlet for much Australian produce to offset any temporary restriction on exports to Britain. He advocated a vigorous program of merchant shipbuilding in Australia, subject to Navy requirements being met first.

"Britain may soon have to adopt a policy of sending many of its ships to countries closer to its own shores for supplies, thus avoiding the long voyages to and from Australia," he said. "We shall then have much of our exportable farm produce on our hands. To meet the possibility of this situation, increased storage will be provided. Available tonnage is being well spread to relieve the situation, cargoes high on the list of priority being the first to be shipped."

Australia's shipyards are at present being totally used for the building of destroyers and antisubmarine vessels, and the Federal Government so far has been unable to give encouragement to advocates of a program of merchant shipbuilding. Labor difficulties comprise one of the drawbacks to starting new shipyards, unionists claiming that the decay of shipbuilding after the World War caused a departure from the trade of shipwrights.

At least two Federal Ministers, William M. Hughes (Navy) and Eric Harrison (Customs), urge that the building of merchant ships should be undertaken now, despite labor difficulties. Mr. Hughes, as the then Prime Minister, sponsored shipbuilding in Australia during the World War.

"Facilities are now much greater than in the last war," he said, "the steel frames and plates can all be obtained in Australia, instead of being imported, as they were during the last war. When this war is over, Australia will have to play its part in the new order in the Pacific."

Britain Reports Parachutists Wore Military Uniforms

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Ministry of Information reported today that "soldiers dressed in recognized military uniforms have recently been dropped by parachute in Southern Italy."

The parachutists were said to have had instructions "to demolish certain objectives connected with the ports in that area."

[The Italians announced yesterday that some British parachutists had been captured in the Calabria-Lucania region "before they could cause the serious damage which they intended," presumably to two hydroelectric plants and the huge Apulian aqueduct. Today military sources in Rome said the uniforms worn by the parachutists would save them from execution as spies.]

The Ministry's statement added that no details of the operation could be given "at the present," except that "some of the men have not returned to their base."

Wider Power Sought For Rochester Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 15—Amended to escape another tabling in committee, a Monroe County Children's Court bill designed to broaden powers of the juvenile tribunal here to cover cases of adults contributing to delinquency below the grade of felony has been reintroduced at Albany by Senator Karl K. Bechtold and Assemblyman Abraham D. Schulman, Rochester Republicans.

The bill was written to bring Monroe County into line with children's court laws of other counties, and Judge Henry D. Shedd of the Children's Court, and Assemblyman Schulman, a member of the New York State Commission for the Study of Delinquency, said it would give exclusive jurisdiction over any delinquent or neglected child in the county to the juvenile court, grant original jurisdiction in non-support cases where children are involved, now a City Court matter, and exclusive jurisdiction in truancy cases.

Special Letters Feb. 22 For Stamp Collectors

RICHMOND, Va.—A special cachet will be used on all first-class mail at Washington's Birthplace, Va., Feb. 22. The cachet shows the house, and carries the dates 1732-1941. Persons desiring the cachet should send their letters marked "Ready to Go," to Postmaster, Washington's Birthplace, Va.

National Unity Is Essay Theme

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—In the interests of a unified America, a national essay contest for the school children of the Nation on "Why National Unity is Important to My Country" was announced today by the National Unity Essay Contest Committee, of which Elias Lustig, President of Adam Hats, is Chairman.

Essays will be rated by a Board of Judges consisting of 10 college presidents. Awards will include a Senior Division first prize of a $1,000 scholarship or $1,000 in cash, and a Junior Division first prize of a $500 scholarship or $500 in cash. City and State winners will receive medal awards.

The 48 State award winners in the Senior Division will receive a free trip to New York and a four-day stay here with all expenses paid by Mr. Lustig.

The contest committee, composed of men in public life, has headquarters at 657 Broadway.

Sweden Faces Grave Problems As Germans Apply Pressures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Sweden, resolutely determined to become no one's vassal in the present war, is experiencing grave problems from German economic pressure and annoyance from German anti-Swedish propaganda in Scandinavia.

German naval vessels stand watch at all possible exits and entrances, preventing shipment of Swedish goods. Troops line the Norwegian borders while the Nazi campaign proceeds actively in neighbor countries, encouraging Norway to acquire certain Swedish provinces for lebensraum and accusing Sweden of a plot to "steal the position of leader of the Nordic countries."

At the same time, the bait of much-needed business is dangled before harried Swedish importers and exporters, who, constricted by broad marine minebelts that cut off 70 per cent of their former export trade, must find compensatory markets and vital supplies within the narrow confines of the blockade.

Yet reports reaching here from Sweden show that the one functioning Scandinavian democracy, by the shrewd terms it has wrested from Germany under recent trade agreements, has provided for a turnover between the two countries amounting to 2,000,000,000 kroner in 1941 (about $470,000,000).

Quantities take precedence over prices in contracts calling for delivery of German coal, coke, iron, textiles and chemicals in return for Swedish iron ore, wood-pulp and paper. The average increase in prices of German products is only 30 per cent, as against 50 to 100 per cent initially demanded, Denmark and Norway paying meanwhile 80 per cent more for German coal than Sweden. Furthermore, Germany pays for the products she gets from occupied countries in paper marks or bank credits in Germany, while Sweden still is able to get goods as payment.

Quantities take precedence over prices in contracts calling for delivery of German coal, coke, iron, textiles and chemicals in return for Swedish iron ore, wood-pulp and paper. The average increase in prices of German products is only 30 per cent, as against 50 to 100 per cent initially demanded, Denmark and Norway paying meanwhile 80 per cent more for German coal than Sweden.

Has What Nazis Need

How does Sweden manage it? Primarily through her possession of the only economic apparatus in Europe today that can provide Germany with certain vital products, among which is wood. With such a basic utility at stake, Germany can hardly take the risk of sabotage and loss of production that would follow seizure of Sweden's economy by force of arms.

Government supervision of both imports and exports is necessarily the basis of Sweden's foreign trade policy for 1941. High hopes also are pinned to increased trade with the Soviet Union to counteract the Nazi grip and regain in the Baltic zone what Sweden lost in North Sea trade.

Contracts signed under trade agreements of September, 1940, call for delivery to the Soviets of Swedish iron and steel products amounting to 38,500,000 kroner the first year and 13,100,000 kroner the second year. Russia is to deliver during the first year not less than 19,000,000 kroner worth of fodder, breadstuffs, mineral oils and metals. Additional contracts are pending.

The new domestic program must cope with rising unemployment, the simultaneous crisis and boom, precipitated by the war's strangulation of some industries and mushroom growth of others, and the dwindling of reserve supplies. Above all, it must speed defense.

Salient features of the program are:

1. Systematic development of ersatz products from domestic raw materials to replace some essential imports. Power alcohol, made from pulp, already has gone far to replace petrol for motor traffic, and an estimated 25 million tons of oil will be processed from Swedish slate.

Saved by Preparedness

2. Development of mining industries to fill German contracts. The long-dormant Smaalands Taberg mines near Sweden's southern "Maginot Line," and the copper ore mines in Vasterbotten have recently gone into production.

3. Allocation of nearly 1,000,000,000 kronor by the Government for a public works program to help solve the unemployment problem that threatens to increase seriously during the coming year, according to Gustaf Moller, Swedish Minister of Social Welfare. Between 8 and 9 per cent of the Nation's working people are jobless despite conscription and munitions speed-up, according to reports.

4. Introduction of measures to divert the Nation's savings to the Government, deemed essential to help finance the public works program and control the standard of living. A series of defense loans and a 5 per cent sales tax are being enacted to prevent spending attending the public works program from emptying the Nation's warehouses of dwindling reserves. Swedish foresight filled the warehouses against a crisis and her genius for planning will guarantee prudent distribution of necessities.

All Sweden concurs that her comparatively high state of military preparedness alone saved her from the fate of Denmark and Norway in April, 1940.

MIAMI, FLORIDA
François Jacquemoux
IN BUSINESS IN MIAMI SINCE 1920
Famous
Crystallized Fruits
and
Candies of Distinction
Visit Display Room and Candy Kitchen
Biscayne Blvd., between 117 and 118 St.
Mail Orders Filled

hats of tomorrow
Nordell's
Miami's largest selection of distinctive millinery. A modern sister shop on fashionable Lincoln Road.
MIAMI — MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

THE ONLY PILLOW STERILIZING MACHINE IN THE SOUTH
ZORIC DRY CLEANING
SOUTHERN LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
555 S. W. 8th St. Tel. 2-8423
Complete Laundry Serice
MIAMI, FLORIDA

MIAMI, FLORIDA
Burdine's
Creators of
Sunshine Fashions
America's Smartest Resort Wear

Finest Selection of
BAGS ARTS
JEWELRY GIFTS
VANITIES IVORIES
Exquisite Collection of Semi-Precious Art Objects and Rare Ivory Curios
HOUSE OF ART
821 Lincoln Road
On the Beach Since 1926
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

We Appreciate Your Yellow Slips
SUTTON JEWELRY CO.
132 E. Flagler St. Tel. 2-5996
Miami's Oldest Jewelry Store
ESTABLISHED 1897

3 ACRES OF FINE FURNITURE
MOORE'S
IN MIAMI

GRANDMA NEVER MISSES A TRICK

She spends her life looking for things to do
To make her Kitchen more attractive to you;
She searches the markets from morn 'til nite
So that all of her food will be just right.
Grandma's a thrifty shopper, yet, she's a wonder;
That's why her prices are always a little under.
GRANDMA'S Kitchen
100 S.E. FIRST AVENUE
GROUND FLOOR - TWA BUILDING
MIAMI, FLORIDA

MIAMI, FLORIDA
FASHION "FINDS"
in
Furniture • Draperies • Floor Coverings
RICHARD PLUMER
Complete Interiors
155 N. E. 40th Street Tel. 7-5714
Established 1925

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
MIAMI 3-2445
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Saturday
and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
1239 Ingraham Building Miami, Florida

MIAMI, FLA.
SHIPPERS OF
Florida Tree Ripened Citrus Fruits
Oranges, Grapefruit, Tangerines
Special Combination Boxes of Fruit
Jellies—Marmalades—Nuts
JOHNSON FRUIT CORP.
243 E. Flagler St. Phone 2-8266
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Oscar says:
FOR EXTRA HOURS OF ENJOYMENT
Send your LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING to..

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
1630 - 2nd AVE. S. Tel. 3-1228
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Dress Up your home For Spring let us help
BURGER-PHILLIPS
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
HILL STORES
PIGGLY WIGGLY
Cocomalt
"A STORE NEAR YOU"

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
3-6661
Hours 8-9 a. m., 6-7 p. m. daily except Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

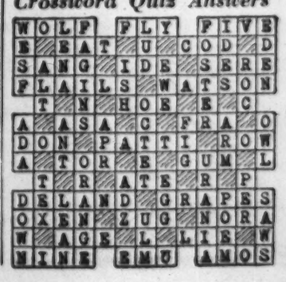
They're In . . . the New Spring
MANHATTAN WHITE SHIRTS
in a Wide Variety of New Collar Styles
2.00 to 3.50
LEVY'S
Adams at Hogan
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Now!
A complete Upholstering Department with experienced craftsmen in charge. Furniture, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Radios
Sterchi's
20 West Adams Street
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Also St. Augustine

New York Laundry
Family Washing
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
MIRZA Rug Cleaning
Certified
Dry Cold FUR Storage
400 E. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-6115
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

HOME OWNED
SEIZER'S STORES
GROCERIES
MEATS
FISH
and POULTRY
"The Best of Everything to Eat"
Ten Stores—One Near You
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Crossword Quiz Answers



Dismal Plight of Hankow Described

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIENTSIN, China—Though occupied by the Japanese for more than two years, the Yangtze River metropolis of Hankow and its environs presents a sorry picture, according to findings of a three-week survey published in the Japanese-controlled newspaper Yung Pao of Tientsin.

In a surprisingly frank exposé by the Japanese themselves of conditions in Hankow there is depicted a city of war refugees; a government unable to collect its revenues; the cost of living higher than any other part of China; an abnormal society marked by depressing extremes of poverty and squandered wealth. Even a supporter of Japan's "New Order" in China will find little in this account to which he can point with pride.

For several weeks the Yung Pao daily published the results of this survey, made by its special correspondent in the Hankow area, the one-time capital of Free China, located about 600 miles up the Yangtze River from Shanghai. No correspondent from Free China could have painted a blacker word-canvas of conditions in occupied Hankow than this correspondent of a newspaper that speaks for the Japanese Army in North China.

Because of the fighting going on both to the northwest and southwest, he found that the number of Chinese inhabitants in the area had dwindled greatly. Everywhere he encountered yellow-uniformed Japanese rather than the former Chinese inhabitants. Of the 75 hsien or districts making up the Province, only 37 have been brought under the Japanese-sponsored Hupei provincial government. And out of this 37, only 9 have set up proper hsien governments.

Refugees From Everywhere

In Hankow there are refugees from everywhere, old and young, with no homes to which they can return. The city authorities have sent from 50,000 to 60,000 to their homes in the outlying areas, but many still remain. In the center of the city, crowds of poor people are reduced to begging money from passers-by and looking for partly-burned coal, while "their clothes do not sufficiently cover them, and their food does not fill them."

At the other extreme there are war profiteers taking advantage of the abnormal conditions. Most of them are merchants or speculators dealing in grains, salt, or opium. Still others are running pawn shops or engaging in irregular business activities.

Because the profiteer is dominating the economy of the region, there is an appearance of prosperity on the surface. But as evidence of a basic unsound condition the Yung Pao's correspondent points to the absence of large factories capable of employing the homeless. From one of the highest buildings in Hankow, no smoke could be seen rising from any factory chimneys. Not only have the large factories suffered, but small handicraft industries have been hit as well. He tells, further, of the cries heard in the streets of those seeking to sell even their children in order that they might live.

Prices, he claims, are higher in the Hankow area than anywhere else in China. On the one hand this is the result of difficult communications and trade control, on the other of the speculation and profiteering already noted. Goods which must come from Shanghai are strictly controlled, permits from the pacification authorities being required. This has meant that only small quantities of necessities can be obtained. Some goods are smuggled out of Shanghai and up to Hankow by means of inland waterways. Goods obtained from Shanghai sell at double the Shanghai prices when they reach Hankow—and Shanghai prices themselves are exorbitant.

Officially the sales price for salt, an important necessity in the Chinese diet, is set at 40 cents in Japanese military notes and 60 cents in Chinese national currency. But the secret and actual price is much higher, a catty (1⅓ pounds) of salt costing well over a dollar—and even then it is difficult to obtain. The Chinese investigator records that many people near Hankow said they had been without salt for days.

Nominally brothels have been suppressed. But both the finance bureau and the police bureau of Hankow continue to register them and regularly to collect their taxes.

Difficulties in Finance

The financial situation of the various administrative organs in the Hankow region—Province, City, and County—is decidedly unsatisfactory. National revenues collected there reach only 3,000,000 dollars Chinese currency per month, about $185,000, most of which must be retained to subsidize the lower organs of government now unable to finance themselves.

Those who have returned to the Hankow region are in the main people lacking in both food and clothing, who constitute a drain upon the little funds left to the Government. It is impossible to levy further tax burdens upon the people. The result is that $2,500,000 of the $3,000,000 received from locally collected national revenues are kept in the area, only one sixth being transferred to the Nanking Government.

About three fourths of these so-called national revenues are obtained from the Government sales of salt and opium. The balance comes from the imposition of a Consolidated tax, on certain types of manufactured goods. These revenues are collected by the Hunan, Hupei, and Kiangsi Financial Commission, an organ connected with the Nanking government.

The Hupei Provincial Government finds it difficult to finance its operations, there being no way it can collect taxes from the outlying districts. In addition to the 1,000,000 local dollars it receives each month from the Financial Commission, it must also obtain further subsidies from that commission of 400,000 dollars (Chinese) to give to the various County Governments also unable to collect their normal revenue.

Hankow in Dilemma

The City of Hankow, even though it escaped the Chinese "scorched earth" policy, faces a dilemma in being unable to finance itself. Its monthly revenues are no more than 200,000 dollars (Chinese), a sum inadequate to meet regular expenditures. As a result it must obtain a subsidy from the Financial Commission of from 500,000 to 600,000 dollars (Chinese) each month—about three times the amount of revenues the municipality is able to collect. The municipality now holds regular lotteries in order to finance much of its work.

The Japanese have organized two divisions of Chinese "pacification" troops. One is a division of 5,000 men, the other of 3,000. Both are made up of former anti-Japanese troops. Their assigned task is one of internal pacification, rather than warfare in the front lines against their former comrades. About 1,500 Chinese students, formerly trained in Shanghai, arrived in Hankow recently where they are continuing training at a branch military academy. It is planned that they officer the proposed new central Chinese Army.

The fact that such a revealing picture of a section of occupied China should appear in a Japanese-controlled journal is surprising. Since "freedom of the press" is nonexistent in this part of the world, its appearance has obviously been with the permission of the powers-that-be in North China. The Yung Pao, in which the series appeared, is generally considered the spokesman of the Japanese Army in North China.

Only one conclusion seems plausible, that differences between Japanese armies in separate sections of China still exist. Such differences have been noted during earlier phases of the war in China. Travelers have found military passes issued by one group unhonored in other parts of China.

Although a similar investigation of North China could not appear in the local Chinese press—despite the fact that there are many similarities to be noted—yet correspondents are free to report the truth, even though the picture is not complimentary, about other sections of "occupied China."

In Occupied China

Little is heard of Hankow, once temporary capital of China. Opportunely, an internal and undeclared feud within the Japanese armies of occupation lifts a corner of the dark veil through a series of articles published by the Tientsin Yung Pao, news organ of the Japanese armies in North China. Critical of their fellow Japanese soldiers farther south, the Tientsin officers permitted or winked at a revealing but not complimentary account of how Japan's "New Order" is functioning in a great city of China.

Abaxial War Step By Italy Proposed

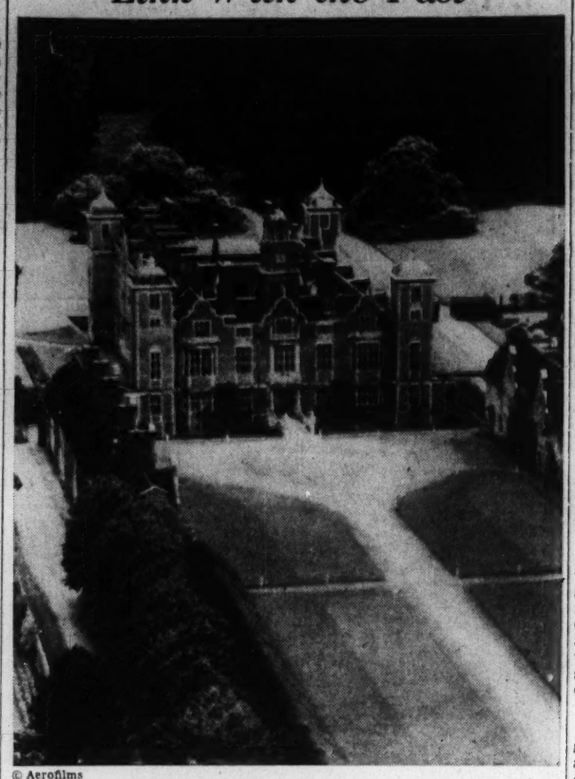
NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Luigi Criscuolo, investment banker and prominent member of Italian-American societies, proposed yesterday that the United States and Great Britain "stop Hitler by destroying the German-Italian alliance."

"We Italo-Americans would like to see Italy out of the war if she could withdraw with flying colors and with her honor conserved," Mr. Criscuolo wrote in an open letter to Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington. "We realize that any move on the part of Italy to step away from her alliance with Germany would mean dire consequences, including the possible invasion of Italy by Germany.

"But we hold no brief for Germany, and we would like to see the United States, Britain and the other allies give Italy proper guarantees, economic and military, that would prevent Germany from invading Italy."

Mr. Criscuolo, who was chairman of the first Italian division of the World War Liberty Loan Committee, said the Italo-German alliance was not favored either by the Italian people or their Government but was forced upon Italy by a series of circumstances, including violation of promises made by Britain and France to Italy in 1915" and hostility by Britain's Anthony Eden in 1935.

Link With the Past



© Aerofilms

Blickling Hall on Lothian Estate

Elizabethan Manor, built between 1606 and 1628, bequeathed by the late Marquis of Lothian to the British National Trust. Its rich scenic surroundings have provided a sanctuary for birds and animals, and a preserve for all manner of native and exotic trees, shrubs, and flowers.

Lothian Filled Cherished Ideal In Bequest of Blickling Hall

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 15—By bequeathing to the British National Trust his famous ancestral home, Blickling Hall, Norfolk, the late Marquis of Lothian has given practical expression to one of his cherished ideas namely, that the great properties of Britain should not be allowed to crumble away through the burden of inheritance taxes, but should be preserved to render some useful service to their country.

The National Trust is now considering Lord Lothian's offer which is likely to prove all the more attractive since the Blickling estate comprises a large acreage of prosperous farmland which would ensure that the upkeep would not be a charge on the Nation.

Moreover it is possible that the National Trust, in event of accepting Blickling, might lease the hall itself to tenants in good standing who would look after it and at the same time maintain its accessibility to the public. This was part of Lord Lothian's plan and represents an arrangement already operating in the case of certain other properties in Britain.

Built early in the seventeenth century, Blickling Hall is of attractive and noble proportions. It overlooks a lake and stands in 6,000 acres of attractive countryside. The richly decorated interior of the hall represents the work of master craftsmen. The ceilings are of elaborate design and the rooms contain many valuable pieces of carving, statuary and paintings.

Lord Lothian had already in his lifetime given one of his estates, Newbattle Abbey, near Edinburgh, to the authorities in Scotland as an institution for university training for adults who otherwise would have missed an opportunity for higher studies. Thereby he confirmed his great interest in the cultural and educational advancement of the people.

The heir to the Lothian title is Peter Francis Walter Kerr, 18-year-old first cousin once removed of the late Marquis, son of the late Capt. Andrew William Kerr and grandson of the late Admiral Lord Walter Kerr. He is at present an undergraduate of Christ Church College, Oxford.

The amount of property which accompanies the title is not yet disclosed but it is known that the entail which was attached to the estate inherited by Lord Lothian, and on which he had to pay inheritance taxes, terminated on the late Marquis' accession to the title. Consequently he was free to leave the properties wherever he chose.

Lord Lothian's third estate, Ancrum, Monteviot, Roxburghshire, Scotland, has probably been left to the inheritor of the title.

The property inherited by the new Lord Lothian remains in trust until he is 30, Lord Astor being one trustee and another a sister of the late Lord Lothian.

Canadian Indians Aid Britain as Loyal Allies

By Ta-De-Win

CALGARY, Alberta—Plains Indians of Alberta as well as other "treaty" Indians in the Dominion are not fighting as subjects of King George. They are contributing men, money, and moral support to Great Britain as stanch "allies."

It all goes back to a September day in 1877 when Blackfoot, Blood Piegan, Sarcee, and Stony Indians gathered at the Blackfoot Crossing of the Bow River to sign a treaty with Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria of Britain.

This treaty, however, was not signed hastily, for it took much diplomacy and skill on the part of the Blackfoot Chief, Crowfoot, to persuade the Plains Indians that they would be better off on Reserves of their own choice, as the treaty provided, rather than lose their lands through encroachments of white settlers. Besides the buffalo were disappearing and they must sooner or later turn to farming.

So eventually the marks of the chiefs were affixed to the treaty which was more than a scrap of paper as all terms have been fulfilled. Indian children are educated, and every year, for example, the Blackfoot Head Chief receives $25, the eight minor chiefs $10, and every other Blackfoot Indian $5, a sum paid on the last day of the June Sun Dance.

And the Indians, too, have kept their word by living in peace as Crowfoot said they would "as long as the sun shines, the wind blows, and the waters flow."

And so the Blackfoot Indians today have their own tribal government on their Alberta Reserve—loyal allies of Great Britain. And today the Head Chief, Duck Chief, owns a famous mace, handed down to him by his father, who as a treaty Indian received it from Queen Victoria through the Lieutenant Governor of that time.

Canadian Indians are citizens in the sense that they enjoy the privileges that such protection confers, but they are not vested with the suffrage or other political rights, though under the Indian Act of 1927 they may be granted enfranchisement if they wish and are found worthy of it. But that entails dropping their tribal membership and severing time-honored ties. That they prefer their own tribal life is evident from the fact that at the end of a recent fiscal year there were but 43 enfranchisements covering 112 men, women, and children.

To become enfranchised a member of a band must be judged by a Board consisting of two officers of the Indian Department and a member of the band, and at the end of two years such Indian, if worthy, may receive full citizenship and choose the Christian and surnames by which he wishes to be enfranchised. But the Plains Indians cherish their tribal life, while the "family" counts for just as much among those far-away Indians on the Labrador Peninsula, who wander in groups made up of the family proper and their cousins, uncles, aunts, and grandparents. So that it will be many years hence before the majority of Canada's Indians seek enfranchisement, though they are all unanimous in giving every possible aid in this present crisis of the British Empire.

Census in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Whether Indians in the Dominion of Canada call themselves allies of the King of England or his subjects, they will all be just Indians when the census enumerators visit them next June. And even if they revel in the name of Blue Sky or New Moon, they will go down on the records as plain Bill Jones or Tom Brown, provided they have an English name.

It may be too much trouble for an Indian in the sub-Arctic region to leave his fishing hole and trek miles to the polls to cast his vote, but when the Royal Canadian Mounted Police meet him later on at a trading post answers to the formal questions will be forthcoming.

Enumerators are wise in the habits of Indians and plan to visit tribes when they are due to receive their treaty money, and if there is no definite ceremonial to draw non-treaty Indians together they seek them out in their encampments, their hunting and fishing grounds and the trading posts, where Indians go to barter the results of their winter's work for canned foods, clothing, and cooking utensils. But leave it to the "Mountie" who often takes the census in the more remote outposts, for eventually he will get his Indian, though he has to walk over ice floes to contact him.

Canadian Trade Affected Lease Plan

By Bruce Hutchison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 15—The anticipated passage of the lend-lease bill in Washington will compel Canada to reconsider much of its trading relations with the United States. In the visible future Canada must seek somehow to revise the balance of this trade which is now heavily in the United States' favor.

The lend-lease program of the United States may compel Canada to consider a new approach to the exchange problem for this reason:

Canada now sells some goods to Britain for actual gold. How much gold Canada gets from Britain is one of the secrets of the Foreign Exchange Control Board. But it is certain that all the gold Canada can get from any source is used to pay for American war materials, since the United States will not accept goods in payment.

It is thought by many here that under the lend-lease program of the United States, the flow of gold from Britain to Canada may dry up. The United States may well insist that before it loans materials to Britain, the British authorities should ship all their current gold income to America. Already, of course, Britain is liquidating all its accumulated gold and securities in the United States, but it acquires some new gold continually in the course of its world trade.

Three Courses Opened

If Britain had to ship its current gold income to the United States, and Canada were unable to get any of it, that would cause a new problem for the Canadian central banking system. Probably it would compel a new policy toward American exchange.

Pressed finally for American dollars, Canada could do one or all of three things: It could cut down still further its purchases of non-war goods from the United States; liquidate its holdings of securities in the United States as Britain has done; or borrow from the United States. Canada must ultimately decide which of these courses is to be adopted or whether all should be followed in some degree. But it desires above all to restrict its borrowings from the United States so far as possible.

It is relatively simple for Britain to liquidate its American holdings. In Canada the problem is more complicated because the holdings of American securities do not belong entirely to Canadians. Americans are large owners of Canadian enterprises and institutions which own these securities.

It is not clear, therefore, that the United States would welcome a rapid liquidation of Canada's holdings. Obviously it would not welcome a further reduction in Canadian peacetime purchases since they represent a substantial market for certain American producers, especially farmers and fruit growers.

Composite Plan Possible

It may be that the United States would prefer to loan Canada money than to face the difficulties of the other two alternative policies. Or perhaps in the end a composite policy including all three plans will be adopted. Certainly the present unbalanced exchange situation cannot continue indefinitely.

It is clear also that many Americans do not understand Canada's position either in relation to the United States or in relation to Britain. A recent editorial in the New York press illustrated this misconception of the Canadian problem. This editorial, which distressed many Canadians, argued that since Canada was demanding cash from Britain for war purchases, there was no need for the United States to be more generous and hand over supplies to Britain for nothing.

Canadians feel that this entirely misrepresents the situation. Canada, through its war effort, is offering in proportion to its resources an enormous volume of assistance to Britain. Canada is maintaining two divisions of troops in Britain and will send two more.

It is providing garrisons in Iceland and Newfoundland. It is maintaining a navy used largely to aid Britain's convoy system. It is paying for most of the gigantic British Commonwealth Air training Plan. In fact, the cost of aiding Britain will absorb, in one way or another, close to a third of the Dominion's total income during the next year, and this policy is adopted in the belief that the defense of Britain is the defense of Canada.

Compared with this effort to aid Britain, British payments of money to Canada are a small item and are maintained simply as a matter of convenience. Up to now they have helped Canada to maintain its balance of payments to the United States and these payments are necessitated by the policy of all aid to Britain, which no Canadian grudges. Thus this country, which is cutting down its whole living standard in the interests of the war effort, is seeking to make its relations with Britain more clearly understood and the actualities of its trade relations with the United States a subject for wise and careful readjustment.

American Trek to Canada Rises

OTTAWA, Feb. 15 (AP)—The trek of American citizens into Canada from the United States increased 26.3 per cent in 1940 over the previous year, the Immigration Department reports.

Branch figures showed those entering Canada numbered 7,134 against 5,649 in 1939.

The number of returning Canadians also increased in 1940, those coming home from the United States numbering 4,990 compared with 4,610 in 1939.

Immigration officials said these figures on the movement from the United States were incomplete and pointed out that United States citizens coming to Canada to join the Army, Navy, or Air Force might obtain admission on a non-immigration basis.

Children from the United Kingdom, in Canada now as war guests, are not included in the list of immigrants, and actual immigration from England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales showed a drop of 14.8 per cent against 1939. Last year's total was 3,021 against 3,544 in 1939.

Total 1940 immigration was 11,324 against 16,994 in 1939.

Venezuela Views Rival Candidate

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 15 (AP)—Venezuela today had her first announced "opposition" candidate for President in a quarter of a century—Romulo Gallegos, former Education Minister in the Cabinet of President Lopez Contreras and widely known in South America as a novelist.

The new President will be chosen by the Federal Congress in April. Mr. Lopez Contreras disclosed in a signed statement last autumn that he would relinquish the Presidency to prove his devotion to the "concept of the republican alternability" of public office. Mr. Gallegos was not among those popularly considered as likely candidates who would have the present Executive's political blessing.

The Venezuelan Constitution forbids a second successive term for the President, but before Mr. Lopez Contreras announced his retirement there were rumors that he would exert his immense influence to remove the Constitutional restriction.

Reich Mail Service By Pacific Urged

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Resumption of mail service to Germany by way of the Pacific Ocean and Japan was requested yesterday by the Board of Trade for German-American Commerce in a telegram to Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The Trade Board said that it spoke for "thousands" of American citizens whose "most harmless private correspondence" was delayed or confiscated on the Atlantic route.

The Board noted that Mr. Hull had ordered discontinuance of trans-Pacific mails to Germany last October "in the light of world conditions existing at the present time."

Smart Tweeds

Our suits feature unusually appealing English or Scotch tweeds. Well tailored, slim, comfortable.

Coats
Sweaters
Blouses

INCLEY PTY. LTD.
183-187 Collins St., Melbourne, Australia

TAILORED CLOTHES
For you alone

THE MUTUAL LADIES' TAILORS and DRESSMAKERS

have perfected the art of designing and making clothes that will flatter the most difficult to fit figure. The resulting garments possess an individuality, a dignity and an exclusiveness which can be captured in no other way.

THE Mutual STORE
256 Flinders Street, Melbourne, C. 1

BALL & WELCH LTD
Special Services

- Machine Finishing for Home Knitters.
- Hosiery Repairs.
- Laundry Service.
- Shoe Repairs.
- Evening Shoes Tinted.
- Gloves to order from your own material.
- Shirts and Pyjamas made to order.
- Pattern Service.
- Furniture Storage and Removals.
- Lay by for easy shopping.
- Ladies' Lounge (First Floor).
- These are only a few of the many Services featured by this favorite store.

Flinders Street, Melbourne
Victoria, Australia

Forster's
THE CARPET EXPERTS
Give Utmost Value in
Design, Colour and Quality
AXMINSTER PERSIAN INDIAN
Forster Carpet Co., Ltd.
362 LITTLE COLLINS STREET
PHONE MELBOURNE, AUST. MU. 6654

Tea
Luncheon
Dinner
THE WATTLE
COLLINS COURT
A lovely tearoom of world renown. Come and eat our delicious cakes. Reservations for private functions.
Telephone M 2981 (6 lines)
274 Lt. Collins Street Melbourne

Walker's
The Big Drapers
The brightest and most economical shopping centre in Melbourne's Great Eastern Suburbs.
WALKER'S STORES
Right at the Station
GLENFERRIE
and at COBURG

Phone LA 1571
READS OF PRAHRAN
72 years of service on Chapel Street's busiest corner.
Up-to-dateness
Every season, year round, you will find everything for the home and for personal wear at Reads, with fashion where fashion counts, and real value in every item.
Branches:
CHARLES MOORE & CO., ADELAIDE
Kadina, S. A. Perth, W. A.

THRIF-T-SERVICE
Washing by Weight
We Do Expert Dry Cleaning, Too
Telephones U 3171 and U 3172
HYDE PARK
LAUNDRIES, PTY. LTD.
26 Howson St., Malvern, S. E. 4
AUSTRALIA

- VALUE
- QUALITY
- STYLE
- SERVICE

—are the cardinal factors which have made Finneys the leading Departmental Store in Queensland.

FINNEYS
Queen and Adelaide Streets
BRISBANE
QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA

G.H.Martin & Co.
ORGAN SPECIALISTS
We devote our main energies to the handling of reliable organs.
Sub-agents for the
HAMMOND electronic organ.
The most amazing instrument of modern times.
Showrooms—38-40 Martin Place S. 4044
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Do not discard
BROKEN ARTICLES
Nock & Kirby's experts will repair all types of metal, or wooden articles at a very moderate cost. 'Phone M-2407 for further particulars of our unrivaled REPAIR SERVICE.
NOCK & KIRBY'S
417-421, also 188-194a George Street
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

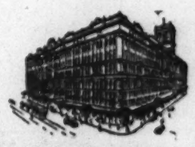
AUSTRALIA
Burford & Sons
Watchmakers and Jewellers
The Home for Quality Watches, Diamond Rings, Jewellery, Souvenirs
Repair Service
112 Market Street, Sydney
Near David Jones Phone MA 4926

GOURLAY BROS. PTY. LTD.
Furniture Warehousemen, Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates Given for Furnishing Cottage or Mansion
Miller Street
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
HORDERN BROTHERS
A Leading Department Store
Where Quality and Low Prices Combine
Pitt and George Streets

Famous for over a century . . .
THE FINE HOUSE LINENS
AT DAVID JONES'
FOR SERVICE, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

"The Senior Store"



You Buy Quality Goods
at
Famous Low Prices
at
ANTHONY HORDERNS'
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

England's Best Selling Chair
PARKER-KNOLL
WITH TENSION SUSPENSION SPRINGING
ENGLAND'S BEST FABRIC-COVERED SPRINGS
THAT EXTRA EASY CHAIR FOR SPACE ECONOMY
See the range of 18 DELIGHTFUL DESIGNS IN DEPARTMENT.. 5TH FLOOR
BEARD WATSON & CO. Ltd.
George and York Streets
SYDNEY
N. S. W. AUSTRALIA

Fight to Bar Naval Convoys Looms in Lend-Lease Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Quick passage of the lend-lease measure in the form desired by the Administration and with no crippling amendments was predicted confidently by Democratic leaders today as they prepared to shake off last-minute opposition efforts to ban American convoys to Europe and any transfer of existing Navy equipment.

The last-stand fight of the opposition is being made under the generalship of Senators Hiram W. Johnson (R) of California and Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri and already has rallied a battle force of 17 senators, a majority of them from the traditionally isolationist Middle West.

Administration leaders in the Senate expect little difficulty, however, in riding over this opposition, expressing the opinion that the 17 votes already lined by represent most of the anti-measure votes as revealed by careful preliminary surveys. Even among the isolationists, little confidence that they can push through their amendments is apparent, although the amendments are expected to be introduced immediately upon the beginning of debate Monday.

Walsh Joins Move

Perhaps the most significant feature of the newly-formed opposition coalition was the adherence to it of Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, whose position as Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee is making him an important senatorial figure these days. Although Senator Walsh is expected to go along with the Administration on the lend-lease measure as a whole, he is strongly against any further transfer of American warships to Britain.

His opposition is particularly important in that it follows a similar stand taken this week by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, who asserted categorically that the United States had no more destroyers which it could transfer if it hoped to maintain a balanced fleet.

The Secretary's opposition already has started a mild intra-Administration controversy, since President Roosevelt is believed to support Wendell L. Willkie's suggestion that 5 to 10 destroyers a month might be safely and profitably transferred to Britain.

"Secretary Knox ought to know what the needs of the Navy are and ought to know better than any one else in the country whether we are able to dispose of any more ships," Senator Walsh said.

Holds Key Position

Senator Walsh's importance to the opposition stems from the fact that as Chairman of the Naval Committee he is in a key position to rally any wavering senators behind the proposed amendments. Senator Walsh is known as a strong friend of the Navy and is popular with the Admirals of the Navy Department and the Fleet.

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has been chosen to lead Administration forces in debate on the lend-lease measure, whose passage is expected by two weeks from today. Assurance that debate on the bill would start Monday came when the Senate voted to make it pending business before it adjourned Feb. 14.

Among the reasons advanced against the American convoy ban is the fear in Administration circles that such a measure would tend to discourage Gen. Maxime Weygand, chief of the French forces in North Africa, from eventually casting his lot with the British. It is felt that in the event of General Weygand's participation in the war he would be dependent upon American sources of supply.

The senators who met Feb. 14 in the office of Senator Johnson of California were, in addition to Senator Johnson himself, Senators Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire, Robert A. Taft of Ohio, John Thomas of Idaho, Arthur Capper of Kansas, Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota, Raymond E. Willis of Indiana, Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, and C. Wayland Brooks of Illinois, all Republicans, Senators Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri, Guy M. Gillette of Iowa, Pat McCarran of Nevada, William J. Bulow of South Dakota, D. Worth Clark of Idaho and David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, all Democrats, and Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., of Wisconsin, Progressive.

Army Transports Sought As Sugar Cargo Vessels

MANILA (AP)—A movement to get the United States to permit Army transports to carry sugar to the United States, as in World War days, has been started in an effort to alleviate the shortage of merchant ships due to war conditions.

A joint committee of Philippine sugar planters and millers took the action. Possibility of having the Government create a merchant marine fleet to handle 50 per cent of Philippine exports also was discussed.

Philippine 'War Scare' Flurry Ends

MANILA, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Philippines got back to normal today after a 48-hour war scare.

Business went on as usual, and street crowds that yesterday and the day before were buzzing with talk of possible military adventures in the South Pacific were calm again.

The main reasons for the flurry of excitement were unexplained orders which brought one Netherlands vessel speeding back to the neutral waters of Manila, and canceled the return of United States Army officers to the United States.

News from the rest of the Orient and from capitals over the world failed, however, to give cause for alarm.

A further reason for not worrying any more was seen in apparent preparations of the Netherlands merchantman Tjitjalegka to depart and the sailing of three other Netherlands ships from Manila.

The Tjitjalegka returned to Manila Feb. 13 a few hours after sailing for Hong Kong.

The Netherlands East Indies Government's order sending the Tjitjalegka back to Manila was not explained. Neither was the order canceling the return of Army officers to the United States.

Herron Doubts War

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15 (AP)—The man who has just retired as commandant of the Army's mightiest outpost of the Pacific believes war in the Far East is a long way off.

Lieut.-Gen. Charles D. Herron arrived yesterday on the liner Matsonia from his Hawaiian post after having reached retirement age. He told ship reporters he doubted the seriousness of the situation in the Orient.

"I don't think anything will happen in the near future," General Herron commented. "It's mostly rumor, but anything can happen."

The General said he was convinced of the impregnability of Hawaii, and of the loyalty of Hawaii's Japanese-Americans "to the soil and not to the blood."

He will remain here two days before leaving for Bethesda, Md., where he will retire to a farm.

Free Italian Groups Move To Win Nation for Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Anti-Fascist Italian groups today revealed a plan for action, in cooperation with the newly-formed Free Italian Committee at London, to "educate" the more than 100,000 Italian prisoners captured in Africa and now in British prison camps, in the hope of converting enough of them to democracy to be useful as a spearhead against the Mussolini dictatorship.

An educational division of the American and British Free Italian Committees now being established will tackle, with the co-operation of the British Government, the problem of working among Italian prisoners of war, according to Girolamo Valenti, Editor of La Parola, anti-Fascist publication here.

Simultaneously, Free Italian nuclei in the United States, having established communication with anti-Fascist Italian leaders in both Argentina and Canada, were commencing to build what would amount to a hemisphere-wide organization of persons of Italian extraction linked by the common objective of winning Italy for democracy.

Widening Co-operation

Indicative of the widening area of Free Italian co-operation was the telegram sent by the Committee of Action of the Mazzini Society, founded last year by prominent anti-Fascist exiles and others of Italian extraction, to Canadian and British units voicing the hope that "your coming into the field will hasten the day when Italy will join the United States and England among free nations."

A powerful Free Italian organization will be formed in Argentina, a Mazzini Society spokesman said, adding that Argentina had one of the largest contingents of Italian immigrants outside of the United States, and that, while some Italian-Argentinians have been of Fascist sympathy, many others who emigrated there from Northern Italy have been of democratic persuasion.

Prospects that the effort to proselytize Italian prisoners in British camps might be successful were seen in dispatches from the African battle front which stressed the willingness of many Italian soldiers to surrender and which reported that in several instances Italian troops under siege burned pictures of Mussolini, indicating their disaffection. Should any sizeable number of soldiers be thus converted, it was said; they would be useful both for their military value and through their contacts inside Italy.

Volunteer to Canada

Meanwhile, it was reported that Italian volunteers have been seeking to enlist in the Canadian Army. Prospects for success in forming a strong Free Italian committee in the Dominion were held good, especially in view of the prompt action of the Canadian Government in removing known Fascist propagandists from their scenes of action through the internment process.

The question of activity among believers in democracy among persons of Italian and other recent European extraction in the United States will be considered at the thirty-second anniversary dinner of La Parola, Feb. 23, at the Diplomat Hotel, which will be attended by persons representing Czechoslovakia, Poland and Spain, as well as Italy.

Reserve Midshipmen Annapolis Departure

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 15 (AP)—Seven hundred men, the first class of reserve midshipmen in the Naval Academy's history, reported yesterday to start a 90-day training period.

The men, taking a "short course" to qualify as deck or engineer officers in the Naval Reserve, came from eastern seaboard cities. They were assigned rooms and will enter a separate battalion of six companies of reserve midshipmen.

A Pioneer in Aviation

International

Glenn L. Martin

President of aircraft company bearing his name is shown in his Baltimore office with model of first airplane he built and in which he learned to fly in 1909.

Huge Martin Airplane Plant Really Born in a Vacant Church

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 15 (AP)—A kerosene lamp bobbed a bit higher at softly-spoken directions and a network of shadows flickered on the wall of the church.

The wavy light danced over a stretch of tight fabric, and sent the shadows rippling. A young man bent closer to his task. . . .

It was the year 1908. The young man was Glenn L. Martin, busy at night in his first airplane factory in the vacant Southern Methodist Church at Santa Ana, Calif.

Holding the lamp was his mother, Mrs. Minta Delong Martin, patient helpmeet for a young pioneer who had studied the flight of birds.

She was to keep the lamp burning, figuratively, during the amazing years to come when this young flier traced aviation history in the skies with speed and altitude records, by flying the first air mail and air express, dropping the first bomb from an airplane, winging over the water in an early ocean flight. . . .

Now 17,000 employees are working at the huge Martin factory at Middle River, near Baltimore, with mass production techniques turning out three fast new types of airships—and Martin has announced the plant's size "will have to be tripled."

Honors have come to the man in those 33 years, the latest the Daniel Guggenheim medal for "contributions to aeronautical development and the production of many types of aircraft of high performance." It was awarded last Tuesday at the dinner of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, and his mother was there.

Mr. Martin taught himself how to fly his first airship built in that vacant church.

Mr. Martin was born at Macksburg, Iowa, Jan. 17, 1886, and his family moved to Salina, Kan., while he was a child. As a boy on the Kansas plains, he hitched his express wagon to a sail, built (and sold to friends) biplane kites, and analyzed the flight of the ducks and prairie chickens.

He took clocks apart, labored over machinery, and followed a mechanical bent into the then new automobile industry. But the air—first gliders and then power plants, after the Wright brothers showed the way—soon become his career.

A pilot-builder from the first, Martin established early altitude, speed and endurance records, became one of the day's "daredevil" pilots, turning prize money back into his factory, and on Jan. 12, 1912, with official permission, flew a sack of mail from Dominguez to Compton, Calif., dropping it for a waiting mailcart. The path for air mail was opened.

Three months later he flew copies of a newspaper, the Fresno Republican, 24 miles to Madera in 25 minutes, with the ink still wet. The flight was the forerunner of the air express.

In 1912, too, he "gassed up" a fragile-looking, pontoon-equipped plane, hung an inflated tire-tube on the fuselage as a "life preserver," and winged 33 miles from Newport Bay, Calif., to Catalina Island for the first "extended" over-ocean flight.

Twenty-five years later to the day—May 10—he boarded the huge China Clipper, built at his own plant, for an anniversary trip over that "first leg" of the trans-Pacific air line he had unwittingly blazed. The flight was arranged by Pan American Airways, and Mrs. Minta Martin accompanied her bachelor son.

In those early days, Mr. Martin predicted "passengers soon," and brought the prophecy true with a four-passenger ship. It was a sample of the man's vision.

Mr. Martin sees in the future—after the war—"air freighters" that will speed overseas with cargoes in an expansion of the air express. Partly, he says, the stimulus for such freighters will come from heavy losses of ship bottoms in the war, partly as a natural development on the airways in which he has been a pioneer.

Terms for Yugoslavia

Continued from Page 1

common interest were conducted in the spirit of friendly relations existing between the two nations."

'Closer Co-operation'

[A similar communiqué was issued in Berlin, where informed sources asserted today that closer economic co-operation between Yugoslavia and Germany was an important topic on the agenda, together with important political questions.

They emphasized that Yugoslavia's copper and especially its bauxite—one of the basic raw materials for manufacture of aluminum—are essential for Germany's war industry.

The concensus in German political circles was that Yugoslavia had broken away from English ties and moved closer to Germany and Italy, "apparently having realized that the future of the country depended on more intimate co-operation with the Axis Powers."

"Vital decisions" were said to be pending in Yugoslavia, and sources outside Germany assumed this meant Yugoslav consideration of Nazi requests for permission to move troops through the country to strike at Greece and possibly the Dardanelles. The Southern Yugoslav border is less than 40 miles from Salonika, Greece.

In London, meanwhile, diplomatic and military circles expressed belief that German diplomatic moves in the Balkans might be only a smoke-screen to mask new Axis blows. These circles envisioned an attempted German invasion of England, coupled with a triple Axis stab at three of Britain's most vital positions—Suez, Gibraltar and Singapore, with Japan helping in the latter.]

The journey of Mr. Cvetkovitch and Mr. Cincar-Markovitch to Germany was interpreted by informed quarters in Belgrade as an indication that the Yugoslavia Government had been forced into a corner as a result of Bulgaria's apparent readiness to accede to German wishes and Russia's non-interference policy in the Balkans. Other Balkan developments included:

Departure of the British diplomatic mission from Bucharest. A special train carried 146 Britons and members of allied missions to the Black Sea port of Constanza, where they were to board the Turkish steamer Izmir for Istanbul. Britain broke off diplomatic relations with Rumania Monday and yesterday said it would regard Rumania as a "territory under enemy occupation," beginning today.

Plans for restoration March 15 of direct railway communications between Hungary and Soviet Russia for the first time since the World War. There will be three double track lines from Hungary through the Carpathian passes to Lwow (formerly in Poland) and other cities in Eastern Galicia.

British Modify War Strategy

Continued from Page 1

Haig, and some of the most influential members of the British and French Governments and services, this theory was responsible for the loss of almost 1,000,000 French and German soldiers during the terrific eight-day German attack on Verdun in February, 1916.

It was responsible for the loss of the flower of Britain's youth—480,000 from public schools and universities—in the attack on the German lines at the Somme the following June; for 300,000 more, butting against the German lines at Arras and Messines between April and June in 1917 and 430,000 more in the Flanders mud of Paschendaele the following September.

And for all this tragic cost in men, with tens of millions of shells, and even the whole Messines ridge blown off by long and elaborate mining operations, only a few square miles of territory were gained.

Reversal of Policy

Today Mr. Churchill reverses the policy—he attacks where the enemy is weak, instead of where the enemy is strong. He may have only a fraction of the men and arms that were assembled on the Allied front in 1916 and 1917, but everything he has is effective.

He may have lost most of the continent, but the continent is a seething mass of discontent and incipient rebellion, so that the German occupation is only partially effective.

Moreover, if he does not control the land, he controls the sea and can uncover the enemy's weak points with devastating sureness. While the West Front theory gave Britain no advantage from its maritime supremacy, the navy is the key to Britain's policy today.

Signor Mussolini, failing to observe this revolutionary change of tactics, and assuming that he had an open lane for supplies to his North African empire launched his attack on Egypt last August, as soon as France had dropped out. To his surprise he found the lane suddenly closed, while the British—instead of blundering along with insufficient men or supplies as they had done at Gallipoli in April, 1915, when the 125,000 "Anzacs" landed to find the Turks unsurprised and well prepared to meet them—in two months disposed of half his army and all Eastern Libya at a cost of less than 1,000 casualties to themselves.

Fascist Fallacy

By a similar miscalculation, when on Oct. 28 the Duce decided to invade Greece, he found that the British, instead of landing an ill-equipped, ineffective force at Salonika—as the Allies had done in 1915, with some idea of proceeding against the Turks—were able to send timely equipment to the Greeks by sea, with an effective air force detachment to supplement their bombing and reconnaissance work.

The net result so far for Britain is two new bases in the central Mediterranean—at Crete and Bengasi—which bid fair to eliminate any prospect of Signor Mussolini's making further claims to control of the Mediterranean.

Moreover, with Italian East Africa entirely severed from supplies from home, that section of the African land-mass is being invaded by the British and their associates at six or eight points.

Heavier tests than these may be expected to face the British at any moment, but so long as the fleet remains intact, there is every reason to suppose that it will proceed to uncover the Nazi weak points, as it has uncovered the Italian—for though the Nazis are an entirely different proposition from the Italian Black Shirts, the vast extent of their conquests may be expected to leave inevitable weak points.

Britain has lost France and Belgium, but she will no longer waste weeks and months in wrangles between Lloyd George, Haig, Joffre, Millerand and the rest as to what policy to adopt, or between Churchill and Fisher as to whether to force the Dardanelles. She has lost Russia as an ally, but it may well be that effective help to the indomitable and self-reliant little Greece has more value than no help at all from millions of Russian soldiers, who in 1915 and 1916 were impotent because they had no ammunition.

Russian Failure

Every day desperate appeals were being sent from General Yanushkevitch, Chief of Staff of the Grand Duke Nicholas, to the War Minister. "Two or three times a day cartridges are asked for from the fronts, and there are none. My heart is heavy," the unhappy general would plead. Moreover, the Russian people today are little likely to be more helpful to the conquering Nazis than the Czechs or Norwegians who are already under the German heel.

From the human standpoint, while Britain is in some ways weaker in political leadership than she was in 1914, yet the Prime Minister who gave General Wavell all the men and equipment he needed for the campaign in Libya—and at the right moment—is the man who above all has been trying to shift Britain's policy from the West Front to the world-wide naval policy.

He is the man who in 1915, as First Lord of the Admiralty, had the enterprise to spend £70,000 of public money on unauthorized experiments in a field that was no official concern of his—tests with a new contraption subsequently known as the "tank."

Considerations such as these must be thrown into the balance before one can size up the prospects of the war.

In the columns of statistics they may seem small and even insignificant as compared with the massive war preparations of the opposing forces.

But in the matter of the imponderables that play so vital a part in the final destiny of human affairs, they mount up to a formidable array—the more so since the new strategy of sea control, unlike the strategy of the West Front makes co-operation from America both easy and effective.

Leaders Link Aid to Britain To America's Role in Peace

Continued from Page 1

Pepper (D) of Florida rose to the floor and quietly remarked:

"The able Senator from Vermont, being the first to utter the sentiments which he has expressed, has made the most historic statement made on this floor in many a year."

The brief speech by Senator Austin which may, indeed, prove "historic," is as follows:

"Mr. President, my opinion is that House Bill 1776, as it is now said to be constructed, expresses a public policy for this country which envisages as mutual the benefits mentioned in the bill, flowing in both directions, to Britain and to America from Britain; and, of course, it expresses a community of interest in the grand objective of freedom and in the common opposition to slavery.

"I think that while we are virtually writing a public policy, which is in the nature of advice to the Executive Department as well as creating a law, we should mention in passing, although we cannot write such thoughts into a statute, our belief that although America may not be a party at the peace table, whatever may happen, whether there shall come a cessation of hostilities without victory on any side or whether there shall be a triumph of one belligerent over another, America's interest and views regarding the plan for peace ought to have thorough consideration.

Asks for Peace Aims

"Therefore, I would have, if possible, the benefit of the views of my colleagues with reference to the position of America on the subject of peace. Before the negotiations, the preliminary incidents with reference to aid, mutual benefit, and so forth, in the future conduct of the war are over, would it not be well for senators of the United States to express their views upon what are our peace aims, and to ask Britain what are her peace aims?

"We have not embarrassed Britain by asking what are her war aims, but it is entirely proper for us, it seems to me, to ascertain whether, in consideration of the effective aid without which Britain could not survive, in consideration of the indispensable aid which this country is about to give to Britain in the cause of freedom, Britain will not now make some sort of a commitment to us that she will present our views at the peace table.

"Will she not make some commitments to us now assuring us that hereafter in the Orient we will not be left there holding the bag, and that if we turn to Britain in the future, as we once did in the past, and ask her to stand firmly shoulder to shoulder with us to maintain doctrines in which we assert that we mutually believe, she will stand actively with us in the future, and not abandon us, as in the case of Manchukuo?

"There are other specific things to which I might advert, but I do not care to take the time of the Senate this morning. I hope I may ask for that privilege some time in the future. The other points have reference to the Atlantic side of our continent, to the 8,000-mile coast line affected by the Monroe Doctrine, along which we should have the co-operation of Britain to maintain the principles of free government, and to expel the intruder and the aggressor who would impenetrate that line with totalitarian principles of politics and collectivist economy.

Time to Start Now

"Should we not now, in other words, before the incident is closed, say to our Chief Executive, that we, as a legislature, wish to have this policy of ours given proper consideration in the negotiations about to take place under the authority of H. R. 1776? In other words, should we not start early to look after the interests and the great concern of this country that the principle of safety in as large an area of the earth as possible may be established for British-American economy, British-American spirituality?

"Further, Mr. President, should we not ask Britain now to join us in that great endeavor which we hope to make to establish something new in the world, something extremely difficult of establishment in the world, and that is a new and different sanction for peace hereafter.

"This is not pure idealism. This is not a mere dream. I sincerely believe that we look forward to one of those great movements of civilization following a dip. As we scan hurriedly the historic setting of the present world revolution we know that our story of progress is one of steps, upward steps, always upward, though in between there is a dip where civilization seems to slide backward and downward to an ancient level from which it had climbed once before.

Sanction for Peace

"I sincerely believe we are going through such a dip and that we shall arouse the people of the earth to such an acute spiritual activity that they will rise above the standard upon which they live today; that they will establish a new sanction for peace founded more upon the principles of Christianity and sustained by well-known processes in our system of government of determining disputes without force and by the application of justice."

Senator Austin did not advocate an alliance between Great Britain and the United States; he advocated a clear understanding of their community of interests, interests which extend to the maintenance of peace even more than to winning a war. His appeal was as much to the country as it was to the Congress as the essential and urgent means of creating an informed public opinion behind a foreign policy which will look to the future as well as to the present.

'Free' Rumanians Start Drive

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP)—A "Free" Rumanian movement, which for diplomatic reasons has been working "under cover" since November, was reported today to be coming out into the open, backed by promised allegiance of 4,000 compatriots in Britain and 350,000 in the United States and Canada.

Virgil Tilea, former Rumanian Minister in London, who, with other prominent nationals, has been deprived of citizenship and charged with high treason, is said to be organizing the movement from London.

He is fighting on this reported four-point manifesto:

1. Free King Michael from his present position and set him up as a constitutional democratic King.
2. Liberate Rumania from its present "serfdom."
3. Collaborate in the creation of the future European order.
4. Restore Rumania's frontiers.

The "free" Rumanians were described as being eager to fight the Germans but were said to be shy of taking action against Rumania's "Latin sister," Italy.

Some members of the Rumanian Legation here have departed as the result of Monday's break in relations between Britain and Rumania, but others declined to go.

Action in Trinidad

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Feb. 15 (CP)—A group of Rumanian refugees in this British West Indies Colony has passed a resolution expressing support of any committee formed for the purpose of freeing Rumania from the grip of the Nazis.

It also pledged "all material and moral assistance to the Allies" and expressed gratitude for the protection given the refugees under the Union Jack.

The resolution was indorsed by the Jewish Association of Trinidad, composed of refugees from Central Europe.

Blue-Vein Cheese Made at Clemson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—Stump House Mountain again attracts attention with the advent of Clemson College's blue-vein cheese experiment station.

Dr. P. G. Miller, South Carolina dairyman, is working with the Clemson Dairy Department on the experimental manufacture of an American version of French Roquefort cheese.

Clemson's blue-vein cheese experiment is believed to be the only one of its kind being conducted in this country. This peculiar form of cheese is dry-cured in the sandstone caves on the banks of the Mississippi River in Minnesota and also is cured artifically, but the Clemson experiment is the only one using a damp cave for the purpose, similar to those of the original Roquefort cheese caves of France.

Stores in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Florida
Where Satisfaction Is a Certainty
ROGERS
QUALITY FOOD SHOPS

ATLANTA, GA.
Piedmont Laundry
Quality Work
Telephone
WALNUT 7651
and our courteous representative will call
Laundry Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning Draperies

ATLANTA, GA.
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor We Appreciate Your Yellow Slips
A&P FOOD STORES

ATLANTA, GA.
COAL
FUEL OIL
Furnaces
Stokers
Walnut 4711
Randall Bros.

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
Hemlock 0436
Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, GA.
Davison's
Cordially Invites You to an
OPEN HOUSE
Tuesday Night, 7:30 to 9:30
Celebrating the Opening of Our New Charm Home Galleries, Now Showing Livable American Modern Furniture.
DAVISON-PAXON CO.

Colonial IS Good BREAD
Always ask your grocer for COLONIAL BREAD
LEE BAKING CO. • • • ATLANTA, GA.

NASSAU, BAHAMAS
Sole Agents for
LIBERTY of LONDON
Consisting of
TANA LAWNS—GOLDEN BIRD SILKS—HAND BLOCKED SILK SQUARES — MEN'S NECKTIES, DESIGNED AND MADE IN OUR OWN SHOP FROM LIBERTY MATERIAL
LINTON TWEEDS
IRISH LINENS
POTTERY and GLASS
BOOKS RENTAL LIBRARY
The Island Bookshop
NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS

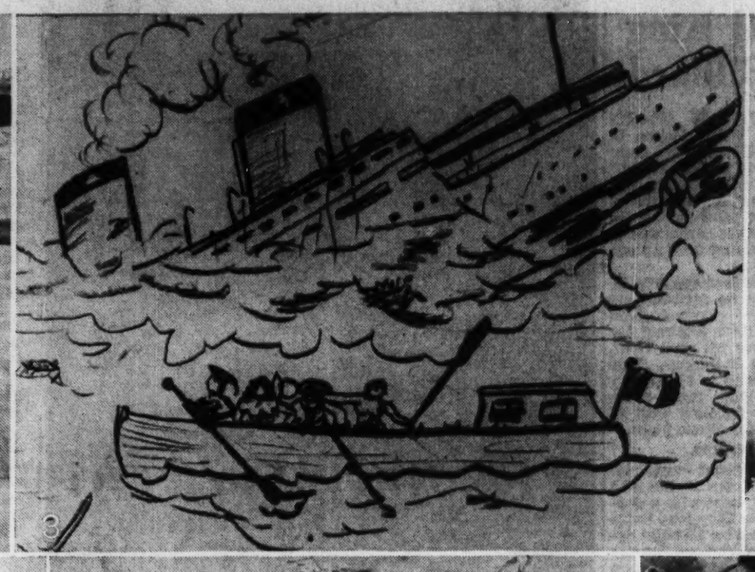
Cole's and Thompson's
PHARMACIES
Two Stores on Bay Street—Nassau, Bahamas

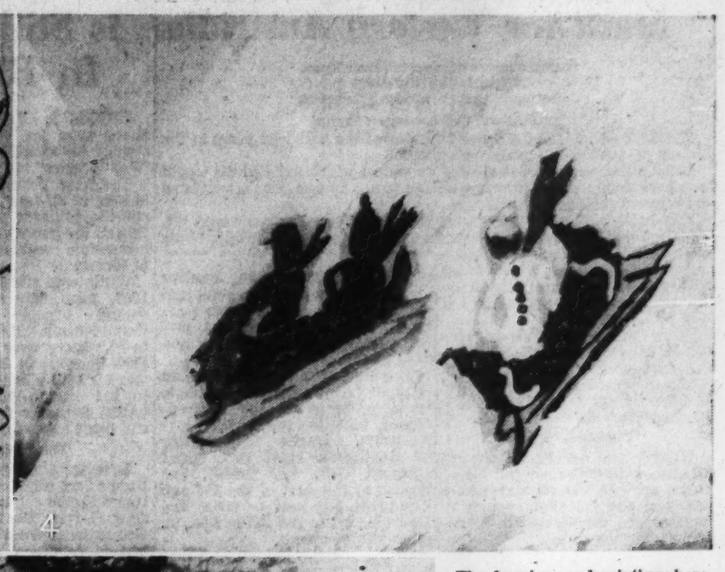
GUERLAIN
An assortment of well-known FRENCH PERFUMES that can be obtained for a limited time only.
YARDLEY'S and MORNY'S TOILETRIES
KENT'S BRITISH BRUSHES
SUNDRIES

Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page





The drawings and paintings here reproduced show work done at the Children's Art Center, Boston, Mass. Dorothy Adlow, in the accompanying article, takes up each one in turn, beginning with 5-year-old Helen's "Girl With Tulips" numbered 1 at upper left, through numbers 6 and 7 which show the work of older children. Aided by Miss Adlow's discussion, you may feel better able to discern signs of originality, spontaneity, and progress in the next collection of children's art that you see. To parents and teachers each item is more than "just a child's picture." It is a mirror of child thought.

Children's Art May Teach Us Directness

Matisse and Picasso Sought Traits That a Child Expresses

By Dorothy Adlow
Boston Art Critic of The Christian Science Monitor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I should like to recapture," said Henri Matisse some years ago, "that freshness of vision which is characteristic of extreme youth, when all the world is new to it."

Thus did the eminent modern French artist give utterance to an ambition which many modern painters have in a sense realized. That fresh, childlike vision cannot, as we understand, really be recaptured, nor can the carefree footsteps of childhood be retraced. Yet, there is nothing to prevent an artist from emulating the intuitive improvisations of children.

After generations of sophisticated practice when painters outdistanced each other in complex workmanship, small wonder that the pendulum had swung in the direction of spontaneity and naiveté. The vogue spread to imitation of the unschooled artistry of peasant, provincial and folk decorative art; to primitive and savage handiwork. In the early years of this century a group of Parisians including Matisse, Rouault, Vlaminck, and Derain were dubbed "Les Fauves," the wild ones. They revolted against the rules of logic and "correctness" which harried professionals. They relished their freedom from regulations and discipline, abandoned the intricacies and subtle refinements which were their heritage, declaring that in sheer perfectionism and virtuosity, something precious was lost.

He Gets Right Down to the Point

The child, and child-like artist gets right down to the point. No prejudice holds him back. He is not befuddled by self-doubt, nor beset by conscious consideration of regulations in respect to unity, balance, proportion, contrast, rhythm, or perspective. He enlarges in good measure what to him seems important; the insignificant is diminished to negligible size, or omitted altogether. He has a refreshing lack of restraint in the choice of color, in the abandoned swing of the brush.

Five-year-old Helen, having heard a story about a little Dutch girl who gathered tulips, sets forth dauntlessly depicting her heroine. (See No. 1 of the children's drawings and paintings.) The latter stands well on her feet, facing front. Helen has an innate sense of order. She disposes her material symmetrically. The contours are set with fluency and conviction, and her palette includes an opulent array of all the colors in the spectrum. The swift impact, the spontaneous brilliance of this nursery art is exhilarating. Matisse, Rouault, Picasso have made many portraits in this frontal position, using the fluid line, the spots and dots for bright patterns. The decorative impulse is rooted deeply in man; it manifests itself early. The adult painters have made a conscious effort to recapture it, having been side-tracked as they believe by overbearing problems of realistic portrayal.

Full Of Ideas

Katherine is three years older than Helen and her Dutch scene (No. 2) is more serious and more complex. She depicts a boy, side view, off center. He is pulling (and he pulls hard) a pink pig. A distance off in the background are a canal and a windmill. There is a feeling of spaciousness and even of atmosphere in Katherine's picture of life in Holland. She represents graphically the skates, the stitched patch at the knee, the windmill.

The boy who drew the sinking liner (No. 3) has more positiveness still in portraying the great hulk as it disappears obliquely into the deep. The lines establish outline, bulk, movement. The little rescue boat in the foreground "sits" well in the water and its occupants witness the spectacle with authentic excitement. Maurice Utrillo aims to use line in the same telegraphic and articulate way in his Parisian street scenes.

What the Post Impressionists have relished in juvenile pictures is a certain inner force which shines through the carefree improvisations. It is something that painters of "correct" schooling seem to have lost in their concentration upon niceties of rendering. Although it did not reproduce well, the sledding scene (No. 4) is a good example of abbreviated but telling description in which a few fluid brushstrokes have conveyed an idea of swift movement, of masses of snow, and even of cold temperature. The racing dogs (No. 5) express movement with greater explicitness. The eleven-year-old draughtsman has been particularly observant of the stretch and sinuosity of running dogs as they are poised in motion.

Those delectable childish traits do not persist. They alter with years, increased observation, and experience. The spontaneous effort gives way to disciplined activity. The young painter soon learns something about perspective: he is imbued with the significance of "good" drawing. He is taught to compose materials with due subordination of details. He is more careful about adjusting the details of the foreground to the background. He works for subtle transitions and realistic textures. He tries hard to be consistent, orderly, logical.

In No. 6, we see him maturing, becoming more responsible, more complex. He avoids symmetry, believing it static; he refrains from using raw bright color, considering it childish. Growing up, the child becomes conservative, modest, responsible. His tendencies commence to merge with those of adult artists. The harbor scene of our 14-year-old painter has required planning, adjustment, co-ordination. He cannot risk being too spontaneous, for the materials may come out of alignment, the proportions distorted, and the pattern uneven. In the rustic scene (No. 7), the tidy workmanship, the neatly portrayed country house, the deep perspective, the clear and smooth manner of representing receding space become professional and platitudinous to the modern artist who wishes to recapture the fresh vision of extreme youth.

If the juvenile tendencies in painting surpassed in every way the expressive qualities of the efforts of adults, there would be no point in educating a child. But the time must come when the little artist grows up and becomes increasingly curious about methods, and acquires greater deftness. Then he looks upon his early creations as crude and laughable.

The traits of the child artist can no more be preserved in full than can the ring of childish laughter. Nor indeed would we wish it. It is only after much experience that the characteristics of youngsters can be emulated with due understanding. For let us bear in mind the fact that pictures by Matisse, Rouault, and Klee reveal in final analysis a combination of both spontaneous and calculated features. What they have acknowledged from the young has been directed shrewdly and sophisticatedly toward reasoned artistic ends. In order to maintain critical perspective, we must concede that there are other ingredients in their styles to mark emphatically the difference between the youthful and adult product.

Speaking a Boy's Own Language Helps Him to Feel Natural

Informality of Expression, Spiced Up With Some Of His Own 'Slanguage,' May Draw Him Out

By L. Prescott Platt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Big Brothering the Boy
Fifth of six Saturday articles

We have all seen the school teacher, the minister, or someone else of high esteem, greet a young boy with, "Good afternoon, William, how are you feeling today? The lad will reply very respectfully, and with a great sense of veneration. Here is someone to whom you must be very, very polite, not one with whom you can sit down and have a friendly chat. What a different attitude the boy would have of the grown person who would say, "Hello, Bill, how's everything going?"

This habit of some grown persons of talking with children in such a precise, formal way, is one of the main reasons why young people take such a withdrawing attitude toward many of their adult associates. If we are to draw close to boys, are to learn their ambitions and problems, we must learn the language of boyhood.

The writer remembers as a boy his first Sunday in a new Sunday School. The day before, the local high school had lost a football game. Before Sunday School really began, the teacher of our class, wishing to establish a bond of mutual interest between the boys and himself, briefly discussed the game, touching on the error of conceit. He brought home his lesson with the remark: "Well, maybe they needed a good licking. You know sometimes we get a little too cocky."

Here was a man who knew boys, and knew how to talk their language. The first impression of this man was, that he was a regular fellow, and it has been a lasting impression.

Even though the habitual use of slang is not to be desired, one must admit its occasional use adds spice and informality to the conversation. Then too, slang may be used as an excellent substitute for profanity. These facts added to the knowledge that every small boy is a convert to the practice of "slanguage," helps one to see that slang, wisely used, can be made a useful tool in boy training.

One must remember, however, that slang words change. If Dad is going to talk the language of his 1941 son, he must bring his knowledge of slanguage up to date. Slang words which Dad used when he was a boy will not be understood by Junior.

All this does not mean that we should not encourage proper and clean language among boys, and discourage the improper and obscene variety. It only means that slang, like so many other things, can contain humor and interest when used in moderation.

Indeed, the active encouragement of clean speech is essential in training young boys. As the lad is taught to indulge in no vulgar language, he will develop an appreciation of clean thinking, and in turn, clean actions. But this encouragement of clean speech need not deprive the boy from enjoying the usage of his neighborhood idioms—a usage which is practically necessary if the boy is to be accepted into his juvenile society.

Demanding that his son address him in a certain fashion, the father tends to create in his boy an attitude of coolness and distance. A practice which is now widely discarded in the United States is for the boy always to address his father as "Sir." It is important, is it not, that respect be mutual respect, and of the heart. An emphasis upon certain words may easily be at the sacrifice of this very real appreciation of each other, and also may sacrifice intimate relationships otherwise possible. A world of respect and affection has been expressed in a boy's "O. K., Dad."

It must be remembered that when small boys play together, they do not address each other in formal terms. One would not have to observe a group of boys at play very long, without realizing the informality of their chatter, the language of boyhood.

Although a boy should of course be able on occasion to speak more precisely, I feel that he should as a rule be allowed to use the informal, slangy speech he finds easy and picturesque. So long as it is clean, it should be accepted as part of a boy's makeup. More than this, we would do well to master his language to an extent, so that we can talk with them in a way that makes him feel we are in his world.

We need have no worry; a boy growing up in a cultured and educated household, will gradually lay off his boyish expressions and learn to express himself in a more mature manner. But while he is still a young lad, why not let his speech follow his natural unfoldment as we do other aspects of his development?

Progress on Our New Name

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From Miss M. W., New York State:—Complying with your request for suggestions for a new name for the Parent column, may I submit the following: Parents' Exchange; The Parents' Rudder; The Parents' Orbit.

From Mr. R. W. M., California:—As parents usually describe their paths, I cast a vote for "Parent Pathways" as a new title, very descriptive.

Mrs. E. V. D., Massachusetts:—How about this for the column heading: "Parents' Progress"?

Miss R. E. L., California:—"The Family Caravan" is the name I suggest for the Parent column. This column, which I understand is specifically for parents, is also read, enjoyed and contributed to by those who are not parents. A part of the dictionary definition for "caravan" is: "A company traveling together"—a happy connotation, less restrictive than "parent," broad enough to take in both friends and relatives.

Any more ideas? We are still holding the bag open.—Education Editor.

A Saturday column.

Pan-Americana

An exhaustive compilation of visual and teaching aids on Spain, Spain in the United States, and Latin America, entitled "Pan-Americana," is published by Visual Aids Service of the New Jersey State Teachers College, Upper Montclair. It lists and describes charts, exhibits, films, pictures, slides, and publications available from various sources and useful in teaching classes in junior and senior high school and junior college. The price is 25 cents.

Let and Leave

Help Yourself to Easy English—37
82 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Why do we have both verbs *let* and *leave*? Because each verb has a distinct meaning and use. Do you know what each one means?

Let means *to allow* or *to permit*. Example: Will you *let* me go? (Will you *permit* me to go?)

Let the dog sleep. (*Permit* the dog to sleep.)

Leave means *to abandon* or *to go away from; allow to remain behind.*

Examples: *Leave* the books here. (Allow the books to remain behind.)

Shall we *leave* the children here? (Shall we allow the children to remain behind?)

Caution: Many of us use *leave* when we should use *let*. Do you?

Exercise 1

Write *let* or *leave* according to the meaning.

1. You may ——— your package in the check room.
2. Can't you ——— your books here?
3. You may ——— him go, if he wishes.
4. Father, please ——— me go to camp.
5. Did you ——— your golf bag at the club?
6. Mrs. Clark will not ——— the children go unattended.
7. Mother will ——— Dan go with us.

Exercise 2 (A Review)

Underscore the correct form. ARE YOU USING THESE CORRECT FORMS IN YOUR SPEECH?

1. If anyone wishes, (he, they) may finish (his, their) work now.
2. All except Margie and (she, her) decided to stay.
3. It is not (as, so) hot today as yesterday.
4. Harry is a player (who, whom) all admire.
5. Can you tell me (who, whom) that girl is?
6. Please tell me (who, whom) Mary invited.
7. He did not know (if, whether) he could meet us.
8. (Is, Are) either of the tables ready?

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—leave (allow to remain behind); 2—leave (allow to remain behind); 3—let (permit); 4—let (permit); 5—leave (allow to remain behind); 6—let (permit); 7—let (permit).

Exercise 2 (A Review): 1—he, his; 2—her; 3—so; 4—whom; 5—who; 6—whom; 7—whether; 8—Is.

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

A School Boy in a Democracy

David Serves on the Pupil-Managed Safety Patrol

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

David, always a most enthusiastic sleeper, especially along about 8 o'clock of a school morning, now is dressed and at the breakfast table at the time he formerly was making a last determined dive under covers and pillow. At 8:15 he is off to school, with hair combed slick, and held on, so it appears, by the band of a pair of glaring red woolly earmuffs. He has not missed a day at school and the squares opposite the notation "Times Tardy" on his report card now carry a beautiful series of O's.

He is indeed a reformed character, and it is all for the honor of the school. David has joined the Safety Patrol, and like most of his fellow members, he takes his duties with the utmost seriousness.

Far-Reaching Influence

I had long been familiar with the excellent work of these school patrols, but until David joined, I had not realized what a far reaching effect they have on the boys' own characters. The Safety Patrol unit, as I have seen it in operation, not only renders a valuable service to school and community, but is a true character builder, as well.

All the best in a boy is called out once he is a member of the Safety Patrol. He must be prompt, reliable, loyal, kind to those younger and less strong than he, unselfish, and able to withstand the hardships of weather.

At our school it is not an appointive but a voluntary job. Not many boys are willing to serve—the greatest drawback being the one that almost overcame David, you not only have to be at school on time, but early. And a full half hour early at that. So here is the first test of character: to serve, you must voluntarily give up one of the creature comforts to which you have been accustomed. Last minute timing seems especially to appeal to boys.

Having made the choice, will the boy be prompt? If not, he is soon aware of the disapproval of his fellow patrolmen. The group is bound by a tie of common honor, and all must serve alike if the patrol is to be effective. David was much impressed by the frankness with which the Captain "bawled out" one of the most prominent and athletic boys in the school when that young man took to evading duty on blustery days. Another boy, who resigned, because he just couldn't make it on time, is also in some disfavor. With the easy camaraderie of boys, the dereliction is now fading into the past, but the boy has confided to David that he is going to join up next fall, and show the others that now he can stick.

A Democratic Unit

The patrol itself is a small democratic unit. The boys elect their own captain and work out their own duties. Not all posts are equally desirable, and it is interesting to see how the boys adjust themselves to the more unpopular ones. It is not so much fun, for instance, to stand at the far end of the school opening a heavy door for kindergarten children, as to wait at the curb to open car doors with a flourish, to the admiration of smiling mothers and appreciative pig-tailed young ladies.

But with characteristic democracy, the members of the patrol see to it that all have a chance at imposing tasks as well as at obscure ones. It is David's dearest hope to be elected captain of this small group, but as yet he feels himself unworthy of such an honor. This is because several times he has overslept just enough to be a few minutes late for patrol duty. Not often enough to receive censure from any but his own conscience, but he is out to correct such occasional lapses. The alarm goes off earlier and earlier, until of late, he has even had time to do a little reading, before fastening down his hair with the scarlet earmuffs and sturdily going off to serve, in his own youthful way, his school and his community.

Beth S. Hollyer

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

DICKSON SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
★ Gregg Shorthand ★ Hadley Bookkeeping
★ Touchtyping ★ Letter Writing
908 Haas Bldg., 219 W. 7th St. VA. 3650
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

WALSH SCHOOL of BUSINESS SCIENCE
Secretarial
Accounting
Business Administration
MIAMI — MIAMI BEACH
FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.

ENROLL NOW SAWYER SCHOOL of BUSINESS
. . . the West's largest business school. All latest methods and equipment. 4 schools, Los Angeles Pasadena, Long Beach and Westwood Village.

Train for LEADERSHIP
COURSES in Business Administration, Accountancy, Secretarial Science, Journalism, Foreign Trade, Merchandising, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses; also Commercial Art, Costume Design, Interior Decoration, Home Economics. 58th year. High standards, nation-wide patronage. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
1025 WILSHIRE BLVD LOS ANGELES CALIF

BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL OF BOSTON
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS PREPARE FOR A BUSINESS CAREER
334 BOYLSTON ST.
at one of the nation's finest Business and Secretarial Schools. Live near The Mother Church. Write for catalog 12.

SCHOOLS - AUSTRALIA
HILLCREST
SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Day and Boarding School for Boys and Girls. Kindergarten to Leaving Certificate. Modern Building and Curriculum. Apply
The Headmaster, 32 Kingslangley Road Greenwich XF 1717

HUNTINGTOWER
MELBOURNE
Founded 1927
Modern Curriculum
Character Development
Day and Boarding School
Co-educational
Full Particulars from:—
The Principal
4 Huntingtower Road
MALVERN, S. E. 5, VICTORIA
TELEPHONE U 5818

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
MAROT JUNIOR COLLEGE
Distinguished New England school offering 2 years college work, 2 years preparatory. Terminal, transfer courses in liberal and fine arts, home economics, secretarial science, child education. All sports. Catalog.
Mary Louise Marot, President
Box M Thompson, Connecticut

DANCING
Ernest E. Ryan
SCHOOL OF DANCING
New Classes in Ballroom Dancing
NOW OPEN
Classes and private instruction for children, high school students and adults, teaching the smart new dances and ballroom deportment.
607 So. Western Ave. Los Angeles, Calif.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS
The Davis School
for exceptional children
Beautiful year-round home-school for children requiring individual attention. Speech correction, arts and crafts, music and physical training included in curriculum. 3 acres fruit, flowers and equipped recreation grounds. Inquiries invited.
Mrs. Ida M. Davis, Director, 2736 Grande Vista Ave., Telephone ANdover 8363, Oakland, Calif.

COEDUCATIONAL
Berkeley Hall
SCHOOL
KINDERGARTEN THROUGH HIGH SCHOOL
(Fully Accredited) Estab. 1911
Beverly Hills, Calif. BR. 21237

NEW
Upper (High) School Catalog — Illustrated.
Write for your copy.
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Senior College
Lower School / Junior College
Coeducational

DRAMATIC ARTS
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The Foremost institution for dramatic training.
Spring Term Begins April 1
Catalog from Secretary Room 250
Carnegie Hall, New York

AIRCRAFT SCHOOL
LEAST EXPENSIVE—MOST SUCCESSFUL AIRCRAFT TRAINING
Fletcher Industrial Aircraft Training is based on a factory-approved pre-enrollment selection plan which determines for you the advisability of spending money on any training course. Nearly 4000 men have secured employment through this training. Send for booklet today.
Convenient Bank of America terms.
FLETCHER AIRCRAFT SCHOOLS
625 W. San Fernando Rd., Burbank, Cal.
GEARED TO THE NEEDS OF THE INDUSTRY

See Also
Tuesday's Education Page for Advertising of Schools
★

1940 Was a Leap Year for Schoolboys in Australian Athletics—Chess Problems

John Winter Sets High Jump Mark for Western Australia

Australasian Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY—Nineteen-forty has been one of the best leap years in the history of Australian schoolboys' athletics.

Lads in their early 'teens cleared heights at which agile adults would look irresolutely before they leapt. High jumps by two boys are claimed to be world records for their ages.

Fair-haired John Winter, 15, of Scotch College, Perth, cleared 6ft. ⅞in. in the Westralian Public Schools' 36th annual championship. While other boys were heaving themselves up desperately, Winter lolled on the grass, as if he regarded the bar as beneath his notice until it was raised beyond 5ft.

Winter's leap of 6ft. ⅞in. is a record for Western Australia. It is 1⅜ in. short of the open record for Australian colleges, made by an 18-year-old jumper, Lyall Wall (Sydney High School) in 1935.

"Constalk" Type

Winter, who weighs 160 lbs., is 6ft. 3in., extraordinarily tall for 15 years, even in the country where tall men are common enough to have earned the nickname "Cornstalks" for the race.

Australians hope that when this prodigy grows up he will surpass the national high-jump record, 6ft. 6⅛in., made in 1929 by Jack Metcalfe (better known as former world-record hop-step-jumper), and may even challenge the best American jumps, exceeding 6ft. 9in.

Winter's style is the eastern cut-off which, I am told, is adopted by all the best people at this kind of performance. It seems to be founded on the way girls twist as they venture into the whirl of a skipping rope.

But the eastern cut-off has a more scientific basis than that juvenile pastime. The jumper makes a right-angle approach, turns as he crosses the bar, and lands facing the place where he took off. By a sort of amendment to the law of gravity, this turn saves him from having to lift his whole bodyweight over the bar.

A Midget

The other phenomenal boy jumper, J. W. Pittard, 13, is a midget, 5ft. 2in. and only 90 lbs. He cleared three inches more than his own height in the New South Wales schoolboys' championships, 3½ inches higher than the Sydney colleges' under-14 record.

Backyard practice at his Newcastle home has developed Pittard's spring, but he has a home-made style. He runs obliquely to the bar and starts as if for a scissors jump, but finishes like a cut-off. Whatever it is, it doesn't snip the bar off very often, although authorities say he will have to grindstone his style if he is to make the most of his natural powers.

When the boy scorers lost count in inter-college sports in Sydney, two mathematics masters were called on to show that they could practice what they preached. They made the result a dead-heat between Shore and St. Joseph's, until someone discovered that one event which ought to have been held had been forgotten. Decision of that gave victory to St. Joseph's.

In the Fighting Forces' championships at Melbourne, amateur and professional runners competed together for the first time in Australia. The events indicated that the pros. are better sprinters and quarter-milers.

The best sprinter, six-foot Len Sprague (Air Force) was unable to settle properly on the starting-blocks, used for the first time in Australia. Sprague, 1939 winner of Australia's chief pro. sprint (Stawell Gift, 130 yards), lost ground at the start of the 100 and 220 yards but beat amateur Ted Best (Army) in the 100 in 9.9s., an inter-service record.

In the 220, the judges gave Best a hairline decision over Sprague. To measure the margin they must have used a hair of finer texture than is found on any native head in Hawaii or Samoa. At the 1938 British Empire Games, Best had finished third to C. B. Holmes (England) in the 100 yards (9.7s.) and 220 (21.2s.)

In England When War Started

Among the sprinters was Max Carpenter, who had been in England with an Australian Rugby Union team when war was declared.

Before V. P. Boot—the New Zealander who set the Empire Games half-mile record (1m. 52.3s.)—left for Palestine on active service, he coached a young Sydney amateur by correspondence. This runner, Terry Gleeson (Army), won the Fighting Forces' half-mile in 1m. 56.7s., creditable time considering the brevity of his training.

A 900-mile railway journey brought Gerald Backhouse (Air Force), national amateur distance champion, to Melbourne only a few hours before the sports. He finished eighth in the mile, which R. H. MacDonald (Army, professional) won in a time 16s. slower than Backhouse's best (4m. 16.8s.).

Dick Crossley was so eager for his Air Force team to win the modified marathon (12 miles) that he ran a couple of extra miles by constantly doubling back to urge them on. Crossley won, despite a handicap in the last quarter-mile.

The former Olympic runner, Capt. E. W. ("Slip") Carr, managed the Army team, which scored 104 points to Air Force's 103 and Navy's 70. **R. R.**

Bow, Mr. Crowley

NEW YORK (AP)—Larry McPhail, who once was a sports official, says Jim Crowley, then at Michigan State and now at Fordham as football coach, was the most sportsmanlike coach he ever worked for.

Willie Hoppe Is Still King In Billiards

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (AP)—It's about time for Willie Hoppe to change his identification tag from "Boy Wonder" to "Ol' Man River."

The New York cue wizard still is king of all he surveys in three-cushion billiards after laying his title on the line twice in five weeks, meanwhile recovering from a siege of illness.

Willie won his first cue title in 1906. Last night he captured his second straight three-cushion championship with a crushing 50-to-34 victory over his arch rival, Jake Shaefer, in 39 innings. This was his 16th victory in 17 matches in the month-long round-robin battle, Schaefer finishing with 14 and three losses for second place.

Dazzling Run

Schaefer started out even with Hoppe last night, but in the fifth frame Hoppe cut loose with a dazzling 11-run. The Cleveland balkline expert reduced a 13-point deficit to four, but the old master then took charge again and led by a comfortable margin most of the way.

Hoppe now has won 36 of 37 matches in tournament play the past two years, winning 20 straight in the 1940 meet and 13 in a row this year before Welker Cochran of San Francisco snapped his string.

Five weeks ago Hoppe met Schaefer in the first block of a 480-point challenge match, rolling up a prohibitive lead before retiring. He was unable to continue but he had a big lead and the match was almost over, Schaefer conceding that Hoppe had retained the title.

Hoppe was still in bed when the tournament began among the other 17 contestants. The defending champion started late but played 16 matches in 17 days although still weak when he resumed play.

Hoppe's Share About $3,000

The tournament drew an estimated aggregate of 45,000 customers, Hoppe's share of the purse being around $3,000.

Jay Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., finished third, defeating Cochran, 50 to 32 in 26 innings, tying the "best game" mark of the meet held by Hoppe. Cochran ranked fourth.

Final Standing

	W	L	HR	BG	TP	TI	Av
Hoppe, New York	16	1	11	26	840	761	1.10
Schaefer, Cleveland	14	3	12	12	818	799	1.02
Bozeman, Vallejo	13	4	11	26	815	771	1.06
Cochran, San Fran	12	5	13	30	792	763	1.04
Rubin, Brooklyn	11	6	11	38	772	865	.892
Chamaco, Mex City	10	7	12	27	771	843	.915
Thurnblad, Kenosha, Wis.	10	7	11	36	766	892	.859
Hall, Chicago	10	7	10	27	760	803	.946
Fitzpatrick, Los Ang	9	8	8	41	786	863	.911
Reiselt, Phila	9	8	8	49	688	841	.818
Lewin, Chicago	8	9	9	42	700	958	.731
Denton, Kan City	7	10	9	48	725	975	.744
Lookabaugh, Chic	7	10	8	35	708	924	.766
Crane, Livonia, N. Y.	7	10	7	46	687	980	.701
Jackson, Detroit	5	12	7	46	689	933	.738
Moriarty, Chicago	4	13	8	56	624	965	.647
Kenney, Chicago	1	16	8	51	584	900	.649
Peterson, St. Louis	0	17	6	0	558	914	.611

Results Feb. 14

Hoppe defeated Schaefer, 50 to 34 in 39 innings.
Bozeman defeated Cochran, 50 to 32 in 26 innings.
Hall defeated Reiselt, 50 to 25 in 42 innings.
Thurnblad defeated Chamaco, 50 to 25 in 36 innings.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 14

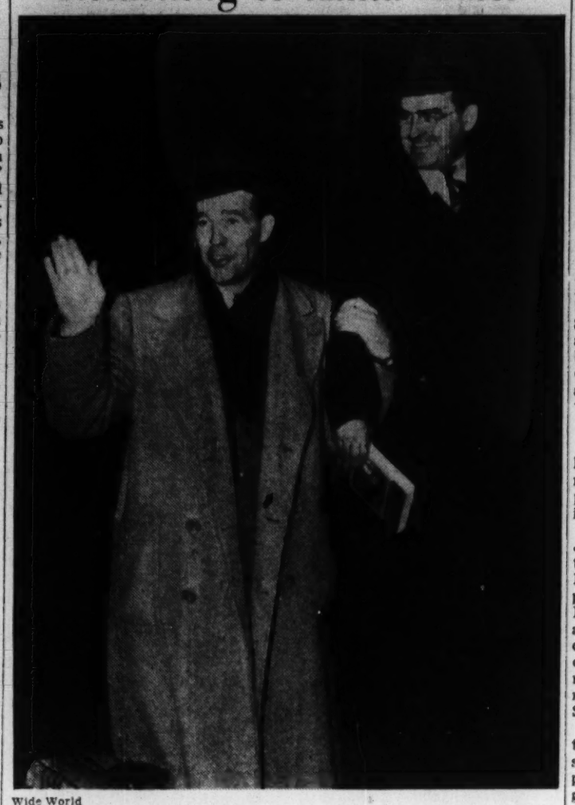
Harvard 30, Cornell 28.
Temple 55, St. John's (N. Y.) 46.
Franklin-Marshall 56, Carnegie Tech 43.
Washington and Lee 39, Richmond 36.
Notre Dame 41, New York 38.
Vermont 58, Trinity (Conn.) 49.
Tulane 57, Louisiana State 44.
Texas 45, Baylor 44.
Colorado 43, Denver 35.
Wyoming 36, Utah 31.
Creighton 60, De Paul 48.
Oregon 45, Idaho 33.
Washington State 44, Washington 42.
Stanford 46, Southern California 38.
Santa Clara 68, St. Mary's (Calif.) 37.
California (Pa) Tchrs 49, Edinboro Tchrs 38.
Rio Grande 116, Capital City College (W. Va.) 40.
Grinnell 42, Cornell (Ia) 36.
Parsons 35, Loras 20.
Pratt Institute 48, Blue Ridge 41.
Marshall 78, Dayton 42.
Morris Harvey 52, Concord 47.
Duquesne 41, Waynesburg 28.
Tufts 36, Massachusetts State 32.
Becker 60, University of Mexico 47.
Missouri Mines 43, Culver-Stockton 24.
River Falls Tchrs 60, Eau Claire 54.
Platteville Tchrs 40, Oshkosh 37.
Grove City 52, Juniata 21.
Midland 38, Nebraska Wesleyan 35.
Upper Iowa 61, Western Union 33.
Loyola (Chicago) 44, City College New York 43 (overtime).
Buffalo 47, Western Reserve 42.
Thiel 47, Buffalo Tchrs 42.
Hobart 42, Hamilton 41.
Roanoke 41, Randolph-Macon 36 (overtime).
Wayne Tchrs 46, Chadron Tchrs 41.
North Dakota 44, South Dakota State 43.
Superior Tchrs 61, La Crosse Tchrs 36.
Gustavus Adolphus 47, St. John's (Minn) 31.
Lawrence 38, Carleton 36.
Bloomsburg Tchrs 57, Indiana (Pa.) Tchrs 50.
Dubuque 45, Buena Vista 32.
Davis and Elkins 64, West Liberty 49.
Manchester 30, Valparaiso 27.
Taylor 50, Anderson 44 (overtime).
Muskingum 60, Heidelberg 37.
Hope 57, Olivet 36.
Kalamazoo 29, Michigan Normal 26.
Adrian 53, Hillsdale 29.
Alma 28, Albion (Mich) 25.
Slippery Rock 46, Clarion 42.
Duluth Tchrs 35, Mankato Tchrs 32.
St. Joseph's (Pa) 48, Lasalle 40.
Dickinson 57, Rutgers 55.
Stetson 34, Wofford 29.
Miami (Fla.) 41, Southern (Fla.) College 33.
Loyola (Md) 36, Western Maryland 34.
Superior 61, La Crosse 36.
Alderson Broaddus 75, West Virginia Wesleyan 61.
Murray (Ky) Tchrs 52, West Tennessee Tchrs 46.
Southwestern (Kan) 41, St. Benedict's 30.
Cumberland 51, Carson-Newman 45.
Susquehanna 52, Bucknell Jr. College 47.
Elon 62, Lenoir Rhyne 41.
Atlantic Christian 38, Guilford 37.
Alfred 41, Cortland Normal 38 (three overtimes).
Brooklyn Polytech 51, St. Michael's 47.
Millersville (Pa) Tchrs 47, Mansfield Tchrs 41.
Stetson 34, Wofford 29.
Miami 41, Southern College (Lakeland) 33.
Southwestern (Memphis) 57, Davis Lipscomb 47.
East Stroudsburg Tchrs 77, Shippensburg 60.
Murray State Tchrs (Ky) 52, West Tennessee Tchrs 45.
Becker 60, University of Mexico 47
Missouri Valley 53, William Jewell 32.
Springfield (Mo.) T 35, Cape Girardeau T 31
Abilene Christian 42, Austin 40
Colorado College 48, Western (Colo.) State 32
Montana 59, Idaho Southern Branch 49.
Carroll 51, Eastern Montana Normal 28
Texas Wesleyan 57, Howard Payne 53.
Bethany (Kan.) 68, McPherson 41
Silver City T 70, New Mexico Military 40
New Mexico 51, Arizona State (Tempe) 46

College Squash

By the Associated Press

Dartmouth 5, Penn 2.

Returning to Alma Mater



Wide World

Head Coach Frank Leahy of Boston College has been named director of athletics and head football coach at the Indiana college. Leahy has been at Boston College for two years and led the team to a Bowl game both years, recently winning the Sugar Bowl game. He is shown here with Judge Paul Connery of Norfolk, Conn., as he boarded a train in Boston for South Bend.

Sports Here and There

Gathered from Associated Press Reports

Leahy to Coach Notre Dame

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Frank Leahy, Boston College coach, is going back home to Notre Dame. It was announced last night that Leahy had accepted the post of athletic director and head football coach, a vacancy created 11 days ago when Elmer Layden resigned to become professional football commissioner.

Leahy will sign a long-term contract today.

The youthful, affable college mentor said in Boston that going back to Notre Dame would be "just like going home to me." Leahy played under Knute Rockne through 1930, being a lineman on the old master's last Irish machine and the last undefeated eleven at the school.

His salary at Notre Dame was not disclosed, but Leahy implied he was making a financial sacrifice in order to take the job.

Good News a Winner

NASSAU, Bahamas—Taking advantage of every breath of wind, Robert W. Johnson's 64-foot yawl Good News retained the Governor's Cup yesterday by defeating four other yachts in a 40-mile ocean test. Good News, New York Yacht Club, was scratch boat of the fleet and had to give time to each of its opponents. Its time was 4h. 28m. 35s.

E. S. Bradford's Belisarius from Springfield, Mass., was only 11m. 18s. behind the Johnson boat on corrected times, with Dudley Sharp's Gulf Stream from the Texas Corinthian Club third.

Jack Adams Honored

Jack Adams has been running hockey in Detroit for 14 years, and the Michigan metropolis finally got around to honoring him last night.

The ceremonies shook the Red Wings out of a long slump for a 2—1 victory over the Chicago Black Hawks and left the obvious conclusion that the Detroit folks should have done this long ago.

Over the span of a dozen National League games the Wings had been able to win only once, although they had tied five. Apparently all they had been needing was inspiration in the form of some recognition for their veteran manager.

Wood Leads the Way

NEW ORLEANS—Craig Wood of Mamaroneck, N. Y., golfdom's "man who finished second," led the way today into the second round of the $5,000 New Orleans open tournament.

His 36-34—70, climaxed by a 20-foot putt for an eagle 3 on the 18th, was the opening day's best score although five competitors were right on his heels at 71. Four had par 72's, four had 73 and 13 were bunched with 74.

A veteran who looks like a college boy, Wood has been playing top-notch golf for 15 years but has seldom pocketed first-place money. His consistency is shown by his finishing last year in eighth place among the money winners, and eighth in average scoring with 71.92 for 53 rounds.

Squash Racquets

Top-seeded Cecile Bowes of Philadelphia, defending titlist, and Mrs. Barbara Williams Throop of New York entered the final of the National women's squash racquets singles championships at Boston yesterday by sweeping through the semifinals.

Miss Bowes defeated Elizabeth Pearson of Philadelphia, fourth seeded, 13—15, 9—15, 17—16, 18—13, 15—7, in the most spirited battle of the matches.

Mrs. Throop eliminated Peggy Baker of Worcester, Massachusetts women's titleholder, 15—13, 15—8, 15—9.

Colgate's Lead Slim

HAMILTON, N. Y.—A favored Colgate team held a slim lead for the New York state college ski championships yesterday, hard-pressed by the Big Red of Cornell. Syracuse, winner of the title last year, was in third place well behind the leaders.

Court Tennis Doubles

PHILADELPHIA—Ogden Phipps and Robert Grant, Jr., of New York, advanced to the finals of the United States court tennis doubles championship yesterday with a 6—1, 6—4, 6—4 victory over E. M. Edwards and Joseph T. Thayer of Philadelphia.

James H. Van Alen and J. Gordon Douglas, Jr., made it an all-New York final by beating their New York rivals, Alaistar B. Martin and Robert L. Gerry, Jr., in the other semifinal match, 6—3, 6—2, 5—6, 5—6, 6—4.

Melton Signs

PHILADELPHIA—Frank "Rube" Melton, rookie pitcher whose drafting by the Phillies prompted an investigation by Judge Landis, has signed his 1941 contract, President Gerald P. Nugent announced.

Mid-Florida Golf

ORLANDO, Fla.—Alberta Little of Kentucky, a Rollins College student, and Mrs. Laddie Irwin Whitehead of Upper Montclair, N. J., advanced easily yesterday in the semifinal round of the Mid-Florida women's golf tournament. They meet in the 36-hole finals. Miss Little, displaying a magnificent wood game, defeated Mary Agnes Wall of Menominee, Mich., 5 and 3, and Mrs. Whitehead eliminated Mrs. Lucille Robinson Mann of Omaha, Neb., 6 and 5.

Mixed Foursome Golf

PALM BEACH, Fla. — Grace Amory and T. Dennie Boardman, both of Palm Beach, rallied strongly after a shaky start to defeat Dorothy Gardner of Steubenville, Ohio, and R. H. Lansdell of Hackensack, N. J., 4 and 3 in the finals of the mixed foursome golf tournament at the Everglades Club.

Close Call

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla.—Favored players kept their ranks unbroken in the Mid-Winter invitation tennis tournament here yesterday, but one of them—Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., had to come from behind to escape elimination. Semifinals are set for today. Sabin dropped the first set of his match with Billy Talbert of Cincinnati, winning only three games, but won the second at 8—6, and the third 6—2.

Hugo Quist

NEW YORK—Hugo Quist, who trained and managed Paavo Nurmi, famous Finnish runner, and Sonja Henie, Norwegian skating champion and motion picture actress, passed on here yesterday.

Quist became almost as famous in this country as Nurmi when he brought the phantom Finn to the United States for a series of races after the 1924 Olympics. He also trained Miss Henie after she turned pro five years ago and was associated with her until about two years ago.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Colgate 50, Buffalo Teachers 25.
Cornell 48, Pennsylvania 27.
Connecticut 53, New York University 22.
Rensselaer Polytechnic 47, Rochester 28.
Oklahoma 43, Kansas 41.
Washington and Lee 48, Virginia Tech 30.

Runyan Rates Sammy Snead Best Golfer Who Ever Lived

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—In the 1938 P. G. A. tournament final Paul Runyan used a spoon to spank Sam Snead, 8 and 7, the worst defeat in the hill-billy's career

Yet today Runyan thinks Snead not only the best golfer in the present field, but the best golfer who ever lived, and that the rating will be verified in years to come.

Runyan, a little fellow with a glib tongue, was exhibit "A" at a luncheon given newspapermen by the promoters of the National Sportsmen's Show. It seems that a golf exhibition for the time will be sandwiched among the feats of log rolling and woodsmanship, and little Paul is the fellow who will demonstrate the shots.

Extolled Sam

He pulled out all the stops when he extolled Slammin' Sam, and he risked the displeasure of his fellow pros as he discussed the golf field in general.

"Snead probably will not equal Jones' record," he said, "because the competition today is keener. However, I think he is without peer. He does everything so easily. His swing takes less work than any other player's. He has a wonderful competitive disposition. His only fault is that when he is running third or fourth in a tournament he's liable to boot shots, like Sarazen.

"He doesn't have a weakness, although Byron Nelson is a better shotmaker. That's because Snead pounds the ball so far he doesn't get a chance to practice certain shots. Jones had a glaring weakness. I think he was the poorest long iron player among good players I ever saw.

"Yes, Snead stands alone. Right behind him today I'd put Ben Hogan and Nelson. Then would come Ed Oliver and Clayton Heafner. Next I'd put Craig Wood and Lloyd Mangrum, with Jimmy Demaret, Lawson Little, Ralph Guldahl, and Harry Cooper bunched behind them. Johnny Bulla I think still is too raw and unpolished.

"As to rating the players on their ability to play the different shots, I'd say Snead was the best driver, with Nelson, Hogan, and Cooper right behind. Snead, Little, Horton Smith, Wood, and Jimmy Thomson are the best with the brassie, and Cooper and Nelson the top spoon players.

"Nelson and Mangrum are the best with the long iron, and Cooper, Nelson, Hogan, Heafner, and Picard with the No. 4 and No. 5. Nelson, Guldahl and Snead get best results with Nos. 6, 7 and 8, and Guldahl, Revolta and myself I think are the best pitchers. Horton Smith is in a class by himself as a putter.

Short With Woods

"Funny thing, I'm rated a fine spoon player, but that's not my club. I'm very short with my woods. In fact, if I were six or seven yards longer I'd be the equal of any golfer. Just that little makes a huge difference."

Runyan said Snead's ability to relax, to forget bad shots, was a great advantage.

Runyan, who will rejoin the winter golf troupe late this month at St. Petersburg, thinks Horton McVeigh, youthful Californian, the best prospect he has seen among the younger pros.

Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

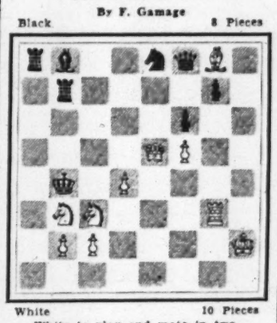
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

February 15, 1941

Problem No. 2323

By F. Gamage

Black 8 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

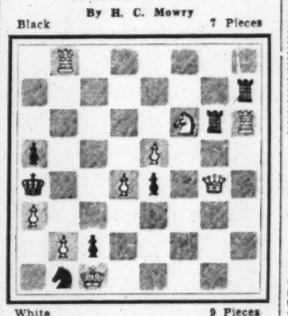
White to play and mate in two.

(Second Prize, Tidskrift for Schack, 1914. Gamage also won first prize in this tournament.)

Problem No. 2324

By H. C. Mowry

Black 7 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three. (American Chess Bulletin, 1932. One of the composer's early efforts.)

Solutions to Problems

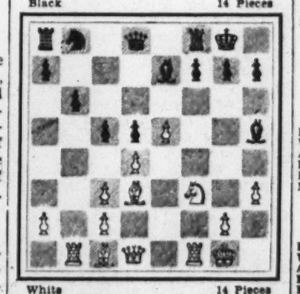
No. 2321. Q-R

No. 2322. 1. Kt-K6 threatens
2. QxBPch
1. ——— PxKt
2. RxKt
1. ——— KtxKt
2. Q-KB5
1. ——— B-B3
2. Q-Q6
1. ——— Kt-R4
2. QxKRP

End-Game No. 549. White wins quickly with 1 Q-R8ch, KxQ; 2 P-Kt7ch, K-Kt; 3 B-R7ch, KxB; 4 P-Kt8(Q) mate.

End-Game No. 550

Black 14 Pieces



White 14 Pieces

White to play and win.

(Schallopp-Gossip, Manchester, 1890. White initiates a type of combination which should be well known to all players.)

New York Team Play Commences

The annual team championship of the New York Metropolitan Chess League will begin March 1. The following will be represented: Manhattan Chess Club (winner last year), Marshall Chess Club (second place last year), Astoria, Bronx, Brooklyn College, City College, Empire City, North Jersey, Queens, Staten Island, and Steinitz chess clubs.

Lasker Book Planned

Dr. Lasker's widow has planned to edit a book dealing with his life and chess career. The simultaneous exhibition in which Fine, Reshevsky, Kashdan, and Marshall will each play twenty-odd simultaneously is planned to help defray the expenses of such an undertaking.

It is hoped that eventually an Emanuel Lasker Memorial Fund will be established to further chess promotion in this country.

British Chess Magazine

The December issue of the British Chess Magazine arrived about the first of February. H. Golombek, former editor, has had to give up this work on account of service with armed forces. Rupert Cross, one of England's stronger players, though blind, is serving as game editor.

There are indications of the war in comments here and there. Mr. Redway, of Frank Hollings, the famous bookshop in Great Turnstile, shared the fate of the store and had his home bombed three times. The "Gambit," a sort of restaurant where chess players mix chess and tea and scones, remains open, but closes a half-hour before dark.

The World's Championship Won and Lost

A reader requests that the tenth game of the Lasker-Schlechter match be published. This, the final game of the match, Lasker needed to win to retain his title, since Schlechter had already won one game, and the others had been drawn. Schlechter, called the "drawing master" because he drew so many tournament games, played aggressively from the first, and at one point had a winning position. He relaxed his hold, unfortunately, and Lasker was able to turn the tables.

Queen's Gambit Declined

	Lasker White	Schlechter Black		Lasker White	Schlechter Black
1	P-Q4	P-Q4	36	BxR	RxB
2	P-QB4	P-QB3	37	R-B8ch	B-B
3	Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	38	K-B2	Q-R7ch
4	P-K3	P-K3	39	K-K	Q-R8ch (b)
5	Kt-B3	B-Kt2	40	R-B	Q-R5ch
6	B-Q3	Castles	41	K-Q2	RxR
7	Q-B2	Kt-R3	42	QxR	QxPch
8	P-QR3	PxP	43	Q-Q3	Q-B7ch
9	BxBP	P-QK!4	44	K-Q	Kt-Q4
10	B-Q3	P-Kt5	45	R-B5	B-R3
11	Kt-QR4	PxP	46	R-Q5	K-Kt
12	PxP	B-Kt2	47	Kt-B5	Q-Kt8ch
13	QR-Kt	Q-B2	48	K-B2	Q-B7ch
14	Kt-K5	Kt-R4	49	K-Kt3	B-Kt2
15	P-Kt4	BxKt	50	Kt-K6	Q-Kt7ch
16	PxKt	B-Kt2	51	K-R4	K-B2
17	PxP	RPxP	52	Kt-B	Q-Kt2
18	Q-B4	B-B	53	Q-QKt3	K-K
19	R-Kt	Q-R4ch	54	Q-Kt8ch	K-B2
20	B-Q2	Q-Q4	55	QxP	Q-Kt5ch
21	QR-B	B-Kt2	56	Q-Q4	Q-Q2ch
22	Q-B2	Q-KR4	57	K-Kt3	Q-Kt2ch
23	BxP	QxP	58	K-R2	Q-B3
24	R-B	PxB	59	Q-Q3	K-Q3
25	Q-Kt3ch	R-B2	60	R-KKt5	K-Q2
26	QxB	QR-KB	61	R-K5	Q-Kt7ch
27	Q-Kt3	K-B	62	R-K2	Q-Kt5
28	P-B4	P-Kt4	63	R-Q2	Q-QR5
29	Q-Q3	PxP	64	Q-B5ch	K-B2
30	PxP	Q-R3ch	65	Q-B2ch	Q-Q3
31	K-K2	Q-R7ch	66	RxQch	K-Kt3
32	R-B2	Q-R4ch	67	R-K2	Kt-B
33	R-B3	Kt-B2	68	K-Kt3	K-B3
34	RxP	Kt-Kt4	69	R-B2ch	K-Kt3
35	R-B4	RxP(a)	70	K-Kt4	Kt-R2
			71	K-B5	Resigns

(a) . . . R-Q is given as the winning line

(b) . . . Q-R5ch would draw. Now Lasker gives no more chances and follows through relentlessly. Thus was the world's championship lost.

Marshall Championship Game

Here is Reuben Fine's first round victory in the current Marshall Chess Club championship. Another Lasker, Edward, author of "Chess Strategy," challenger for the United States Championship nearly 20 years ago, is the victim.

Nimzowitsch Defense

	Lasker White	Fine Black		Lasker White	Fine Black
1	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21	R-K	R-K
2	P-QB4	P-K3	22	Kt-Kt3	KtxBP
3	Kt-KB3	P-Q4	23	Q-B4ch	Kt-K2
4	Kt-B3	B-Kt5	24	Kt-B5	Q-B2
5	P-K3	Castles	25	B-Kt2	BxKtP
6	B-Q3	P-QKt3	26	QR-Q	RxR
7	PxP	PxP	27	RxR	B-R6
8	Castles	P-B4	28	Kt-Kt3	P-R4
9	Kt-K5	B-Kt2	29	K-B2	Q-K2
10	P-B4	Kt-B3	30	R-Q2	Q-Kt7ch
11	Kt-K2	Kt-K5	31	K-K	Q-Kt8ch
12	P-QR3	B-R4	32	Kt-B	BxKt
13	Kt-Kt3	Kt-K2	33	QxB	QxKPch
14	BxKt	PxB	34	R-K2	Q-Q6
15	PxP	P-B3	35	Q-Kt	K-B2
16	Kt-Q7	R-B2	36	Q-Kt2	Q-Kt8ch
17	P-QKt4	Kt-Q4	37	K-B2	Q-B4ch
18	PxB	RxKt	38	K-Kt	Adjourned but White resigned without further play.
19	Q-B2	PxBP			
20	KtxP	Q-K2			

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts
Baltimore	29	13	3	63
Washington	28	13	6	62
Atlantic City	22	22	4	48
Boston	18	23	4	40
River Vale	19	26	1	39
New York	14	33	0	28

Boardwalk Cup Series

(Final)
(25 Games)

Baltimore	18	6	1	37
Washington	14	7	4	32
Atlantic City	12	12	1	25
Boston	11	11	3	25
River Vale	10	14	1	21
New York	5	20	0	10

Walker Cup Series

Baltimore	2	0	0	4
New York	1	1	0	2
River Vale	1	0	0	2
Atlantic City	1	2	0	2
Boston	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	2	0	0

Results Feb. 14

Boston Olympics 5, Washington 3 (overtime).
Atlantic City 9, N. Y. Rovers 2.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Massachusetts State 53, University of Connecticut 28.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Colgate 11, St. Lawrence 1.

By-Plays

Indoor Track

The indoor track season of 1941 is rapidly drawing to a close. It is furnishing fine competition and many a thrill. Records are falling and the athletes of the future are going to find it difficult to improve on the new ones. And yet we know that these will be replaced in the years to come.

The question of who will succeed Glenn Cunningham as king of the milers is far from settled, That no athlete will have as clear a title to that honor this year as he had during the past few years is already assured.

In Walter Mehl, John Munski, Leslie MacMitchell and Chuck Fenske, America has a quartet of very brilliant milers; but has one of them the ability to win as consistently as did the famous Kansas runner?

And what Cunningham was to the mile in past years, Gregory Rice is to the two-mile run now. Don Lash, the greatest cross-country runner of the United States, seems to be the only one able to push the Notre Dame graduate at his favorite event; but even he has not been able to defeat the present two-mile king. All Rice now needs to top a great indoor season is a chance at the two-mile world's indoor record on the Dartmouth College track.

We believe that it is safe to say that the most remarkable performances of the current indoor season are those being turned in by Fred Wolcott of Rice. The United States has turned out great hurdlers in the past, but none of them can be compared with Wolcott. He is setting marks that promise to stay on the record books for many years to come. It is indeed greatly to be regretted that he probably will never have a chance to compete for an Olympic title.

The performance of Earle Meadows in the pole vault at the B. A. A. meet must also be recorded as one of the highlights of the current indoor season. The former University of Southern California star has long been flirting with the pole vault record and his making of a new world's record indoor mark last Saturday was only one of many fine performances. He has not yet been able to reach the 15-foot mark, although he has come very close to it; but his showing in the B. A. A. meet indicates that perhaps before he gives up vaulting he may join Cornelius Warmerdam as the second member of that select class.

That California has another "fastest human" in the making becomes more and more apparent each time he competes. We refer to Harold Davis. Just now there seems to be only one thing that is keeping him from smashing all the indoor sprint records. That is his slowness off the mark. We hope and believe that with practice and good coaching he will overcome this handicap and, when he does, we expect to see new sprint marks that will remove the names of several of the present sprint record-holders.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 14

National League

Detroit 2, Chicago 1.

Week-end Schedule

Saturday

National League

Boston at Montreal.
New York Rangers at Toronto.

American League

Hershey at Cleveland.
Springfield at Pittsburgh.
Buffalo at Philadelphia.

American Association

Kansas City at Minneapolis.
Omaha at Tulsa.

Sunday

National League

Toronto at New York Rangers.
Montreal at Detroit.
New York Americans at Chicago.

American League

Hershey at Indianapolis.
Springfield at Buffalo.
Cleveland at New Haven.
Philadelphia at Providence.

American Association

Kansas City at St. Paul.
Omaha at St. Louis.

More Massillon Honors

MASSILLON, Ohio (AP)—Paul Brown, newly appointed Ohio State football coach, has no monopoly on the "make Massillon famous" honors. Big Bill Edwards, Western Reserve coach, also comes from this city. Brown has coached Massillon high school teams for the past several years.

National Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	19	7	10	126	84	48
Toronto	21	10	3	97	66	45
Detroit	14	12	10	80	73	38
Rangers	13	16	8	98	90	34
Chicago	13	18	6	88	100	32
Canadiens	12	19	6	96	110	30
Americans	8	18	9	70	123	25

Result Feb. 14

Detroit 2, Chicago 1.

Coming Games

Tonight—Boston at Canadiens; Rangers at Toronto.
Sunday—Toronto at Rangers; Canadiens at Detroit; Americans at Chicago.
Tuesday—Rangers at Americans; Toronto at Boston.
Thursday—Canadiens at Toronto; Chicago at Americans.
Saturday—Chicago at Canadiens; Detroit at Toronto.
Sunday—Americans at Boston; Chicago at Rangers; Toronto at Detroit.

WHERE TO DINE

BOSTON

• Each day our cafeterias serve this delicious old fashioned dessert which never has lost its popularity . . .

BAKED
RICE CUSTARD
PUDDING
10c

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

BOWL OF RICE Chinese RESTAURANT
Special Luncheon 35c
De Luxe Dinner 50c
175 Massachusetts Avenue

THE COFFEE SHOP OF EMILY G. WEBB
122a NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
Open 11-7:30
Luncheon Cafeteria Dinner 55c to $1.15 No Tipping (With Service)

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Open every day in the week
222 Newbury St., Near Exeter Ken 8610

CAFE AMALFI
8 WESTLAND AVENUE
1 Block from The Mother Church
Specializing in Italian Dishes—Luncheon and Dinners

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CHINA INN
FINE FOOD PRIVATE PARKING
250-252 HARVARD STREET
At Coolidge Cor., Opp. Longwood Ave.

BEVERLY, MASS.

Old Standley House
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Open All Year—Closed Mondays
Reservations appreciated. Tel. Beverly 1804.
Route 22—3 miles from Beverly Center.

CONCORD, N. H.

When in Concord, enjoy good food and excellent service at
Colburn's RESTAURANT
Air Conditioned

NEW YORK CITY

ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT
LUNCHEON from 45¢ DINNER from 60¢
One of New York's Largest Restaurants
ESTABLISHED 1899
ROSOFF'S
AT TIMES SQUARE
147 W. 43rd St. 152 W. 44th St.

Jane Davis
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 55c — 65c — 75c
DINNER $1.00 — $1.10 — $1.25

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

BLUE LANTERN INN
FAMOUS FOR FOOD
211 King George St.
Cecil Ada Smith Manager
Near Naval Academy Gate, No. 2

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

PALMETTO GRILL
17 N.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Bach Up-to-Date

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

In one of Bach's biographies there is a delightful illustration taken from Walther's "Lexicon," published in Leipzig in 1732, "The Performance of a Church Cantata" is not a very accurate inscription, as only a few of the performers are visible. Occupying the right half of the picture is an organ, apparently of the chamber type, being played by a gentleman as ornate as his instrument. Immediately behind him in the center is the conductor beating time with a scroll in either hand. Crowded into the left side of the picture is a cellist with his instrument resting on a footstool, four viola players with bows which look as if they had lost their arrows, and above them a tier of seven trumpeters, who appear capable of blowing down the walls of Jericho.

Incomplete as this Cantata may be, it brings home the fact that we never hear, even approximately, the works of Bach as they were conceived and heard by him and his contemporaries. So far as actual sound is concerned we know only translations from the originals. Eighteenth-century instruments, their tone and the methods of playing them, were all very different to those to which we are accustomed. Some argue that this difference is merely of archaeological interest, that the musical idea alone is of importance. But can a musical idea be separated from its expression? Imagine for example a fanfare for trumpets transferred to the flutes! Only the pitch and the rhythm of the "musical idea" remain unchanged.

* * *

This example is given deliberately. In the Bach program recently given by the Royal Philharmonic Society at Queen's Hall the trumpets, well played as they were, seemed to have no tonal relationship with the rest of the orchestra, mostly strings. But Werner Menke, himself a trumpeter and backed by wide expert literary and practical research, declares that the actual effect of Bach's trumpets was "clear and flexible tones, as of a sonorous flute." The tone of the modern trumpets at Queen's Hall jumped right out of the musical picture.

Those who heard the late Arnold Dolmetsch play the "48" on the clavichord—the instrument for which they were written—will not easily forget their surprise at the new light thrown on these works by the restoration of the original medium. We are told that Bach always taught on the clavichord because the expressive quality of its narrow range of tone taught the ear to appreciate the finest shades and subtlest nuances. On the modern concert grand the delicacy and intimacy of Bach's clavier works are lost in a brawl of metallic voices.

* * *

Although admittedly the music of Bach may stand translation into other mediums better than the works of any other composer, this process generally involves a change in scale or proportion. Bach himself translated a work for violin into a Concerto—No. 1 in D minor—for clavier and orchestra, but the substitution of the piano for the clavier alters the whole scale of the work, besides completely changing its original texture and tone color. As Dr. Dyson says, every note on the piano is an explosion, followed by a rapidly failing vibration—hence, on the present occasion at Queen's Hall, the feeling of over-emphasis and exaggeration. Instead of supple, silken threads of melody there was the clash between the explosive dynamism of the keyboard—ever the enemy of polyphony—and sheer string-slogging. The work had the intimacy of a noisy political meeting. This was the fault not of the pianist, Kendall Taylor, who gave an excellent performance of its kind, but of our modern approach to Bach, an approach which too often sacrifices the intensive qualities of his art for the extensive.

The masterpieces of painting and architecture are sometimes "cleaned and restored," sculpture may be scrubbed and literature bowdlerized; but the storm of protest which follows is conspicuously lacking when the "48" are played on a concert grand or a Mozart symphony is thickened by a modern orchestra. Big concert halls are partly but not wholly to blame. Thirty-five years ago Romain Rolland wrote prophetically: "I fear Mahler has been sadly hypnotized by ideas about power—ideas that are getting to the head of all German artists today." Future historians will trace in the works of Wagner, Mahler, and Strauss the development of a certain materialism, a musical egoism or megalomania, from which the art of Bach is entirely free. Why overload him today with masses of choral tone, as our choral societies love to do, and why always regard him as a "big" composer? The Bach of the clavichord is as delicate and subtle as the Chopin of the Pleyel.

There was some attempt at Queen's Hall to approximate the conditions of Bach's orchestra, but the results were disappointing. Every item, whatever its character, met with the same treatment and monotony was served rather than avoided by the hurried tempos of Dr. Reginald Jaques. It was a breathless Bach who, in the D minor Suite and the Suite in B minor for flute and strings, was fairly run off his feet—one felt he might lose his wig at any moment. The strings, by the way, had evidently made up their mind that the B minor was their Suite. There were many passages in which, blow as he might, Geoffrey Gilbert was seen rather than heard. It only remains to be said that Mary Jarred sang some arias, the players were drawn from the London Philharmonic Orchestra, and there was a large audience.

Montemezzi at the Metropolitan

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

"L'Amore dei Tre Re" returned to currency at the Metropolitan Opera on the evening of Feb. 7, with the composer, Italo Montemezzi, making his Metropolitan début as the conductor. We also had for the first time here the Fiora of Grace Moore and the Avito of Charles Kullman. Both impersonations were carefully considered, painstaking, and in a measure successful. Mme. Moore, costumed with exceeding richness, strove relentlessly to fulfill the musical and histrionic demands of a peculiarly difficult part.

Also conspicuous in the cast were Richard Bonelli, an acceptable if hardly a remarkable Manfredo. Ezio Pinza made again an impressive representative of Archibaldo. Yet naturally the focal point of interest was the composer's conducting. Mr. Montemezzi's tempi were in general broader than those adopted here by Arturo Toscanini, and much emphasis was laid on detail. If certain pages gained thereby in a sort of musical luxuriousness, the climactic scenes lacked the taut intensity and the immense driving force that had made them so gripping of old.

* * *

Another Metropolitan début occurred on the evening following when Josephine Tuminia sang Gilda in "Rigoletto." Miss Tuminia, who hails from St. Louis, had sung Gilda in San Francisco, Chicago, and elsewhere—indeed, her professional experience includes Venezuela and Yugoslavia—and she is also known for her swing opera records. Her Gilda here was musical and self-assured. The voice sounded small, but it was flexible and true to pitch. On the same occasion Bruna Castagna distinguished herself as Maddalena, Jussi Bjoerling sang a capital Duke, while Lawrence Tibbett gave unreservedly of his resources as Rigoletto himself.

This winter's cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" got away on the afternoon of the seventh to a rather dull start. The orchestra, except for one conspicuously bad spot, played technically well, under the direction of Erich Leinsdorf, but without any particular spirit or thrust.

Of the singers only Friedrich Schorr (Wotan), at times, and René Maison (Loge) put over something of the legendary poetry and power of the Wagnerian conception. The giants—Alexander Kipnis did Fasolt, Emanuel List, Fafner—were a mild couple. Kerstin Thorborg represented Fricka as an ineffectual shrew. Karin Branzell sang a tolerable Erda, though without by any means expressing the mystery and prophetic significance of her single scene. The Rhine Daughters—Eleanor Steber, Irra Petina, and Helen Olheim—were zealous but weak. And unfortunately there is to be no further performance of the incomparable wonder tale this season which would give the Metropolitan a chance to do better by it.

* * *

When Gluck's "Alceste" was presented for the third time at the Metropolitan on the evening of the tenth, there was a new impersonator of the heroine in Rose Bampton. Tall and comely, Mme. Bampton made a statuesque figure amid the opera's elaborate ceremonial. Both in her acting and in her singing there was agreeable evidence of careful and conscientious study, and her tones in lyric passages were charged with tenderness and delicate feeling. If she does not yet rise to the full height of the heroic outbursts, she may well do so in time, for this was only her first essay at one of the most exacting roles in the entire repertory. There was also a new High Priest of Apollo in Francesco Valentino, who, aside from an undue vibrato, sang well.

Memorable among recent concerts was the first recital of David Nadien, a violinist born in Brooklyn 13 years ago, who played to a capacity Town Hall audience on the evening of the fourth. A keenly musical nature; modesty, combined with rare poise; a highly developed technique; an unmistakable feeling for style, and a tone noteworthy for its transparency and purity are at present his valuable possessions. Hightly commendable in their several ways were his playing of Wieniawski's D minor Concerto, Bach's G minor Sonata for violin alone, the "Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso" of Saint-Saëns, and Ernest Bloch's "Nigun."

Bruno Walter has now concluded his guesting engagement with the Philharmonic-Symphony, prefatory to his début with the Metropolitan as its guest conductor. In the course of his last four concerts a novelty by Ernest Bloch had a place on three of the programs. It is called "Evocations," but each of its three sections bears a title of its own: "Contemplation," "Houang-Ti—God of War," "Renouveau — Spring." For the first, India, for the second, China, for the third, Mother Earth in general furnished the inspiration. About the most that can be said for the pieces is that the orchestration has Mr. Bloch's customary expertness and that the whole series can boast the further virtue of brevity.

* * *

Especially praiseworthy in the course of these concerts were the interpretations of Mozart's G minor Symphony and the "Don Quixote" and "Tod und Verklärung" of Richard Strauss. At the concerts of the sixth and the seventh Josef Hofmann was the soloist, and in the work he has chosen so often, the Schumann Piano Concerto. In spite of the excellent accompaniment led by Mr. Walter, Mr. Hofmann, it is only fair to say, was far from being at his best.

Music by Richard Strauss has been decidedly to the fore in recent concerts. When the Cleveland Orchestra, under the direction of Artur Rodzinski, visited Carnegie Hall on the evening of the sixth, "Ein Heldenleben," admirably performed, headed the program. The other two numbers were "first times" for New York. Walter Piston's ballet suite, "The Incredible Flutist," for all its ingenuity, demands the dancers. William Walton's new and engrossing Violin Concerto—and the soloist was no less an artist than Jascha Heifetz—presents a special problem to both performers and listeners by often submerging the solo instrument in a mass of figuration for the collaborating strings.

Metropolitan Museum of Art

Degas Acquired by Metropolitan

The Portrait of James Tissot, recently purchased with income from the Rogers Fund. It is one of the items shown in the exhibition of French Painting from David to Toulouse-Lautrec, which will continue through March 26, at the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

Robinson and De Maupassant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The Gate Theater Productions, following a very successful season at the Gaiety, celebrated their return to their home theater with "Roly Poly," an adaptation, brought up-to-date, by Lennox Robinson of Guy de Maupassant's story, "Boule de Suif."

Mr. Robinson has preserved the bare outline of the original story, and his play, which is in three acts and 12 scenes, is a brilliant elaboration in the modern vein. The cynicism of de Maupassant is retained, but it is more subtlely conveyed. The skin-deep patriotism of the fugitives, who prefer to call themselves "evacués," reveals itself at once in contrast to the deeper emotions of the despised girl who, before the first act is over, has become the symbol of France.

The scenes that follow are a study in the gradual decline of moral fiber and the selfishness of human nature under conditions imposed by might. Not less interesting is the terrific struggle made by the girl to resist pressure brought to bear on her from several directions. One forgets this girl's past and sees her only as a woman fighting to preserve her newly-found honor. The symbolism of the play becomes more and more apparent until, at last, one recognizes Roly Poly as the France of 1940, who has risen above her life of easy-going pleasure and is defending herself in vain against the treachery of some of her own people. On the bus, proceeding to safety, in the final scene, one sees in those scornful travellers not the virtuous, preening themselves and mocking hypocrisy, but traitors who have betrayed their country and are profiting by her shame.

The play unquestionably trod on dangerous ground as far as the European situation and Eire's neutrality were concerned. In the penultimate scene, a somewhat foolish effort was made to balance the main thread by showing the young German, who has wronged the girl, in remorseful mood. Nevertheless it did not save the play from incurring the displeasure of the French and German legations in Dublin. Both protested to the Minister for External Affairs, and the play was withdrawn after four performances at the request of the Minister for Justice. This fact, however, does not detract from the merit of Mr. Robinson's work which, as a pièce de théâtre, is a play of mounting dramatic intensity. As a study of human nature in general, and not merely French human nature, reacting to unusual conditions, it is absorbing.

By no means a great play, "Roly Poly," nevertheless, is one of the most impressive works to come from the pen of Lennox Robinson. He has handled the theme with magnificent skill by laying foundations conceived in terms of comedy dotted by flashes of wit. His construction of the middle period is masterful. By refraining from precipitating a crisis, he avoids submerging the tragic note in a welter of comedy and laughter. The smile, frequently provoked by the lines, is instantly repressed when one realizes the implication of the words and by the realization that the honor of a woman is the price that these evacués are willing to pay for their own selfish ends. Amusement gives way gradually to resentment as the contemptible side of these men and women is revealed and the loftiness of the girl's outlook becomes clearer.

Micheal MacLiammoir provided the play with appropriate settings, and the cast, including Hilton Edwards—who was also the producer—was excellent. Conspicuous among them was Shelah Richards, who must be congratulated on her superb acting as Roly Poly.

J. J. Hayes

The American Lithograph

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The American lithograph, judging by the thirteenth annual national salon of that medium at the Philadelphia Print Club reflects in the print field the tonal qualities of contemporary painting.

Although still predominantly black-and-white (color prints in the show can be counted on the fingers of one hand), the annual, in choice of subject matter and in tonality, paces the current one hundred and thirty-sixth annual of painting and sculpture at the Pennsylvanian Academy of the Fine Arts.

From the standpoint of imagination, indeed, the lithograph exhibition is stronger and more adventurous. It is, however, an art form devoted almost entirely to the communicable, without recourse to abstraction.

Award of the Mary S. Collins prize to "Harvest," by Kenneth M. Adams of New Mexico, and of first honorable mention to runner-up Benton Spruance's "Brief Balance" suggests another interesting phase of contemporary lithography—that of its sculptural inference.

In "Harvest" two women are binding sheaves. Treated with mass simplicity, they might be hewn from stone. Similarly simple, with tri-dimensional suggestion, are the two girls with birds and bird's nest in "Brief Balance."

Contrasting with this statuesque handling of figures, however, are many other prints of basic painter quality, such as a sketch of negro women by Wayman Adams; Renouard's mention - winning family group in an interior, "New England," or Sidney Simon's trio of figures, "Three Graces," with its Renaissance draughtsmanship.

Apart from the Renouard lithograph, which has a strong Forain influence, the mention prints are native in flavor. They are also varied in feeling and choice of subject matter. Russell T. Limbach's "The Hitch Hiker," for instance, with lone figure on a broad telegraph-pole-accented highway between rolling hills, is at an opposite pole from the poignant "Forgotten," a wistful horse peering over pasture bars, by Lawrence Barrett of Colorado.

Roads, day and night, north, south, east and west interest the artist, "The Hitch Hiker" being in the same category with an equally lonely gas-tank highway nocturne, "Now the Day is Over," by Persis W. Robertson.

Creeping into this year's annual is an unmistakable religious undercurrent that stretches from a negro baptism with deign flutter of hands and trees, "In Whom I Am Well Pleased," by Prentiss Taylor, to the woman in an interior, "God in His Heaven Above, I in My Room Below," by Ivan Le Lorraine Albright. And then there are two contrasting impressions of Jesus, a sensitive head by Julius Bloch, and a bold stylized head by W. Kertman Plummer.

Not all the effective lithographs, however, are confined to imaginative subject matter. One of the most striking is a simple, geometrically realistic statement of a New England church interior, "Meeting House," by Stow Wengenroth.

What impresses one most, perhaps, is the marked break with travelogue art inspiration. These print makers, and they come from 17 states and Hawaii (four states, Colorado, New Mexico, New York, and Pennsylvania, claim the honor winners) are using their emotions as well as their eyes. No longer content with the picturesque or the bizarre, their interest centers in human life, ever when they create such landscapes as N. Ziroli's "Negro Shacks" or Francis Chapin's observation on cluttered modern cities, "Landscape with Steam Roller."

'Great Dictator' in London

By Harold Hobson

London

The showing of "The Great Dictator" is up to this writing the big event of the London winter season. The film is showing at three cinemas simultaneously, and by special arrangement with Charlie Chaplin, who for Great Britain has forgone his claim to 70 per cent of the proceeds of the picture, it will be screened all over the country without increase in the normal charges. The cinema trade here is heaving a sigh of relief that the wrangle over the prices of "Gone With the Wind" is not to be repeated.

News had crossed the Atlantic of the remarkable speech at the end of "The Great Dictator" in which Mr. Chaplin, flinging away his bowler hat and cane, assumes the mien of the tragedian, and thunders out a philippic against tyranny. It was awaited in some uneasiness, for no one in England, before this film, had any assurance that Mr. Chaplin's voice was even moderately good. In fact, apprehension to the contrary had been aroused by the fact that, after 10 years of talkies, the only speech he had made on the screen was a sort of Jabberwocky recitation in "Modern Times." This alarm about the quality of Mr. Chaplin's voice, however, was removed right at the beginning of "The Great Dictator," which showed it to be pleasant, clear, and cultured.

Nevertheless, there was some concern over what the final speech would be like. The few seconds before Mr. Chaplin began his oration did something to stabilize confidence. The visual part of the film here, the great sea of storm troopers come to hear their leader Hynkel, the raised platform with its huge microphones, impressed the audience; and the appearance in this exalted solitude of the little Jewish barber, mistaken for Hynkel himself, a sudden haggard tragedy coming over his face, and the lines deepening upon it, strongly moved everybody.

The speech itself, following this fine effect, was not so good. At the same time, Mr. Chaplin's sincerity, his obvious belief in what he was saying, and his unexpected strength of voice held a complete and absorbed attention. The conclusion of the speech, in fact, was followed by considerable applause, which is very rare in a London cinema. "The Great Dictator" did not give the impression of a unified masterpiece; but many of its incidents seem overwhelmingly funny, and its sincerity, though in parts naive to English taste, is touching.

Amusements

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In his New Musical
BOYS AND GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS Jane PICKENS Dave APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th St., W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75

"Lavish, lovely and tasteful."—Coleman, Mirror
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
with 100 world-renowned ice-skating stars
and JOE COOK
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evenings including Sundays, 8:40—$1.10 to $2.75
Mats. Wed. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.20. No Mon. Perfs.
UNRESERVED The SEATS ON SALE AT EACH PERFORMANCE WHEN DOORS OPEN

If it's a B. G. De Sylva Musical
it's the Hit of B'way
"A roaring musical."—Atkinson, Times
ETHEL MERMAN in
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER Songs
46 ST. TH., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed & Sat.

"A Perfect Musical."—Walter Winchell
William GAXTON Vera ZORINA Victor MOORE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
with IRENE BORDONI
Music and Lyrics by Irving Berlin
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"Witty, lively, friendly and topical."
—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
HOLLYWOOD THEATRE ALLIANCE presents
MEET THE PEOPLE
An Intimate Topical Musical Revue
MANSFIELD Theatre, West 47th St. CI. 5-5357
Evgs. incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c-$2.20

"See it and enjoy it."—Brown, Post
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr., presents
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Francis & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO, 44 St., E. of B'way. BRy. 9-3967
Evs. 8:40. $3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c

"GREAT FUN."—Anderson, Journ.-Amer.
MAX GORDON presents
MY SISTER EILEEN
The Comedy Hit by
JOSEPH FIELDS and JEROME CHODOROV
Based on the Stories by RUTH McKENNEY
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BILTMORE THEA., 47th St., West of B'way. CI. 6-9383
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40

JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
COWL A New Comedy by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
OLD ACQUAINTANCE
with Kent Smith PEGGY WOOD
Directed by Auriol Lee
MOROSCO Thea. W. 45th St. CI. 6-8230. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2:40

"A highly prized playgoing experience."
—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st, W. of Broadway, PE. 6-9220
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

The Theatre Guild and Gilbert Miller present
HELEN HAYES MAURICE EVANS
in WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S Comedy
TWELFTH NIGHT
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th Street. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 328 Seats All Perfs. $1.10

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

PAUL MUNI in HUDSON'S BAY
GENE TIERNEY • JOHN SUTTON
CO-FEATURE
THE INVISIBLE WOMAN
JOHN BARRYMORE • VIRGINIA BRUCE
Extra! New WALT DISNEY CARTOON
KEITH MEMORIAL

FANTASIA
Daily 2:00-8:30
All Seats Reserved
MAJESTIC 219 Tremont Liberty 7725
Seats also available at Filene's and Jordan's
Mail orders filled promptly

LOEW'S STATE
KEN. 3666
THE BEST IN SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT
LIB 3491
and ORPHEUM

NOW! METROPOLITAN
ABBOTT & COSTELLO
THE ANDREW SISTERS
"BUCK PRIVATES"
Also—Frank Morgan, "Wild Man of Borneo"

SOUTH STATION LIB 5560
Radio INFORMATION PLEASE TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT
7:30 PM PROGRAM
MEXICO • SCREEN SNAPSHOTS • ED KINNEY

EXETER
EXETER and BLAGDEN STS. • KEN. 7000
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
"ARIZONA"
with Jean Arthur and William Holden
and
"Michael Shayne, Private Detective"
with Lloyd Nolan and Marjorie Weaver

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (STAGE)

POSITIVELY LAST 3 WEEKS!
Engagement Must End Mar. 1
CIVIC Repertory Theatre Phone Com. 4420 Mats. 2:30 Evs. 8:30
LIFE WITH FATHER
WITH
Dorothy GISH and Louis CALHERN
Evs. $1.—$2.50. Wed., Sat. Mats. $1.—$2 plus tax
SEATS ALSO AT FILENE'S AND JORDAN'S

BOSTON
ORIGINAL
BALLET RUSSE
Col. W. deBASIL, Director-Gen.
Tues. thru Sat. Eve's. Opera House
Thur. (3:30) Mat.-Sat. (2:30) Mat.
Good Seats at $1.10 and $1.65 still available
TICKETS AT WILBUR Theatre and
210 PIERCE BLDG., Copley Square

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CIRCLE Shows at 2 & 8—Mats. 30c
LON. 4040-4041. Free Parking.
Errol Flynn "SANTA FE TRAIL" Olivia De Havilland
Jackie Cooper "BALLANT SONS" Gene Reynolds
Continuous Saturday and Sunday

NEWTON, MASS.

PARAMOUNT THEATRE
LAS. 4180
Mon., Tues., Wed. SABU in Thief of Bagdad
Thurs., Fri., Sat. C. Gable—H. Lamarr COMRADE 'X'
Anna Neagle in NO, NO, NANETTE
C. Romero Romance of the Big Grande

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE IMPERIAL THEATRE
Mr. and Mrs. Smith
with
CAROLE LOMBARD
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
Sun. thru Wed., Feb. 16-19

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Zane Grey's Greatest Western!
'WESTERN UNION'
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. • PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW

LET'S DANCE
RHUMBA and TANGO
Today, these dances are the most satisfying of all. Grace, poise, and assurance are necessary to their expression. They become easy with expert instruction at this studio.
Evening class lessons. Private instruction by appointment.
Ainsworth
STUDIO OF DANCING
CARNEGIE HALL, NEW YORK CITY
Studio 603. Circle 6-2333

101 PRINTS
REPRESENTING THREE CENTURIES OF AMERICAN PRINTMAKING FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION
Feb. 19 to March 1
Grand Central Art Galleries, Inc.
15 Vanderbilt Avenue
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Art or Music . . .
Give new scope to your talents by training at one of the schools advertising in
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

AMUSEMENTS

Hearts Undaunted!

The author of "All Quiet on the Western Front" writes the most thrilling romantic adventure of our time . . . a great director and the year's greatest cast bring to unforgettable life with their matchless performances Erich Maria Remarque's supreme dramatic triumph!

David L. Loew – Albert Lewin
present

SO ENDS OUR NIGHT

FROM THE NOVEL FLOTSAM by Erich Maria Remarque

starring
FREDRIC MARCH · MARGARET SULLAVAN · FRANCES DEE
with
GLENN FORD · ANNA STEN · ERICH VON STROHEIM

Directed by John Cromwell · Screen play by Talbot Jennings
From the novel "Flotsam," by Erich Maria Remarque
Released thru United Artists

SEE IT SOON AT YOUR FAVORITE THEATRE
You will enjoy "So Ends Our Night"—It is grand entertainment. Ask your local theatre when the picture will be played and make a note of it. We would appreciate any comments that you might have after you have seen it. Write to DAVID L. LOEW-ALBERT LEWIN, INC., Universal City, Calif.

The Home Forum

Early Morning Ride in the Transvaal

ANGOOSA WAS LEADING the two ponies up and down in the shade of a camphor tree, as we stepped out onto the spacious veranda one early spring morning. Horseback riding had to be undertaken before the sun grew too hot. After each pony had shaken hands with a foreleg, and had received a piece of toasted bread, we mounted and cantered off over the spreading kikuyu lawn, past the cowsheds and silos, to the river in the valley.

The Wilge river—called after the wilges, or indigenous South African willow-trees which grow along its shore—was still a silver and blue ribbon gurgling over the stony river-bed. The air was heavy with the perfume of syringa; the wilge-trees were covered with delicate fresh green, their branches fringed by tiny spiky flowers, which gave out a sweet scent, somewhat like the English hawthorn tree. Passing a grove of tall eucalyptus gums, we reached a second stream, which joined the Wilge river at the foot of the hills. Appropriately called Rocky Spruit, it purled, shallow and crystal clear, over much that was sheer rock-bed, until it tossed in a merry leap over some boulders into a deep pool below.

* * *

The hills, after the winter grass-burning, had put on their new green robes, ornamented with crimson fire-lilies, small mauve and white convolvulus, tall yellow daisies, and small blue and pink pentstemons. Here and there a huge mushroom, called by the natives "kowe," lifted its umbrella-shaped hat. On the lower slopes of the hills, near the lush grass of the river valley, we found the milk-cows grazing contentedly on the rich spring verdure.

As the ponies climbed higher, little groups of buck rose from their morning siesta, gave a startled glance, and galloped away, springbok with their distinguishing high jumps. A large herd of blesbok, on the top of a hill, attentively watched our movements. We met a small herdboy chewing a leathern thong, and inquired of him where the "hluzela" (red hartebeest) were. The leather thong was chewed more rapidly, no doubt to facilitate speech, when confronted by the Nkezigazis of the great house. "The hluzela are at the top of the hills," he announced. "Have you seen them yourself this morning?" "Yebbo, Nkoos," he murmured respectfully, and we proceeded, leaving him gazing after us, still chewing his leather thong.

* * *

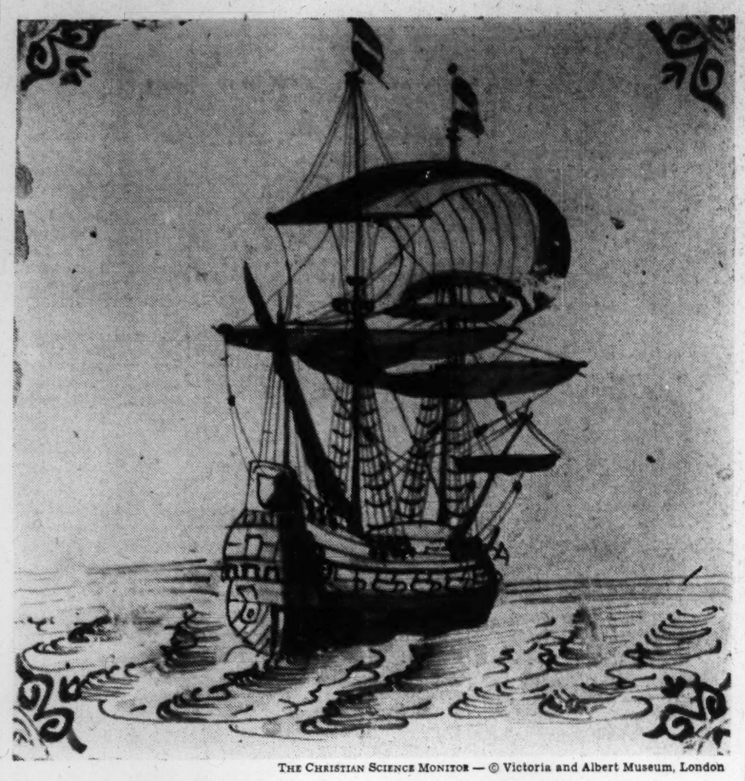
Almost at the top of the farm, where the hills curved into deep gullies covered with bush, we came upon the red hartebeest, only remaining specimens of the eastern race of the Cape or Red Hartebeest. Their coats glowed golden-yellow, shading off into red, in the morning sun. Their proud heads, with their peculiarly curved horns, were held high to gaze at us. But only for an instant. Then they were off with the swiftness of the swiftest South African antelope. Presently, on the farther ridge, we saw them again, about sixty in all, standing with their heads turned toward us, a few young ones nuzzling up to their mothers; then they suddenly vanished over the hill.

The sun's rays were growing hotter. We turned our ponies for home. As we passed Rocky Spruit, a large reitbok rose comfortably and unafraid from the grass near the water, to look at us. Then it went off at a jogtrot to a more lucious bit of grassland.

We overtook the herd-boy. "What do you say? Will it storm this afternoon?" A quick glance from beady black eyes round the blue horizon, then: "Yebbo, Nkoos," he said.

So it would storm. The herd-boys always know. That afternoon the river came down with a rush. It would be summer soon.

I. K.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Victoria and Albert Museum, London

A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY DELFT TILE

THERE IS A peculiarly intimate charm about the old Dutch pictorial tiles. The frankly decorative treatment of the designs is pleasingly combined with a naturalistic expression of their familiar motives. Maritime subjects were popular in the latter half of the seventeenth century, to which period this blue-painted Delft tile belongs. It is one of four in a panel, each one decorated with a different three-masted sailing-ship, set freely in space without an enclosing border to mar the lightness of the effect when the panel is assembled. The scrolled corner ornaments give a richness to the background and link up the design of the whole.

The unknown artist has invented an enjoyable and clever pattern for the waves in the foreground. Enjoyable because it expresses a flowing rhythm; clever because, since he must adapt his subject to flat decoration, he wished to keep the interest in the front of the picture and avoid suggestion of distance. The execution demanded skillful brushwork and surety of purpose. A stroke once laid could not be altered. The artist painted on the tin-enamel glaze after its first firing and while it was in an absorbent state. With the second firing the enamel and his pigment were fused. This direct painting gave to the design its buoyant spontaneity and vigor.

While tile manufacture in Holland owed its derivation to the great majolica industry of Italy—by way of the sixteenth-century potteries of Antwerp—at the beginning of the seventeenth century it had become a highly characteristic manifestation of Dutch art and fine craftsmanship. With the exception of the tin-enamel process, which covered the earthenware with the glazed surface for the painted design, there remained little in common between the Dutch faience ware and the parent Italian majolica. The brilliant polychrome of the latter grew wearisome to the sober Dutch taste. A new vogue and fresh influence wrought changes in color, style, and technique.

The designs became typically Dutch. The seventeenth century was the notable age of the Little Masters of Holland when Dutch art expressed to perfection the things of life of the people. At this time also trade was opened with China, and the loveliness of Chinese blue and white porcelain inspired the potters at Delft. This Dutch town soon rose to be the most important center of the pottery industry in Europe. Its tiles were far-famed. The name of Delft became a synonym for blue and white faience.

This is a specimen of the best period of the Delft tiles. With the other units of the panel, it is preserved in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. In the reproduction we cannot see the deep beauty of the blue color—a beauty achieved only in the second half of the seventeenth century—or the milky perfection of the white glaze, but we can appreciate the forthright excellence of the stylized design.

Behold the Moon

BEHOLD THE GOLDEN MOON upholden in the heavens at night. What a ponderous weight is there of mountains and lands shaped into an earth! Without cables or chains it is hung where there is no fastening; without pillars or blocking it is held up where there is no support. It floats where there is no brine; it moves where there is no current or eddy. Lest it be thought a fancy or a night-dream of the wits, the moon lays hold upon the waters of the earth and mightily lifts the ocean and its burden of ships, and then lets down with great strength. There is upholden the moon without fastening or foundation dangling the oceans and the navies of the earth! Let the Overwise marvel and the Fainthearted take cheer at the sight of the moon upholden in the heavens at night.—From "The Moon," in "New England Journal," by ARTHUR A. SHURCLIFF. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Snowfall

This world of white confounds
A memory long etched
With yesterday's bare bough.

The sudden fruit feeds now
No appetite save Beauty's.

But the heart is at full tide
Where a world hangs white in an hour
And peace is a crystal flower.

HELEN MCGAUGHEY

Winter Quarters

Somewhere no doubt Spring is at his typewriter
with fingers moving from key to key,
or, for he is chairman of a large corporation,
dictating letters to his secretary.
He has finished his duties south of the equator
and now he has crossed to the northern hemisphere,
dusting his files, looking up his registers,
remembering how we like things here.

Somewhere no doubt Spring is in his office,
talking with directors, executives, and clerks,
calling for the poet, his advertising manager,
and the March wind, foreman of his works.
Outside snow is falling on the windowpane,
but April is already in his thought,
coltsfoot in the meadows and sunbeams in the woodland,
tangled in the first green, startled at being caught.

Somewhere there is effort and a stern upstriving,
tunneling in darkness, digging underground,
toil and hard labor, nothing yet to show for it,
soil reluctant and earth hard bound.
But Spring suddenly has risen from his letter-book,
knows that all is cared for, everything rehearsed,
glances at the window, crosses to his almanac,
quietly underlines March the twenty-first.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

Localizing a Yankee

THERE IS SOMETHING in the New England spirit which communicates itself mysteriously to the settler from other lands. Just as an old Yankee still reaps immense pleasure from the winding streets of Nantucket and Marblehead, and stands reverently at Concord Bridge though he has seen it many times, so the newcomer vibrates to the historic past in a region less hurried and richer in the amenities than many other parts of America. He, too, can say, even in broken accent, "I am a Yankee."

What is this term "Yankee," anyhow? Apparently it is a cant word early given to Americans, or citizens of the United States of America, if you will, living in the New England states. The British applied it to all rebels, North and South, during the Revolution. Even the English of today generally regard all Americans as "Yankees." The New Englander regards the word affectionately as something exclusively applying to himself. And the most plausible theory of the term's origin seems to be that Yankee is a corruption of the French word for English —*Anglais*. — From "New England Comes Back," by LAWRENCE DAME. (New York: Random House.)

Onbeperkt Inkomen

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

VOOR VELEN schijnt het een moeilijk probleem te zijn, binnen de grenzen van hun inkomen te leven. In veel gevallen schijnt het inkomen ontoereikend om zelfs in de meest noodzakelijke behoeften te voorzien, en het eindelooze pogen om rond te komen zonder in schulden te geraken berooft de menschelijke ondervinding van haar rechtmatig deel van harmonie en geluk. Aan zulk een stand van zaken behoort men zich niet als vanzelfsprekend te onderwerpen, hoe de omstandigheden ook zijn mogen.

De Bijbel bevat niets, dat ons zou machtigen te gelooven, dat Gods wil beperking en gebrek aan Zijn kinderen zou opleggen. Wij zien er integendeel, dat de menschen, telkens wanneer wij ootmoedig en vertrouwend bij God hulp gezocht hebben, als overwinnaars uit hun moeilijkheden zijn gekomen, hoe hopeloos de toestand ook had geschenen. Gods liefde voor Zijn kinderen heeft geen verandering ondergaan. In alle eeuwigheid is Hij onze Vader en allen kunnen zich tot Hem wenden in het volkomen vertrouwen, dat Hij op hun verzoek om hulp zal antwoorden, want de Meester heeft, sprekende over den Christus, over Waarheid, immers beloofd (Joh. 14:13): „Zoo wat gij begeeren zult in mijnen naam, dat zal ik doen, opdat de Vader in den Zoon verheerlijkt worde."

Misschien zal iemand zeggen: Ik heb God hoogst ernstig en gedurende langen tijd gevraagd mij uit mijn financieele moeilijkheden te redden, en mijn smeeken is niet verhoord. Het vragen, waarop geen antwoord komt, is niet het gebed, gebaseerd op het geestelijk begrijpen van God en van 's menschen verwantschap met Hem. Een ontoereikend inkomen te hebben komt voort uit het onjuiste geloof, dat de mensch stoffelijk, en de stof substantie is. De Christelijke Wetenschap stelt ons in staat dit onjuiste geloof te vervangen door de bewijsbare waarheid omtrent God, den mensch en substantie.

Paulus heeft den Atheners verkondigd (Hand. 17:28): „In Hem leven wij, en bewegen wij ons, en zij wij." Wijzende op de woorden van Christus Jezus (Joh. 10:30): „Ik en de Vader zijn één" schrijft Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap, op blz. 361 van haar leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift]: „Zooals een waterdroppel één is met den oceaan, een lichtstraal één is met de zon, zoo zijn ook God en de mensch, Vader en zoon, één in wezen." Deze onverbrekelijke eenheid van Vader en kind kan men zich niet beter voorstellen dan als die van het oneindig Gemoed en de oneindige idee. Dit is geen vage of fantastische theorie over een verafgelegen, toekomstigen toestand of tijd, doch de wezenlijke, geestelijke waarheid omtrent alle werkelijke zijn, dat hier en nu gedemonstreerd kan worden, want de Christelijke Wetenschap leert, dat de ware individualiteit van iederen mensch als idee in het goddelijk Gemoed bestaat. Het begrijpen van 's menschen ware geestelijke wezen naar Gods beeld voorziet overvloedigelijk in onze menschelijke nooden.

Geestelijke ideeën komen in onbeperkte mate tot het menschelijk bewustzijn, want onophoudelijk stort God, het goddelijk Gemoed, Zijn schatten van geestelijk denken uit om Zijn kinderen te schragen, te onderhouden en te bevredigen. De werkelijke mensch bezit de ware substantie door weerspiegeling, want Gemoed, substantie, is in alle eeuwigheid aanwezig en kent noch beperking, noch gebrek. Het moet niet vreemd geacht worden, dat deze groote geestelijke waarheden in de menschelijke aangelegenheden in toepassing kunnen worden gebracht. Het is veeleer vreemd, dat de menschen zoo blindelings hebben aangenomen, dat het kwaad een machtige, alles-beheerschende factor is in de menschelijke ondervinding. De toepassing is inderdaad eenvoudig, want de Christelijke Wetenschap bevat geen enkele stelling, die niet bewezen kan worden door iedereen, die zich getrouw aan haar regels houdt. Naarmate zijn begrijpen van God helderder wordt, kan iedereen stap voor stap voor zichzelf bewijzen, dat een verkeerd geloof absoluut geen macht heeft om zijn ondervindingen te beheerschen en dat het goede hier en nu in overvloed voor allen bereikbaar is.

Laten zij, die onder den druk leven van het geloof aan een ontoereikend inkomen, hun denken verheffen boven bezorgd menschelijk plannen-maken en overleggen, en hun gedachten in een nieuwe richting sturen. Laten zij God vragen om kinderlijk vertrouwen en ontvankelijkheid, om kalmte en moed, om een overvloedig gevoel van dankbaarheid en liefde, om wijsheid en om de klare, geestelijke visie, die het werkelijke van het onwerkelijke onderscheidt. Laten zij dan vertrouwend afwachten en het antwoord zal komen, evenals dit geschiedde in de liefdevolle verzekering van den vader tot den ouderen broeder van den verloren zoon (Lucas 15:31): „Kind, gij zijt altijd bij mij, en al het mijne is uwe."

Al wat God heeft, bezitten wij door weerspiegeling en Hij is oneindig Gemoed, goddelijke Liefde. Wanneer het stoffelijk inkomen ontoereikend schijnt om in de dagelijksche behoeften te voorzien, laten wij dan onthouden, dat alleen God de bron is van voorziening. Wij moeten God, het goede, boven alles liefhebben, geen andere substantie of intelligentie erkennen dan het goddelijk Gemoed en er naar streven op alle punten Gods aard en natuur in ons dagelijksch leven te weerspiegelen. Wanneer het geestelijk feit gezien en begrepen wordt, stroomt het onbegrensde goede de menschelijke ondervinding binnen en verliezen de verkeerde geloofwijzen, die ons schenen te beheerschen, haar macht over ons en verdwijnen zij.

Tot het luisterend oor komen geestelijke ingevingen, goddelijke aspiraties, heilige gedachten van vreugde en blijdschap en de wijsheid om het nieuw-gevonden goede te benutten. Hoe meer men geestelijke ideeën gebruikt, des te meer zullen zij tot den mensch komen en zich vermenigvuldigen. In alle menschelijke nooden wordt op die wijze voorzien en aldus wordt de waarheid bewezen van Mrs. Eddy's woorden (*Miscellaneous Writings*, blz. 307): „God geeft u Zijn geestelijke ideeën en op haar beurt voorzien deze in uw dagelijksche nooden. Vraag niet voor den dag van morgen; goddelijke Liefde is een immer-tegenwoordige hulp, dat is voldoende; wanneer gij zonder te twijfelen, afwacht, zult gij ieder oogenblik alles hebben wat voor u noodig is."

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Illimitable Income

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO LIVE within their income appears to present a difficult problem to many people. In numerous cases, the supply seems to be insufficient to meet even legitimate needs, and the ceaseless struggle to make ends meet and to keep out of debt robs human experience of its rightful measure of harmony and happiness. Such a state of affairs ought never to be submitted to unquestioningly, whatever the circumstances.

Nowhere in the Scriptures do we find authority for believing that God's will for His children is limitation and lack. On the contrary, we find that whenever men have humbly and trustfully turned to God for help, they have triumphantly come out of their troubles, no matter how hopeless the situation had appeared to be. God's love for His children has undergone no change. He is eternally our Father, and all may turn to Him in absolute confidence that He will answer their call for help, for did not the Master, speaking of the Christ, Truth, promise (John 14:13), "Whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son"?

Someone may say, I have asked God, most earnestly and for a long time, to bring me out of my financial difficulties, and I have received no answer. The asking which meets with no response is not prayer based on the spiritual understanding of God and of man's relationship to Him. A state of insufficient income arises from the mistaken belief that man is material, and that matter is substance. Christian Science enables us to exchange this mistaken belief for the demonstrable truth concerning God, man, and substance.

Paul declared to the Athenians (Acts 17:28), "In him we live, and move, and have our being." Referring to Christ Jesus' words (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 361 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "As a drop of water is one with the ocean, a ray of light one with the sun, even so God and man, Father and son, are one in being." Such inseparability of Parent and child can be truly conceived of only as that of infinite Mind and infinite idea. This is no vague or visionary theory relating to some far-off future state and time, but the actual spiritual truth of all real being, which can be demonstrated here and now, for Christian Science teaches that the true individuality of each one exists as idea in divine Mind. The understanding of man's true spiritual selfhood in God's image abundantly meets our human need.

The coming of spiritual ideas to human consciousness is illimitable, for God, divine Mind, is ceaselessly pouring forth His treasures of spiritual thought to sustain, support, and satisfy His children. The real man possesses true substance by reflection, for Mind, substance, is eternally present and knows no limitation or insufficiency. The application of these grand spiritual truths in human affairs should not be thought strange. The strange thing is that men have so unquestioningly accepted evil as a powerful, controlling factor in human experience. The application is indeed simple, for Christian Science offers no statement that cannot be proved by any student who adheres faithfully to its rules. Step by step, as his understanding of God grows clearer, each can prove for himself the utter inability of mistaken belief to control his experience, and the availability of abundant good for all here and now.

Let all those who suffer the strain and stress of belief in insufficient income, lift thought above anxious human planning and contriving, and let them turn their thoughts in a new direction. Let them ask God for childlike trust and receptivity, for calmness and courage, for an overflowing sense of gratitude and love, for wisdom and the clear spiritual vision which distinguishes between the real and the unreal. Then let them wait with confident expectancy, and the answer will come, even as it did in the father's sweet assurance to the elder brother of the prodigal son (Luke 15:31), "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine."

All that God has is ours by reflection, and He is infinite Mind, divine Love. When the material income seems inadequate to meet the daily demands, let us remember that God alone is the source of supply. We must love God, good, above all else, acknowledge no substance or intelligence but divine Mind, and strive to reflect the divine nature and character in every detail of daily living. When the spiritual fact is seen and understood, unlimited good flows into human experience, and the false beliefs which have seemed to control us loosen their hold and fall away.

To the listening ear come spiritual intuitions, divine aspirations, holy thoughts of joy and gladness, and the wisdom to use the new-found good. The more one uses spiritual ideas, the more they multiply and abound. Thus one finds all his human needs supplied, and so proves the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 307): "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for tomorrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch)

T. R. Goes Birding In England

LIKE MOST Americans interested in birds and books, I know a good deal about English birds as they appear in books. I know the lark of Shakespeare and Shelley and the Ettrick Shepherd; I know the nightingale of Milton and Keats; I know Wordsworth's cuckoo; I know mavis and merle singing in the merry green wood of the old ballads; I know Jenny Wren and Cock Robin of the nursery books. Therefore I had always much desired to hear the birds in real life; and the opportunity offered in June, 1910, when I spent two or three weeks in England. As I could snatch but a few hours from a very exacting round of pleasures and duties, it was necessary for me to be with some companion who could identify both song and singer. In Sir Edward Grey, a keen lover of outdoor life in all its phases, and a delightful companion, who knows the songs and ways of English birds as very few do know them, I found the best possible guide.

We left London on the morning of June 9, twenty-four hours before I sailed from Southampton. Getting off the train at Basingstoke, we drove to the pretty, smiling valley of the Itchen. Here we tramped for three or four hours, then again drove, this time to the edge of the New Forest, where we first took tea at an inn, and then tramped through the forest to an inn on its other side, at Brockenhurst. At the conclusion of our walk my companion made a list of the birds we had seen, putting an asterisk opposite those which we had heard sing. There were forty-one of the former and twenty-three of the latter. . . .

The valley of the Itchen is typically the England that we know from novel and story and essay. It is very beautiful in every way, with a rich, civilized, fertile beauty—the rapid brook twisting among its reed beds, the rich green of trees and grass, the stately woods, the gardens and fields, the exceedingly picturesque cottages, the great handsome houses standing in their parks. Birds were plentiful; I know but few places in America where one would see such an abundance of individuals, and I was struck by seeing such large birds as coots, water hens, grebes, tufted ducks, pigeons, and peewits. In places in America as thickly settled as the valley of the Itchen, I should not expect to see any like number of birds of this size.—From "THEODORE ROOSEVELT—an Autobiography" (New York: Scribner).

The Christian Science
PERIODICALS

Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

The Christian Science Monitor

"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....
CSP-3

The FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST *The Mother Church*

Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"SOUL"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown limp morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant, special Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Thumb Indexed Pocket Edition, black limp morocco only	7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant, special Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols.	12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black semiflexible morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black semiflexible morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittances payable to:

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Catalogue will be sent upon request

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1941

Rutland Rail Strike Halted By Washington

Roosevelt orders board to make full inquiry into conditions of wage dispute.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 15 (AP)—Appointment of a three-man committee to investigate a Rutland Railroad wage dispute was awaited today as a result of President Roosevelt's action yesterday in averting a strike of 1,300 of the road's employees for at least 60 days.

Just three hours before the men were to have walked out at 6 p. m. (E. S. T.), the President ordered that a board investigate, automatically postponing the strike.

Under the Railway Labor Act, the Board will have 30 days to report. Another 30 days must elapse before a strike can start.

Flurry at Rutland

News of the President's action caused a flurry in Rutland, home of about 60 per cent of the Road's employees. Extra telephone operators were assigned to handle a rush of calls and merchants reported a "real buying spree."

The employees, members of 15 railroad brotherhoods, called the strike when Luis G. Morphy, receiver of the road, ordered wage reduction of from 10 to 30 per cent. The road connects Montreal and sections of Upper New York with Boston, via Western Vermont.

Some Loss in Freight

In his proclamation, Mr. Roosevelt said the dispute "now threatens substantially to interrupt interstate commerce within the states of Vermont and New York to a degree such as to deprive that section of the country of essential transportation service."

Mr. Morphy said the strike threat resulted in "some loss" of freight business, but that an embargo he had issued earlier in the day had been lifted "before any serious damage was done."

Before word reached this city of 17,000 that the strike was off, streets were crowded and subdued. Stores were all but deserted.

Tighe Reinstated As Head of Revere Police Department

Edward J. Tighe, who in 1939 was cleared by the Suffolk Superior Court of gambling conspiracy charges only to be deposed later as Revere Chief of Police on similar charges by the then Mayor, Laurence J. Gillis, was back at his old post today—a position he held for 12 years prior to his demotion.

Chief Tighe was reinstated this week by Mayor Raymond E. Carey after 19 months spent as a patrolman in the position of radio dispatcher. The badge of office was turned over to him in a flower-filled office by Capt. William Tappan who has been acting Chief.

Assuring members of the department that there would be no drastic changes, Chief Tighe said: "Any personal differences which existed in the past are forgotten so far as I am concerned. If the men under me do their duty there will be no difficulties."

Mayor Carey, who was present when Mr. Tighe resumed office, said there would be "no political entanglements" in the Police Department.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity—Clearing and colder tonight with lowest temperatures about 26 degrees Sunday, fair and colder. Moderate northwest winds changing to Westerly on Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Cloudy, light rain this morning and clearing this afternoon. Fair and colder tonight and tomorrow.

Maine—Cloudy, rain changing to snow flurries in the north and west central portions by this afternoon and clearing and colder tonight. Fair and colder tomorrow.

Vermont and New Hampshire—Cloudy, rain changing to snow flurries by this afternoon and clearing and colder tonight. Fair and colder tomorrow.

Eastport to Block Island—Moderate to fresh northeast winds, except strong in the vicinity of Cape Cod, shifting to north and northwest over the south portion this afternoon. Weather cloudy with rain, clearing over the south portion late this afternoon.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras—Fresh to strong northeast winds backing to north and northwest over the central and north portions and fresh to strong northwest winds over the extreme south portion. Rain followed by mostly cloudy today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	35	New Orleans	46	45
Chicago	24	20	New York	40	36
Denver	26	26	Norfolk	41	40
Kansas City	29	29	Philadelphia	38	38
Los Angeles	58	50	St. Louis	36	30
Miami	80	50	San Francisco	50	48
Minneapolis	19	18	Washington	38	38

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:42 p. m.; height, 10.7 feet.
Sunday, 2:08 a. m.; height, 10.7 feet.
Sunday, 2:34 p. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Monday, 3:01 a. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:45 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 5:46 p. m. Sunday.

Boston Town—Today and Yesterday—How Times Have Changed!

1

2

3

4

5

6

Photos by Frank Colby, staff photographer, from Bostonian Society collection

The Camera's First Views of Boston

Early in the 1850's, about the time Donald McKay was launching his clippers across the Bay, the camera fad hit Boston. Since time exposures were necessry, and much light, many picture takers set their apparatus up in the street, and fired away at such "still life" as buildings. Downtown streets were particular favorites.

Many of these early negatives were collected and preserved by the Bostonian Society, in the Old State House. They are interesting today as mileposts in the growth of Boston.

1. Boston's 1941 skyline, as seen from the Cambridge side of the Charles River.

2. The same view about 1855. This is not a photograph, but was drawn by an observant artist, presumably from about the present location of M. I. T. It can be dated from the presence of the Mill Dam (now Beacon Street).

3. This is the east side of Washington Street, the side that is now occupied by the big stores, about 1860, B. T. (Before Traffic).

4. This, believe it or not, is the present site of the new Federal Building on Devonshire Street. The cobble stones at the lower right corner are the entrance to Spring Lane.

5. Tremont Street in 1855, looking across from the Common toward Bromfield Street.

6. Franklin Street, looking down from Washington Street.

Nation Warned It Must Shape A 'New Order'

Out of the world revolution now in progress will come a "new order" of society which an awakened America must shape for itself, independent of Naziism, two speakers today agreed at the Harvard Business School Conference on National Defense.

Without appearing to have collaborated, Dr. George S. Pettee, Harvard expert on revolutions, and Prof. Philip Cabot of the Business School, both warned their audience of New England businessmen that the "ancient regime" of the past three or four hundred years is doomed.

Out of it we must create a new order of peaceful society, they declared. It is for this right—the right to shape our future for ourselves—that we must arm to the teeth and, if need be, fight, they agreed.

Never before are those essentials out of which the new security must be built in greater danger, Professor Cabot asserted. America is still asleep in a world of violence, courting disaster, he stated.

Too Many Spectators

"Far too many of us are at best mere spectators at a game of war," the Harvard economist, chairman of the session, pointed out.

"We have not waked up to the fact that in a world of violence 'the spectators' are part of the game and just as likely to get hurt as the players. I urge upon you, therefore, the importance of getting rid of the spectator complex immediately."

The conference, which began this morning, will continue today and tomorrow. Its purpose is to acquaint New England businessmen with the defense program and to "clarify the nature and extent of the (world) crisis."

The Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration and the New England Council are joint sponsors. Three or four similar meetings will be held at four-week intervals.

What Danger Threatens?

Before the conference was the question, "What Danger Threatens Us?"

A revolution—a "violent discharge of accumulated contradictions in society"—is turning the world upside down, Dr. Pettee declared. Capitalism, nationalism, and the confidence of the common man, he asserted, are doomed.

"Nationalism . . . was relevant to horse and buggy communications," he said.

Neither Dr. Pettee nor Professor Cabot suggested the possible nature of the new order, but the latter closed the morning session on an optimistic note when he predicted that from New England would come the leadership necessary to its establishment and survival.

Three-Cent Stamp To Honor Vermont

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—A reproduction of the State Capitol will provide the central motif for a three-cent Vermont commemorative postage stamp to be released at Montpelier on March 4, Postmaster General Frank C. Walker has announced.

The stamp will be printed in purple ink. Across the top of the stamp will be the inscription "United States of America." The inscription "Vermont" will appear at the bottom of the stamp. Directly beneath will be the wording "150th anniversary of Statehood."

$2,609 Is Contributed To Greek War Relief

Funds for the Greek war relief took a sharp rise yesterday when a total of $2,609.32 was received by Edward L. Bigelow, Treasurer of the Greek War Relief Association. A contribution of $1,200 came from the Greek War Relief Association of Gloucester. To date $9,186.07 has been contributed since the opening of the Nation-wide drive to obtain $10,000,000. Metropolitan Boston's goal has been set for $500,000.

Maine Outlay For Schooling Shown Least

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 15 (AP)—Appealing for more funds for Maine's elementary and secondary schools, Dr. Richard Kennon, Secretary of the State Teachers' Association, told the Legislative Committee on Education that Maine stood last among the States in per capita outlay for schools.

Maine's outlay, he said, was 30 cents a pupil as against Delaware's outlay of $30, while Georgia, the second lowest State, spent 99 cents a pupil.

Another educator, A. D. Gray, Superintendent of Schools at Waldoboro, described the school situation as "appalling," and asked the committee to pass three bills. One would set 1.5 cents per pupil per day as the amount to be paid to towns for aggregate attendance in schools; another would fix a figure of $3 per census pupil to be paid from the general funds of the State, while a third would provide for the payment of tuition when students were sent to school from one town to another.

The "census pupil" measure would permit payment of $3 to the cities or towns for each child from five to 21 years of age, whether or not he or she went to school.

Harvard Students Vote British Aid

In spite of an apparent belief that their country is becoming involved in war—a war which they may be called upon to fight—Harvard students yesterday in a Crimson poll overwhelmingly expressed their conviction that Britain must be given ever increasing aid.

Forty-four per cent of the 2,103 students answering the poll called for "all the aid that is necessary . . . to defeat Hitler," recognizing "a possible necessity of military intervention."

Thirty-six per cent asked for aid-short-of-war, but most of these added they had little expectation war could be avoided.

$600 Mayor Saves $700 For City in One Step

ROCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 15 (AP)—Six months in office, Mayor Charles H. Felker believes he already has earned his $600 salary—and more.

Finding the city paying the entire cost of several projects, he arranged for the county to contribute one-half toward a sewer job. The Mayor, New Hampshire's youngest, said the move would save the city $700.

Saturn Loses Jupiter Race By Three Laps

For the first time in nearly 120 years the race between Jupiter and Saturn around the Zodiac will see the former "lap" its rival three times in the astronomically brief span of one year, Leon Campbell, Harvard astronomer, said today.

Jupiter has already passed its rival twice and will lap Saturn again on Feb. 20, the astronomer declared.

Not since 1821-1822, he said, has Jupiter breezed by Saturn thrice in the span of a year, and the planet won't duplicate the feat again until 1981.

In fact, Mr. Campbell added, Jupiter won't overtake its rival again at all until the early part of 1961 after the Feb. 20 "lapping."

Scientifically, the astronomers call the apparent side by side position of the two planets a "conjunction," and this year's rather unusual phenomenon is known as a "triple conjunction."

Actually, the planets move in different orbits in the heavens, and are not lined up like a couple of half-milers chasing one another.

Bill Asks Special Medal For Peary Party Group

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Senator Wallace H. White (R) of Maine has introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to have coined a special medal for presentation to six members of the Peary Polar Expedition, or their survivors.

Named in the bill were Matthew A. Henson, Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, Ross G. Marvin, Dr. John W. Goodsell, George Borup, and Donald B. MacMillan.

Army Places Reservists On Active Duty

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., Feb. 15 (AP)—Old-time regulars arrived in camp yesterday, again to don the uniform they once wore—some of them in campaigns in far corners of the world.

They were 150 privates and non-commissioned officers of the Army's enlisted reserve, called to duty from cities and towns in the First Army Corps area. Most of them were in civilian clothes, but a few wore their old uniforms.

All held honorable discharges and were assigned to barracks and mess soon after their arrival. They will be classified Feb. 17 and assigned to units in the Corps Area Service Command where their talents can be used to the best advantage.

Three hundred and fifty regular Army Reservists from all over New England also reported at Fort Devens. They will be organized into the Post Casual Detachment Company preliminary to assignments to various outfits along the Atlantic seaboard. Most of them will be used as instructors for Selective Service men.

Congregation May 'Talk Back'

CHARLOTTE, Vt., Feb. 15 (AP)—Church services patterned after the old New England town meeting, giving the congregation a chance to "talk back," will be introduced here tomorrow by the Rev. Philetus H. McDowell.

The pastor of the Congregational Church—"The friendly church on the hill"—outlined his plan for "a church service which is new and different."

The Rev. Mr. McDowell said in an interview he would first preach the sermon and then invite members of the congregation to "take the floor." He emphasized that his program was not a "stunt," but a sincere effort to make church services "more vital and more alive to the men and women who attend them."

The theme to be used in his series of pulpit messages, he said, would be: "That Institution Called the Church."

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

At the Gardner Museum, recital by Ella Belle Davis, soprano, and Marie Davis, accompanist. In Fenway Court, at 2 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, concert of "Classical and Romantic Music" by Tauno Hannikainen, violoncellist, and Berta Jahn-Behr, pianist, in the Tapestry Gallery, at 2:30 p. m. Gallery talks on "English Silver" by Mrs. Buhler, and "Museum Treasures" by Mrs. Sayward, at 3:30 p. m.

Joint celebration of Washington and Lincoln birthdays, sponsored by the Citizens' Public Celebrations Association. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will speak. The Beacon WPA Orchestra and the Girls' High School Glee Club will provide the musical portion of the program. In the Municipal Building, West Brookline Street, West End, Boston, at 3 p. m.

At the Charles Street Forum, Symposium on "Relief to Nazi-Occupied Countries" with Dr. J. A. C. Paggiuger Auer, Professor of Church History at Harvard University, and George K. Gardner, Professor of Law at Harvard University, participating. At the Charles Street Meeting-House, corner of Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, at 4 p. m.

At the Ford Hall Forum, Discussion on "New Developments in China's War of Resistance" by Dr. Chao-Ting Chi, Chinese lecturer and magazine editor. Reuben L. Lurie will preside. In Ford Hall, Bowdoin Street and Ashburton Place, Boston, at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Monday

School of Politics on "Current Legislative Affairs" under the auspices of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, the Newton League, and the Newton Federation. Round table conferences at 10:45 a. m.; Luncheon at 12:45 p. m.; Parole Commission Reports and talk on "Labor and Defense" by Arthur Eggleston, labor reporter of the San Francisco Chronicle, at 2:15 p. m. In the Newton Centre Woman's Club, Beacon and Centre Streets, Newton.

Annual meeting of the Boston Area Council of Churches; official launching of the United Christian Mission drive. Opening address at 3:30 p. m.; roundtable conferences at 4:45 p. m.; supper at 6:15 p. m. At the Harvard Church, Brookline.

Free public lecture on "Crisis in the Family, and the Contractual Forms of Economic and Political Organization" by Dr. Pitirim A. Sorokin, Professor of Sociology at Harvard University. Fifth in a series entitled "The Twilight of Sensate Culture" sponsored by the Lowell Institute. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 5 p. m.

Lecture on "The Marriage of Figaro" by Edward Downes, music editor of the Boston Evening Transcript. First in a subscription series of lectures on the six operas to be presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company in Boston. Illustrations of the music will be given by the speaker and recordings of Mozartian style music will be presented. At the Malkin Conservatory of Music, 290 Beacon Street, Boston, at 5:15 p. m. Tickets to any one of the lectures may also be procured.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 13.

Radio Timetable: Page 12.

Law Hearings To Be Speeded Over Protests

More than 300 bills up for discussion next week in Bay State rush program; major measures.

Despite Democratic opposition to the present high pressure legislative hearing schedule calling for consideration of 300 to 400 bills a week, the Republican-controlled Massachusetts General Court is adhering to the original program, it is revealed today when more that 300 measures were marked up for hearings next week.

Important perennial issues, such as jury service for women, reduction of the interest rate on small loans, and election of members of the State Public Utilities Commission, the Racing Commission and trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway, are among the bills to be considered.

Other major proposals to be considered are real estate tax limitation, free hot lunches for needy school children, State installation of voting machines throughout the Commonwealth, a $1,000 salary increase for Legislators, and extension of the unemployment compensation act to include employers of one or more employees.

More From Dog Racing

Similarly, another attempt will be made to increase the State share of dog race betting revenue. In 1939 the Legislature adopted a graduated tax on dog racing ranging from 3½ to 7 per cent but the revenue increase fell far below the amount the backers estimated.

Included among next week's important Beacon Hill hearings are:

Monday, Feb. 17

The Committee on Election Laws on measures to require the State to furnish voting machines to cities and towns, to require use of such machines, and to bar "un-American parties" from the ballot. Room 448, 10:30 a. m.

The Committee on Ways and Means on a bill, approved by the Committee on Public Service, raising the biennial salary of legislators from $2,000 to $3,000, Room 245, 10:30 a. m.

The Committee on Municipal Finance on a measure, filed by the Mayors Club of Massachusetts, to allow cities and towns to borrow 20 per cent of the cost of old-age assistance, public welfare and other relief items. Room 433, 10:30 a. m.

The Committee on Power and Light on legislation to regulate the sale and distribution of steam by utility companies for heating and power. Room 446, 10:30 a. m.

The Committee on State Administration on bills to require election of members of the State Public Utilities Commission, the Racing Commission and the Board of Trustees, Boston Elevated Railway. Room 423, 10:30 a. m.

Tuesday, Feb. 18

The Committee on Education on proposals to require teaching of Lithuanian and Polish languages in public schools and to provide hot lunches for needy children. Room 480, 10:30 a. m.

The Committee on Judiciary on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposal for a special commission to draft a new penal code, and on measures to allow the Supreme Judicial Court to make rules governing Massachusetts courts. Room 222, 10:30 a. m.

The Committee on Labor and Industries on bills to extend the unemployment compensation act to include employers of one or more persons, to include domestics under the act, to increase weekly benefits, and to pay benefits to employees affected by labor disputes. Room 433, 10:30 a. m.

The Committee on Legal Affairs on bills to bar all liquor sales on Sundays and on Christmas Day. Room 249, 10:30 a. m.

The Committee on Taxation on measures to establish a special commission to study the feasibility of placing a $25 per $1,000 valuation limit on real estate taxation, to establish a $35 real estate tax limit and to increase the State tax on dog racing. Room 407, 10 a. m.

Wednesday, Feb. 19

The Committee on Civil Service on legislation to place the State Police under Civil Service, to guarantee to Civil Service employees their jobs upon return from service in the armed forces. Room 480, 10:30 a. m.

The Committee on Constitutional Law on bills to make March 17, Evacuation Day, a legal holiday in Suffolk County, to require closing of retail stores on legal holidays. Room 431, 10:30 a. m.

The Committee on Power and Light on proposals to investigate the rates of the New England Power Company and the Eastern Massachusetts Electric Company. Room 446, 10:30 a. m.

The Committee on Public Welfare on proposal to transfer operation of the Deer Island House of Correction to the State. Room 448, 10:30 a. m.

Thursday, Feb. 20

The Committee on Banks and Banking on bills to reduce the interest rate on small loans. Room 460, 10:30 a. m.

The Committee on Judiciary on measures to extend jury service to women. Room 222, 10:30 a. m.

The Committee on Taxation on legislation to tax gross proceeds of beano games, on bills to plug loopholes in the inheritance tax law. Room 407, 10 a. m.

Raw Wool Imports Flood Hub; Defense Demand a Big Factor

Log of the Port of Boston

Raw wool is virtually pouring into the port of Boston from South America, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and at an unprecedented rate. In the first week of February alone there were 15,792,300 pounds imported at Boston, making a total for the year thus far of more than 61,000,000 pounds.

All indications point to the current year being the banner one in the volume of wool imports, even exceeding the record of 309,000,000 pounds that were imported in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923. Two outstanding factors are the basis of such expectations, according to wool men.

First, the huge volume of uniforms, overcoatings, blankets, and other goods ordered by the United States Government has used up practically the entire clip of the United States for 1940, and the next clip will not reach the market before May or thereabouts. Meantime, heavy poundage of imported wools is needed for production of civilian goods as well as to complete Government orders.

Then there is the big wool movement from Australia to the United States for storage, of about 250,000,000 pounds, arranged by the British and United States Governments. Considerable of this wool is expected to move through the port of Boston, so that this year promises to bring the greatest amount of wool ever received here from overseas.

The first of this wool to come to New England is on the steamer Clevedon, due at New Bedford about Feb. 20. About 25,000 bales are said to be on this vessel, and it is expected in wool circles that the entire cargo will be discharged there for storage, despite the filing of protests by union longshoremen's leaders. Two other cargoes are en route, but whether they will go to New Bedford or to Boston is not yet clear. They are the West Honaker, due at either of these ports about Feb. 25, and the Potter, due about Feb. 28.

To handle the heavy influx already arriving, five additional customs inspectors were brought to Boston from New York within the past few days, and William R. Johnson, Customs Commissioner, came to Boston from Washington personally to investigate the situation. One result of his visit is a report he made in support of a bill asking Congress for a dozen additional customs employees for sampling work at Boston, New York and Philadelphia in the fiscal year beginning July 1 next.

Coast Guard 'Reserve'

Establishment of a military reserve organization in the Coast Guard, similar to the Naval Reserve, to build up a personnel from which to supplement the regular Coast Guard forces, is being planned in the Boston district, in accordance with legislation awaiting the signature of President Roosevelt.

As planned at present, the proposed reserve will take the place of the non-military, voluntary reserve that was set up two years ago. The present one will become a Coast Guard auxiliary, and continue its aid to the Coast Guard in patrol work and protection of life and property at sea. Members of the new reserve will be subject to all the active duty during any period of national emergency. It is believed that many of the present Reserve will volunteer for the new reserve.

George F. Corey Promoted

George F. Corey of the United States Customs Guards has been appointed a Lieutenant in that organization, succeeding Charles H. Brown, who recently retired. Lieutenant Corey has been in the Federal service since 1922. He was made Sergeant of the Guards in 1938.

Concert at Museum

The two musicians to present the free concert at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, tomorrow, at 2:30 p. m., are Tauno Hannikainen and Mme. Berta Jahn-Beer. The program will consist of classical and romantic music on the violoncello and the piano.

The 'cellist, Mr. Hannikainen, conducted the Boston Symphony Orchestra on February 2, 1940, though his first appearance in Boston was as guest conductor at a Pops concert on June 20, 1938, when the orchestra played the Second Symphony of Sibelius. A native of Jyvaskyla, Finland, he studied with Ossian Fohrstrom in Helsinki, and later in Paris with André Hekking and Pablo Casals. On completing his studies in France he formed a trio with his brothers Ilmari and Arvo, and gave chamber music recitals in Finland and on the Continent.

In 1916 he joined the Helsinki Orchestra. From 1922 to 1927 he conducted the Finnish State Opera in Helsinki. Then he was appointed conductor of the orchestra in Turku. He has appeared as guest conductor in Stockholm, Berlin, Leipzig, Warsaw, Riga, London and Paris.

Madame Jahn-Beer comes from Vienna. Her father, Bernard Jahn, conductor of the Carl-theatre orchestra, was her first teacher. At the age of six she became a pupil of Theodore Leschetizky, with whom she studied for 12 years. She was 11 when she gave her first public recital. She won renown as a pianist in Vienna and had successful tours of Germany, France, Spain and other countries. She became a professor at the State Academy in Vienna. She is now teaching at the Longy School of Music, Cambridge.

Scott & Company LIMITED

CREATORS of Distinguished Clothes SINCE 1907

Spring Opening

Monday, February Seventeen

With our main Sales Floor transformed . . . New lights . . . New fixtures . . . New fitting rooms . . . And four brand new Departments added—namely—

MEN'S HATS BY CAVANAGH
MEN'S SHOES BY NETTLETON
DISTINCTIVE NECKWEAR, GLOVES

Ours is a store that grew up on Good Reputation . . . Our patrons are those who pay for a winner and demand their money's worth. Therefore it is fitting, that you find here also—Headgear and Footwear to match-up those classic Tweeds, Cheviots and Shetlands you expect and get under Scott & Company's label . . . A label that's the symbol of Style, Fit, Service—or put in one word: **Distinction.** This selfsame label is now extended to your Hat—your Shoes—your Gloves—your Necktie . . .

The honor of your presence will be appreciated. You'll find a leisurely inspection inspiring.

330 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

Tests to Open For 10 Sloan Fellowships

To keep a sure hand on the increasingly involved web of industry, particularly necessary in co-ordination for defense, "leaders with an understanding of the broader and longer-term phases of management and of the complex economic and social environment in which modern business operates" are required, according to Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Announcing the fourth national competition for ten fellowships in business administration and economics under a new grant by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation of New York, Dr. Compton said further:

"This is distinctly a co-operative program in which the Sloan Foundation, the Institute, and many individual companies are making a significant contribution." During nearly 10 years of operation, 70 men have returned to their companies after leaves of absence with the benefit of this advanced training. Almost 500 candidates have been nominated for these fellowships by more than 275 companies in the past three years. Technology's contribution, said Dr. Compton, "aims to develop for positions of higher responsibility young executives of seasoned intellectual capacity, proved managerial ability, and demonstrated awareness of the social effects of industry."

Commenting on the program, Prof. Wyman P. Fiske, its director, explained: "The work undertaken by the group which these men will form makes use of a variety of educational devices . . . the experience of professional experts on the staff . . . a broad group of industrialists, government officials, and representatives of organized labor . . . a series of evening conferences at which new developments and the attitudes of business toward important economic and social problems are discussed by those . . . actively concerned with business affairs."

Two Massachusetts men were among the successful candidates chosen last year, Paul C. Dunn, of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and John F. Wilson, of the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation. The competition will be open only to men in industry, ages 27 to 33, who have demonstrated promise of further advancement in responsibility, and who can secure leave of absence from their present employment. Closing date of the competition is March 12, 1941.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2m.
Lima, Peru—8:15 p. m.—Peru Automobile Club Program. OAX4R, 15.15 meg. 19.8 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Songs by Bartok; Workers Choir; News in English; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Mandolin Orchestra. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"Off the Record," Rooney Pelletier. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to American Eagle Club, London. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London — 10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches," Richard Llewellyn. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Dance Music with the Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

For Sunday, Feb. 16

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Ferenc Farkas: Comedy; Orchestra; Fragments from Operettas; News in English. HAT4 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m. — "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Talk in English. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Great Parliamentarians." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—10 p. m. "Lieder by Loens." DJD, 11.77 meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—10 p. m.—Operatic Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.36 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—10 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—11 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

It's so important to select the *right* school. Why not be sure by choosing one of those advertised in The Christian Science Monitor? School advertisements appear on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

If you do not find a school to fill your requirements advertised in the current issue, write to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Toot Toot and Away We Go

By a Staff Photographer

Model Railroad Exhibit Finds an Admirer

Miss Jean Woodhouse of Wollaston examines a miniature of the English locomotive, Princess Elizabeth, which will operate on the Massachusetts Bay Line during a week-long exhibition of the Massachusetts Model Railroad Society.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
12:00	Man on the Farm..	News; Music; Cowgirl	Musical Roundup	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	Man on the Farm..	Songstress; Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	Country Journal .	National Farm and	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather
12:45	Waltz Time	Home Hour	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News	National Farm and	News Service	"This Wonderful World"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Community Bulletin	Home Hour	Stamp Program	George and Dixie, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"No Politics"	"Luncheon at the Waldorf"; interviews	Zara's Marimba Melodies	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45	"No Politics"			Subway Opening; talks	Singing Surf Riders
2:00	Saturday Revue:	Metropolitan Opera:	Lani McIntyre's Orch..	Carnegie Tech Student	Ed Parseley and His
2:15	Chas. Hector's Or.	Grace Moore, Charles	Lani McIntyre's Orch..	Symphony Orchestra	Saddle Pals
2:30	"Calling All Citizens"	Kullman in "The Love of Three Kings"	"Golden Melodies"; Milton Shrednick's Orch..	National Democratic Club Forum	Adele Bailey, talk
2:45					Five Star News
3:00	Natl. Youth Administration Orch.,	Metropolitan Opera:	Gordon Jenkins' Orch..	Cumberland Valley	Sports and Music
3:15	Alexander Kreisler, cond.; News	Grace Moore, Charles	Gordon Jenkins' Orch..	Choristers	Sports and Music
3:30		Kullman in "The Love	Irving Miller's Orches-	Mel Marvin's Orchestra.	Sports and Music
3:45		of Three Kings"	tra; vocalists	Mel Marvin's Orchestra.	Sports and Music
4:00	Tommy Dorsey's Or.	Metropolitan Opera:	"Campus Capers"; vo-	It's Dance Time	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15	Tommy Dorsey's Or.	"Love of Three Kings"	calists; orchestra	Sport comment	Tea Time Melodies
4:30	Tommy Dorsey's Or.	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Sport comment	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
4:45	Tommy Dorsey's Or.	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Edna O'Dell and piano.	World in Fantasy"
5:00	So. American News	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	"The World Is Yours":	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	Program Previews .	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Interview	"Superman"	Curtis Institute of	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	N. E. Lecture Hall.	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Music program	Frank Ryan, sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather.	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Music; Recorda	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30	News; Elmer Davis.	"Saturday Jamboree";	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Dance Digest
6:45	The World Today	Rakov's Orch.; guests.	Swopper"	"Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00	'People's Platform':	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	The First Offender";	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15	Lend-Lease Bill	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30	discussion	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	Dramatic sketch	Everett Hoagland's Or.	The Western Stars
7:45	Dance music	variety program	"American Scrapbook"	Concert Miniatures	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Marriage Club";	Marimba Orchestra	"Knickerbocker Play-	The Soldiers' Quiz";	Inter-Faith Round Table
8:15	quiz program	Concert Hall of the Air"	house"; dramatic sk.	from Camp Edwards..	Discussion
8:30	Columbia's Gay	"The Bishop and the	"Truth or Consequences";	Boake Carter	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	Nineties Revue	Gargoyle"; drama	quiz program	News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
9:00	"Your Hit Parade"	Song of Your Life: Harry	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Salter's Orch.; guests.	Henry Burr, Hoosier	Harvard-Dartmouth	cal Album
9:30	Orch. vocalists	News; NBC Symphony	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	Swimming Meet; Tom	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra; Arturo	ty's Orchestra	Stephenson, announcer	cal Album
10:00	Serenade	Toscanini, conductor	Station E-Z-R-A: com-	Chicago Theater of the	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	NBC Symphony Orches-	edy sketch	Air: Marion Claire	Dance Parade
10:30	Report to the	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	and Igor Gorin in	Dance Parade
10:45	Nation	conductor	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	"Countess Maritza"	Dance Parade
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Hockey reports	Dance Parade
11:15	V. Monroe's Orch..	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	Local news; Weather	"Hawaii Calls"	Dance Parade
11:30	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Dick Rogers' Orchestra	Isham Jones' Orchestra.	"California Melodies";	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Dick Rogers' Orchestra	Isham Jones' Orchestra.	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
8:00	Press News; "Ma-	War news; Music	War news; Organ Re-	Radio Carollers	
8:15	tinatta"	Instrumental trio	cital, Dr. C. Courboin	Radio Carollers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	Melody Market	
8:45	Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	Melody Market	
9:00	News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	Bob Emery's Rainbow	Good Morning Cheer
9:15	Over the Hills	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys"	House; children's prgrm	Religious Service
9:30	Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's pro-	Lee Gordon and His	Bob Emery's Rainbow	Religious Service
9:45	Wings Over Jordan	gram	Gordonaires	House; children's prgrm	Religious Service
10:00	Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob; children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15	Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Indianapolis Sym-	Southernaires; Negro	"Chills and Thrills"	Trement Temple Baptist	Manner"
10:45	phony Orchestra	male quartet	Xylophone soloist	Church service	Service of The Mother
11:00	News; "News and	News; Musicale	Temple Israel Service	Trement Temple Baptist	Church, The First
11:15	Rhythm"	Irving Miller's Orchestra	Temple Israel Service	Church service	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30	Trinity Church: Dr.	"Old Refrains"	Temple Israel Service	Trement Temple Baptist	entist, in Boston,
11:45	Oliver J. Hart	Weather; Musicale	Temple Israel Service	Church service	Massachusetts
12:00	News; weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15	Piano soloist	"I'm an American"	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall on the Air:	"Wings Over America";	Italian string music	Radio Review
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Symphony Orchestra	dramatization	Italian string music	Radio Review
1:00	P. Saltman, pianist	with Selma Kaye, so-	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:15	Beacon St. Window	prano	Religious program	"Cafe Continental"	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:30	Harvard Guardian	News	"On Your Job"; drama-	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Forum	"On With the Dance"	tization	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	C. Petrillo's Orch.	Famous Homes	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	Strings and Things"
2:15	Clyde Barrie, songs	Foreign Policy Association	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	"Strings and Things"
2:30	The World of Today	Opening of Huntington	University of Chicago	International Ski Jump-	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	The World of Today	Avenue Subway	Round Table	ing Championships	gram
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	Great Plays: Fredric	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations"; music	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15	Symphony Orch.;	March and Florence	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations"; music	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30	John Barbirolli,	Eldridge in Rostand's	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	Young People's Church	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45	conductor	"Cyrano de Bergerac"	"Chats About Dogs"	of the Air	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	National Vespers	Quiz of Two Cities"	Twentieth Century	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:15	Symphony Orch.	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Serenade	Azaleas
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	News; "Garden Gossip"	"The Shadow"; drama	Concert Album	WMEX Presents Sunday
4:45	Orchestra; guest	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	"The Shadow"; drama	Concert Album	Afternoon of Dance
5:00	"Design for Happi-	Moylan Sisters, songs	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"The Musical Steelmak-	Music
5:15	ness"; orchestra	Olivio Santora, yodeler	ditions of the Air	ers"; variety; orchestra	Irish Minstrels
5:30	Col. Stoopnagle's	"Hidden Stars"	"Your Dream Has Come	Symphonic Hour	Religious Program
5:45	"Quixie Doodle"	"Hidden Stars"	True"; dramatizations	Symphonic Hour	Religious Program
6:00	Silver Theater:	Religious Program	"Spreading New Eng-	"Double or Nothing";	News Service
6:15	dramatization	Religious Program	land's Fame"	quiz program	The Friendly Singer
6:30	"Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band"; quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Religious Hour; dramati-
6:45	Gene Autry; "Dear	program; orchestra	Popular Music	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	zation
7:00	Mom"; sketch	News from Europe	Jack Benny's Program:	WOR Symphony Orch.	Bert Hirsch Presents
7:15	Headlines, Bylines	News from Europe	variety; orchestra	WOR Symphony Orch.	Bert Hirsch Presents
7:30	Screen Guild Thea-	News for the Americas	"Bandwagon"; Bob	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	ter; drama	Music for Listening	Strong's Orchestra	News Service	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00	Helen Hayes Thea-	Star Spangle Theater:	Edgar Bergen; Donald	Forum: "What Should	C. Hagemar
8:15	ter: drama	dramatization	Dickson; orchestra	Be America's Policy in	Central Baptist Church
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	"Adventures of Sherlock	"One Man's Family";	the Far East?"	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45	drama; News	Holmes"; drama	dramatic sketch	Dorothy Thompson	cal Album"
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Hour; Symphony	"The Parker Family";	Round";	Old-Fashioned Revival	cal Album"
9:30	Orchestra; Rose	Irene Rich, drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George MacFarland's Or.
9:45	Bampton, soprano	Sports News	miliar Music	Old-Fashioned Revival	George MacFarland's Or.
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	News; Griff Williams'	Plays by Raymond Rich-
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	Orchestra	mond
10:30	News; Herb't Hoover	"Good Will Hour"; John	Deadline Dramas	Herbert Hoover on	News Service
10:45	on "The March of	J. Anthony, director	Deadline Dramas	Hunger in Europe	Army Recruiting Progr'm
11:00	Hunger in Europe"	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Dance Parade
11:15	"Meet the Music"	"Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	J. B. Priestley, talk	Dance Parade
11:30	Joe Reichman's Or.	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Shep Fields' Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Joe Reichman's Or.	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End" News

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
11:00	"About Us"	Mildred Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	'Singing Strings'	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Harvey and Dell"	"Road of Life"	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Mrs. Inez Tehan
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith; talk	News; Music; Cowgirl	"'Til We Meet Again"	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	Songstress; Stocks	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian Melodies	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	"Is Anybody Home?"	Musical Mailbox
1:15	"Woman in White"	Organ Melodies	Carnival	Recorded BBC News	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	"Novachord Impressions"
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	The Cheer Up Gang	Concert Orchestra
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Hum and Strum; "Con-	Hymns of All Churches	Cedric Foster, news	Dramatization
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	cert Hall of the Air"	"Grimm's Daughter"	William Sherman, songs	Frank Ross, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Rochester Civic Or.; G.	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Radio Garden Club	Harry Horlick's Orch.
2:45	'Home of the Brave'	F. Harrison, conductor	"Light of the World"	Jack Melton's Orchestra	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Jack Melton's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song..	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	The Islanders	Sports and music
3:30	New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadours	Sports and music
3:45	News; Movie talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	El Paseo Troubadours	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Piano soloist	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Gossip Club"	'Yester-Thoughts'; organ
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Shall We Waltz?"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Charles Hector's Or.	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News, Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dance Digest
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Citizens All"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	'Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials";	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor,	dramatic sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Harmony Caravan
7:45	serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Studio program
8:00	"Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	'Music You Like to Hear'
8:15	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	program	'Music You Like to Hear'
8:30	Fields & Hall; Wdy	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Boake Carter, news	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	Guthrie; or.; News	"True or False"	Orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	George MacFarland's Or.
9:00	Theater; Edw. Ar-	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	"Listeners' Theater;	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	nold, D. Lamour,	Two Men and a Girl	program	dramatization	cal Album"
9:30	Burgess Meredith	News; Basin St. Cham-	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:45	in 'Johnny Apollo'	ber Music Society	Bob Trendler's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or-	Sport program	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Boston Garden Sports
10:15	chestra	Sport program	vocalists	News Service	Boston Garden Sports
10:30	Frazier Hunt	National Radio Forum:	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Boston Garden Sports
10:45	News of the World	Sen. Tom Connally, Tex.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Boston Garden Sports
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Lazy Rhapsody"	Boston Garden Sports
11:15	News; Masterworks	"Music You Want"	Local News; Weather	"Lazy Rhapsody"	Boston Garden Sports
11:30	of Music; record-	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Boston Garden Sports
11:45	ings	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Boston Garden Sports

New Railroad—It's a Model—Opens Near South Station

Not far from the grimy, smoke-filled train sheds of the South Station another railroad commenced operations today.

Minus the dirt and smoke of its prototype across Atlantic Avenue, unconcerned by snow and floods which sometimes make railroading hazardous, free from the financial worries that have plagued most of the Nation's railway systems, the Massachusetts Bay Line of the Massachusetts Model Railroad Society began its fifth annual exhibition run this morning.

Until 9:30 tonight and every day through Feb. 22, including Sunday, this accurate scale model exhibit, complete in every detail from roundhouse to block signals, will be open to the public at the club's headquarters, 665 Atlantic Avenue. Admission for adults is 25 cents and for children 10 cents.

The Massachusetts Model Railroad Society is said to be the largest devoting itself exclusively to making model railroads. It was organized in 1932 by a small group of men meeting at each other's homes, but today it has a membership of more than 100 and spacious club rooms at the Atlantic Avenue address where the annual exhibit is held.

Members range all the way from Work Projects Administration workers to bankers and two of them are actually railroad men. They are Don Pierce, signal maintainer on the Boston & Albany, who designed and installed all of the electrical work on the model system, and George Waitt, car inspector on the B. & A.

There are more than 500 feet of O-gauge running track in this year's display and at least 800 pieces of rolling stock, including approximately 40 locomotives. Models to be seen in actual operation are copies of real trains and include the old wood-burner type of engine such as the Bowker used in the motion picture Union Pacific, as well as the latest thing in streamlined diesel-powered locomotives.

A separate exhibit made by Otto Horsman of Quincy is the Merry Mountain Railroad. It includes 380 feet of H-O gauge track, several complete trains which operate over the system simultaneously, and a block signal system. Mr. Horsman said it represents 7,000 hours of work and is worth about $1,500.

Legislators' Pay Raise Move May Grow Into Boomerang

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Legislative strategy employed by General Court members seeking additional compensation for their Beacon Hill service may yet become a boomerang to smash all their chances for any increased remuneration.

Their plans call for pushing the bill to increase the biennial pay from $2,000 to $3,000 through the House and Senate along with a similar bill boosting the Governor's salary from $10,000 to $15,000. If the Governor vetoes the legislative salary bill, then the legislators favoring increased compensation plan to fall back on the proposed compromise measure granting Senators and Representatives $500 each in lieu of expenses during the off-season year.

However, to the dismay of some members the question has arisen as to whether a parliamentary point of order would lie against the $500 measure on the ground that it purports to do the very thing the $1,000 salary increase would accomplish.

If a point of order were successfully maintained, the Senators and Representatives would lose all their opportunity for additional money.

Although the House Ways and Means Committee has scheduled a hearing on Monday on the $1,000 salary bill—already approved by the Legislative Committee on Public Service—observers are certain the "treasury watchdog" committee will reject the proposal.

Similarly, it is anticipated the House of Representatives will overturn the adverse committee report, pass the bill and send it to the Senate, where it will be passed by a reduced majority. There is an outside chance, however, the Senate may kill the measure. If the upper branch passes the salary bill a gubernatorial veto is anticipated, in view of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's attitude two years ago on the same issue.

While the House undoubtedly will override the veto which necessitates a two-thirds majority, the Senate is expected to sustain it.

Lottery Report

The Legislative Committee on Ways and Means probably will not act on the proposed state lottery for some time but an adverse report is considered almost a foregone conclusion.

Before the measure is finally disposed of by the Legislature, the most vigorous fight in years on this issue is anticipated.

Budget Hearings

Hearings on Governor Saltonstall's expenditure program, including its $184,245,000 budget and its bond issues totalling $5,300,000 are tentatively set for Feb. 24. As yet the budget has not been completely printed.

Efforts, it is understood, will be made to

Unions Enroll More Women In Bay State

The number of women who are members of labor unions in Massachusetts may set a record this year, according to Lester E. Archibald, Statistician for Labor of the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Organized women workers were put into the news here today as seldom before by the visit of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to address the Women's Trade Union League.

The last figure published by the State showed 62,434 women in labor unions, which made a fifth of the total membership of organized labor in the Commonwealth. The data was gathered just a year ago this time.

However, the peak of women's membership in trade unions came 20 years before, in 1920, whn after the World War 66,381 women belonged to labor organizations. This was almost 4,000 more than last year.

The year 1920 remains the period of largest union membership, both men and women, in the State's annals, for total numbers then reached 368,486 as against 319,674 at the beginning of 1940. However, the current increase in the working force caused by the national defense program and the growth of union organization may bring organized labor its largest numbers locally within a year or so.

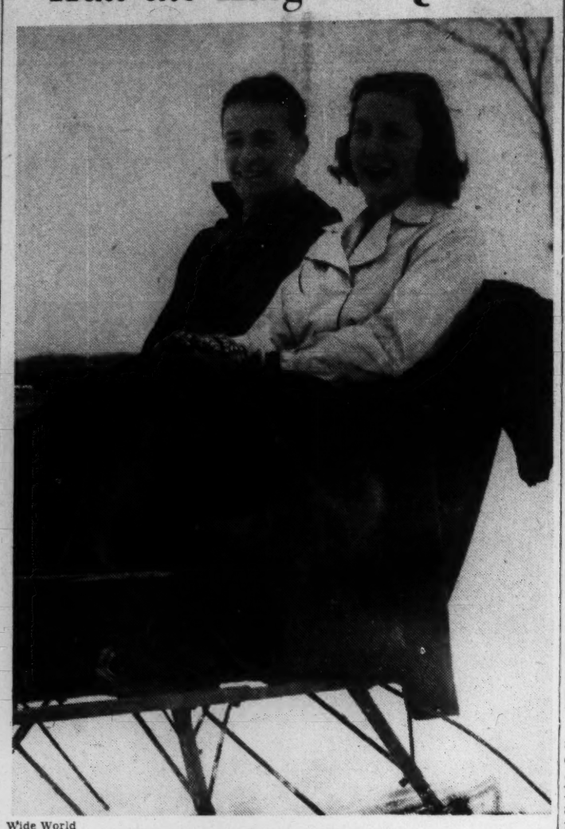
The proportion of women to men in the organized labor of Massachusetts has remained practically the same during the past five years. It stood at 19.4 per cent in 1936 and was 19.5 per cent in 1940.

The textile industry showed more women union members last year than any other industry in the State, employing 16,522. Boots and shoes came next with 12,239, metal and machinery trades 3,670, printing and allied trades 1,311, and transportation 700.

A factor working to bring more women into labor unions is the complete organization of various companies, many employing a number of women, such as machine bakeries, retail stores and chain grocery stores including their warehouses, and radio apparatus manufacturing.

The Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor made by the Department of Labor and Industries furnishes the only yearly indication of the extent of employment made by government in Massachusetts. This year will see the 40th annual Directory of Labor Organizations compiled by the Department. It is the most complete publication of its kind.

Hail the King and Queen



Wide World

Middlebury College Royal Pair

At a colorful ceremony on the college ice rink Barbara E. Lown of Putnam, Conn., was crowned Queen of the Tenth Annual Middlebury College Winter Carnival. With the winter sports king—William J. Bursaw, Jr., of Danvers, Mass., she ruled from an ice throne during a skating exhibition, after which the king and queen were driven in a horse-drawn sleigh to the college gymnasium, where they were guests of honor at the carnival ball. The carnival ends tomorrow after a three-day program of winter sports and social events.

Fall River Plant Sought for Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Use of the Fall River Line property here, owned by the Old Colony Railroad, a subsidiary of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, as a shipbuilding plant for construction of small craft for the British Navy, is sought by Edward P. Neafsey, Brockton real estate man. Mr Neafsey is in Washington to confer with the British Purchasing Commission and United States Naval authorities relative to the proposition.

Mr. Neafsey recently made a survey of the property here and questioned persons employed by the New Haven Road as to their opinion regarding its possible use for a shipyard. He was accompanied on his trip to the Capital by William Burke, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

The two men conferred in New York City with Edward P. Flynn, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, with regard to the Fall River Line matter.

Lithuanians Urged to Keep Up Their Hopes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Maine, Feb. 15—Americans of Lithuanian descent were advised to keep their hopes high for eventual freeing of their paternal homeland today by Robert P. Skinner, former United States Minister to the Baltic States. Noting that tomorrow will mark the twenty-third anniversary of Lithuania's Declaration of Independence, Mr. Skinner, living in retirement here after long service, including a period as Ambassador to Turkey, recalled that only nine years ago he participated in the ceremonies at Kaunas.

"It was bitterly cold," Mr. Skinner recalled. There was a gala performance at the opera with President Smetona in the box at the center of the brilliant horseshoe. The music was excellent; such an occasion could not be duplicated in any city in the United States other than New York and Chicago.

"Who, at that time, could have dreamed that a political and social structure so admirably organized, possessing all the necessary elements of stability, built upon an historical foundation, within nine years would be crushed by arbitrary power?"

Mr. Skinner concluded his message by saying, "In this hour of confusion it may be unprofitable to discuss the modalities by which Lithuania will be reborn, but it is an hour when her people, wherever they are, should keep their hopes and their expectations high and demand unceasingly a return to their former independent condition.

"Let the Lithuanians be of good courage; let them, as Lincoln said, 'have faith that right makes might.'"

Women to Hear Harvard Economist

Dr. Wilfred Malenbaum of the Department of Economics at Harvard University will address members of the Committee on Economic Welfare of the Cambridge League of Women Voters, Feb. 17, at 2:30 p. m.

At an open house, to be held at League Headquarters at 43 Brattle Street, Dr. Malenbaum will point out how interstate trade barriers have tended to destroy free trade among the States, and describe what the State and Federal Governments have accomplished to prevent further taxing of competing products from other States.

Mrs. Henry R. Silberman is Chairman of the Committee. League members and their friends are invited to the meeting.

Trombonist Learns to Hit the High Seas

By a Staff Photographer

Mr. and Mrs. Valdemar Lilleback Sail the Ocean Blue

". . . Schooner Rigged and Rakish," as John Masefield would say, is this model four-master which rouses the admiration of two sea-going enthusiasts. Mr. Lilleback is a trombone player in the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Inset—The Blue Heron, the Friendship sloop of Mr. and Mrs. Lilleback, whose hobby is sailing.

Mast of Boat Beats Time to Seas' Symphony

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For Valdemar D. Lilleback, trombone player in the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky wields the greatest baton in the world—except one.

That's the tall "baton" that masts his 32-foot sloop, the "Blue Heron," and conducts symphonies of its own that have to do with wind and sail and sea.

It's a thrilling experience, playing under Koussevitzky. Mr. Lilleback's eyes glow as he speaks of it. He's a great conductor." His voice drops in reverence. "And he makes wonderful music."

But there's melody, too, in the crash of the surf, in the rhythmic dip of the prow, the crescendo of wind in the sails, and the high, lonely wail of the gull. And towering above, that giant "baton," the mast, swings a measured arc in the sky, and an unscored, unrehearsed symphony of the sea rises, clear and sweet, for those who have ears to hear.

Mariner Lilleback hears. He has always recognized the effortless notes of this grand composition. So perhaps it is not strange at all that the hobby of a "Symphony" man should be sailing. As far back as he can remember, says Mr. Lilleback, the sea has called him with its music.

In Denmark, when a boy, he was always prowling around boat yards, he confided, inspecting the different kind of craft with dreamy eyes and visions in his head of that day when he would have his own boat. And that day finally came. He and two other members of an orchestra in which he was playing chipped together and bought one.

Mr. Lilleback learned to sail, he said, "from fisher folk," and from then on, the world was his—all of it that he wanted. In 1904, after traveling with a musical organization that played in Sweden and Germany, he came to the United States. Then, because there were no musical jobs to be had, he shipped as member of the crew on a boat plying between New York and Brazil.

"So I've sailed the South Atlantic," he related with a smile of reminiscence, "and I know blue water."

Such far oceans are foreign, however, to the dancing keel of the "Blue Heron," whose home waters are Casco Bay and Boston Harbor, with its only extended voyage the honeymoon trip of Mr. and Mrs. Lilleback to Albany, N. Y.—the nearest mooring to Stockbridge where Mr. Lilleback played in the Berkshire Festival.

Mrs. Lilleback, the former Ann Gibson of Boston, is as intensely interested in boating as her husband, and as familiar with the handling of a sail, having learned to jibe and tack in her own boat when she was 12.

Membership Of N. H. House Going Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The New Hampshire House of Representatives which with its membership of more than 400 is not only reputedly the largest law making body in the United States and which has been termed on one hand awkward, and on the other hand, a perfect example of democracy, is in for another boost in membership. This results from the census of 1940, according to Secretary of State Enoch D. Fuller.

Mr. Fuller has just completed his job of reapportionment of representation as a result of the new census figures. The previous record of 427 for the 1939 session will be shattered by the coming five sessions, and a new high record of 455 will be set in 1947. The membership for the 10-year period covered by a census varies somewhat as a result of the system whereby a town with half the population upon which a Representative is named is entitled to representation every other term, and a community with a third the necessary population for a regular representative being entitled to representation every third term.

Plans to Reopen Groton Iron Works Start Controversy

GROTON, Conn., Feb. 15 (AP)—Union employees of the Electric Boat Company, builders of submarines for the Navy, and the concern itself take opposite views on plans for reopening the Groton Iron Works, a world war shipbuilding plant.

Officials of the Shipbuilders' and Marine Engineers' Union of Groton, Inc., wired members of Connecticut's Congressional delegation a request that they support plans for reopening, declaring "competent and skilled workers of New London and Windham Counties are available, and we feel that your interest in the proposition will speed up our national defense program."

The Electric Boat Company, filing a report with the Navy Department in accordance with contract provisions, said it was having difficulty obtaining skilled help and that establishment of another shipyard here might create a labor shortage.

An American-Norwegian combine, headed by Alfred Holter, refugee Norwegian industrialist, recently was announced as purchaser of the iron works property, and there have been reports that a fleet of freighters for British and Allied interests would be built there.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30.

Little Theaters

Peabody Playhouse—
"The Protegee of the Mistress," by Alexander Ostrovsky. 357 Charles Street. 8:30.

Playhouse—
"East Lynne," by Mrs. Henry Wood, presented by the New England Repertory Playhouse Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Rita Hayworth. 2, 5, 8:05. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

Fenway—
"The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone, Ellen Drew and John Howard. 12:50, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore and William Henry. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland," 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. "The Invisible Woman," John Barrymore, Virginia Bruce. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 1, 4, 6:45, 9:45. "Young People," Shirley Temple and Jack Oakie. 2:25, 5:10, 8:10.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performances, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Buck Privates," with Bud Abbott, Lou Costello and the Andrews Sisters. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:35. "The Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Modern—
"Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Life with Henry." 11:03 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:25, 7:25, 10:20. "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellowes. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone, Ellen Drew and John Howard. 9:10 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore and William Henry. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—
"Dead Man's Shoes," Leslie Banks. 10:30 a. m., 2:25, 6:20, 10:15. "Ridin' on a Rainbow," Gene Autry. 11:55 a. m., 3:50, 7:40. Stage Show: 1:20, 5:15, 9:10.

Scollay—
"Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Life with Henry," 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Bob Hawk's Take It or Leave It," "Bowling for Strikes," "Popeye," "Bob Hope in Screen Snapshots," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellowes and Billy Lee. 3, 6, 9.

Telepix—
"Benchley Comedy," "Information Please," "Sun Valley Skiing," "New Mexico Indian Meeting," "Popular Tunes," "Ali Baba vs. Haggerty," "River Thames," color cartoons and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux
"The Face Behind the Mask," Peter Lorre. 9:30 a. m., 12:06, 2:34, 5:10, 7:36, 10:14. "The Crimson Circle," 10:47 a. m., 1:15, 3:51, 6:19, 8:55.

Uptown—
"Arizona," Jean Arthur. 1, 4:40, 8:20. "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire. 3:05, 6:45, 10:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 1:15. Evenings 6:10-11.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "South of Suez," 2 and 8.
Regent: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. "Pier 13," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny, Fred Allen. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu, Conrad Veidt. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 4:10, 7:50. "Arizona," Jean Arthur. 2:05, 5:45, 9:25.
Brookline Village: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 2:35, 6:22, 9:35. "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 4:20, 7:56.
Cleveland Circle: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Gene Reynolds. Continuous 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. 2:45, 6, 9:20. "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. "Murder Over New York." Continuous show.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Comrade X," Clark Gable. 3:08, 6:15, 9:20. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1:35, 4:42, 7:45.
Dorchester: "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. "Drums of the Desert." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 3:15, 6:30, 9:25. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1:55, 5:10, 8:10.
Strand: "Santa Fe Trail," Franchot Tone. 11:20 a. m., 2:46, 6:09, 9:20. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 1:15, 4:41, 8:08.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. "South of Suez." 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 3:26, 6:26, 9:26. "Dr. Kildaire's Crisis," Lew Ayres. 2:06, 5:06, 8:06.
Park: "East of the River," John Garfield. "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray. 1:30 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 3:09, 6:15, 9:20. "Give Us Wings," Dead End Kids. 1:57, 5:03, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "On Their Own," the Jones Family. "Tulsa Kid," Don "Red" Barry. 1:45 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 3:05, 6:45, 9:40. "March of Time," and short subjects.

MALDEN— Granada: "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan and Marjorie Weaver. 1:30, 4:51, 8:12. "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 2:52, 6:13, 9:34.
Mystic: "Texas Rangers Ride Again," John Howard and Akim Tamiroff. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.
Maplewood: "King of the Royal Mounted Serial No. 12." 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "Strangers on the Third Floor," Peter Lorre. 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. "Devil's Pipeline." 3:41, 6:46, 9:51.
Orpheum: "Escape," Norma Shearer. "The Fargo Kid," Tim Holt. 1:45 and 7. **Strand:** "Great Plane Robbery," Jack Holt. 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Night at Earl Carroll's." 1:05, 4:40, 8. "Santa Fe Trail," Raymond Massey. 2:20, 5:55, 9:15.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 2:20, 8:15. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 3:50, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 3:20, 8. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Ian Hunter. 2, 10.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York," 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "No, No, Nanette." 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Four Mothers," featuring the Lane Sisters and Claude Rains. "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Devil's Pipe Line," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. "You're Out of Luck."
Strand: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and P. Goddard. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective."

REVERE—Boulevard: "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray and Cobina. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray and Cobina. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 2 and 8.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Cherokee Strip. 2. Evenings at 6:30. Last complete show at 8.
Davis Square—"Return of Frank James." "Millionaires in Prison." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Dr. Christian Meets the Woman," Jean Hersholt. "Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "The Ape." 1:30 and 7:30.
Strand: "One Night in the Tropics," Nancy Kelly and Allan Jones. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 1:30. Continuous 5-11.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "Escape," Norma Shearer. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler and Marjorie Weaver. 2:19, 8:05. "Melody and Moonlight," Johnny Downs and Barbara Allen. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Santa Fe Trail," Franchot Tone. "Night at Earl Carroll's." Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Return of Frank James," Gene Tierney, Jackie Cooper and Henry Hull. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," Penny Singleton. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Meet the Wildcat." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York." 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays. (Children's show Saturday morning at 10.)

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York." 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert. 3:27, 7:57. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. 2:10, 6:40, 10.

Bibles

Large assortment, all versions, languages and bindings, including those to match the textbook

We have Bibles at prices to suit any pocketbook

Send for Catalogs or call at the

Massachusetts Bible Society
41 Bromfield St., Boston

PIANOFORTE TEACHING and ACCOMPANYING
by Graduate of
N. E. Conservatory of Music
Extensive experience with children. Opportunity is given the pupils at an early age to play accompaniments with violin, flute or voice. Will teach at pupils' homes or at studio,—
15 Roanoke Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
PRISCILLA RIDDLE KNIGHT
Tel. ARNold 3972

NOW is the BEST time to TRADE!

Avoid repairs. Come in and we'll give you a liberal allowance toward a new 1941
FORD or MERCURY
HOOVER MOTORS
Park Square, Boston HUB. 7100

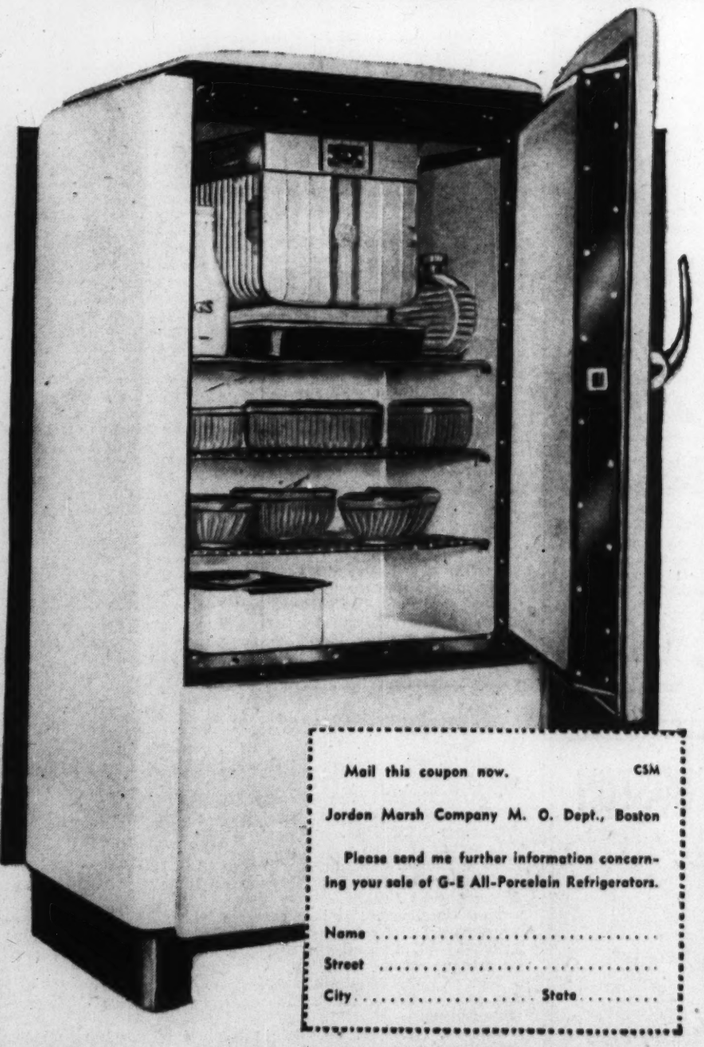
JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

SAVE $38.80

*Introduced as a Special Value Last June at $168.75!**

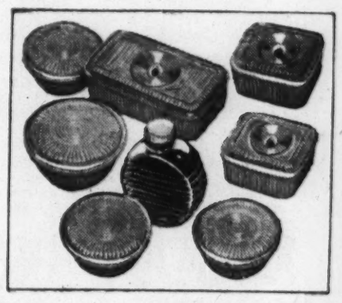
ALL-PORCELAIN

LIFETIME FINISH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE (Vitreous porcelain enamel on steel, inside and out)



GENERAL ELECTRIC

$129.95



Full 6 cu. ft. Model

with vegetable crisper and this big 8-piece set of refrigerator dishes (shown at left).

Open Wednesday Until 9 P. M. (Annex doors on Chauncy Street)

- LIMITED QUANTITY—We bought all that we could get—but they're all too few.
- All with quick-release ice cube trays.
- All with famous G-E OIL-COOLED UNIT.
- All carry 5-year protection warranty on the unit.

*Small intermediate markdown taken

JORDAN'S—STREET FLOOR ANNEX

Mail this coupon now. CSM

Jordan Marsh Company M. O. Dept., Boston

Please send me further information concerning your sale of G-E All-Porcelain Refrigerators.

Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

INQUIRE ABOUT OUR CONVENIENT BUDGET PAYMENT PLAN

Huntington Avenue Subway Brings Speed and Beauty to Traffic Artery

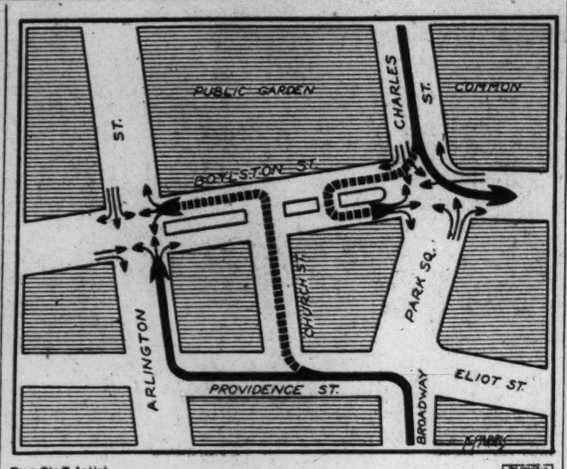
Rock Ballast Sets Record In Subway

More than a ton of rock ballast for each running foot had to be hauled into the new subway by the Boston Elevated Railway as a base for the twin tracks. A total of 4,650 tons of stones was used. The subway is 4,316 feet long, with one set of tracks running each way. The stones are somewhat bigger than a walnut and are used because of their value in draining off moisture and keeping the tube dry.

New Haven Offers Capital Excursion

The New Haven Railroad has announced "Two-Day Coach Specials" to Washington and New York for those wishing to spend the Washington Birthday week end in either city.

The "Holiday Special" to Washington will leave South Station at 8:50 p. m. Friday, Feb. 21, and will be due in Washington early Saturday morning. The return train will leave Washington at 8:50 Sunday evening and is due back in Boston early Monday in plenty of time for work or school.



By a Staff Artist

Tentative Boylston Street Plans

The map shows two busy intersections on Boylston Street in downtown Boston where traffic will be disentangled and its movement simplified by completion of the new Huntington Avenue subway. The arrows illustrate tentative plans for doing this as developed by engineers of the Boston Traffic Commission.

Where the central reservations are shown on Boylston Street, between Arlington and Charles Streets, there is at present an incline to carry Huntington Avenue streetcars emerging from the Boylston Street subway. With the removal of Huntington Avenue streetcars from the surface to the new subway, this incline will be closed up, the street repaved and a central reservation, somewhat as shown, installed.

Under present conditions the intersection of Charles and Boylston Streets, shown at the right, is tremendously complicated by left turns as shown by the solid black arrow. This left turn will be eliminated entirely by diverting such traffic to take a right turn and then a reverse turn, as shown by the broken arrow, according to Philip T. Desmond, traffic engineer for the Commission.

The Arlington Street intersection, shown at the left, is extremely busy at evening rush hours, partly because of traffic headed away from Park Square and Providence Street toward Commonwealth Avenue and other arteries, as shown by the black arrow. So heavy is this traffic that it frequently backs up all the way to Park Square.

Furthermore, left turns at this intersection for this outbound traffic will be greatly increased when Boylston Street and Huntington Avenue are reconstructed as a fast outbound artery.

To simplify this situation, an entranceway to Boylston Street can be cut through the central reservation at the Church Street intersection in order that traffic can enter as shown by the broken line and arrow. This will drain from Park Square much traffic which now uses Arlington Street by allowing left turns as shown by the broken arrow.

This improvement was not possible so long as the subway incline hindered entrance from Church Street to Boylston Street.

Fast Traffic Artery Seen For Back Bay

By DeWitt John
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Completion of the new Huntington Avenue Subway and the surface reconstruction of Huntington Avenue will give Greater Boston a new, fast traffic sluiceway from the suburbs to the downtown business section.

City traffic engineers believe the new Huntington Avenue will relieve the traffic pressure on Commonwealth Avenue and other Back Bay thoroughfares; disentangle some of the worst intersections in town; speed the daily shuttling of commuting motor traffic to and from the heart of the City; and, like the Worcester Turnpike and the Merritt Parkway, add another fast highway link between New York and the center of Boston.

By eliminating bottlenecks the trolley-less Avenue will save at least 10 minutes to every motorist using it, City engineers say. If you drive in to Park Square and back six days a week and save ten minutes a trip, you will save 100 hours a year—two and one-half working weeks.

45,000,000 Minutes

An estimated 15,000 motorists will use the new thoroughfare each day, not counting Sundays. If each saves 10 minutes, the total time saved each year will be:

45,000,000 minutes, or
750,000 hours, or
93,750 8-hour days.

If a man worked 40 hours a week, it would take him 360 years to work that long. You can use your own imagination about the saving in gasoline, wear and tear, money and annoyance.

When reconstructed, Huntington Avenue will be a smooth, double-barrelled highway with parallel parking on each side and two lanes for traffic in each direction, from Copley Square to Opera Place where the subway cars emerge. The center reservation will probably be 10 feet wide or wider, and it may be planted with grass, shrubs or trees.

With the help of the vehicular underpass to be built at Massachusetts Avenue, the traffic capacity of Huntington Avenue will be doubled, according to Frank H. Malley, Secretary of the City Planning Board, and Philip T. Desmond, traffic engineer for the Boston Traffic Commission. The improved section of the Avenue—considered alone—should be able to handle 2,000 cars an hour.

Boylston Street a Problem

Streamlining this section, however, will accentuate bottlenecks elsewhere and is expected to make necessary new improvements to other sections of Huntington Avenue.

Boylston Street between Arlington and Dartmouth Streets, for example, may not be able to handle all the traffic easily although the street cars—main source of delay now—will be removed. Although St. James Avenue and Stuart Street offer alternative routes, measures to broaden Boylston Street may be necessary.

The worst remaining bottleneck on Huntington Avenue will undoubtedly be between Brigham Circle and South Huntington Avenue, where the street is so narrow a car can hardly pass between a trolley car and automobiles parked parallel along the curb.

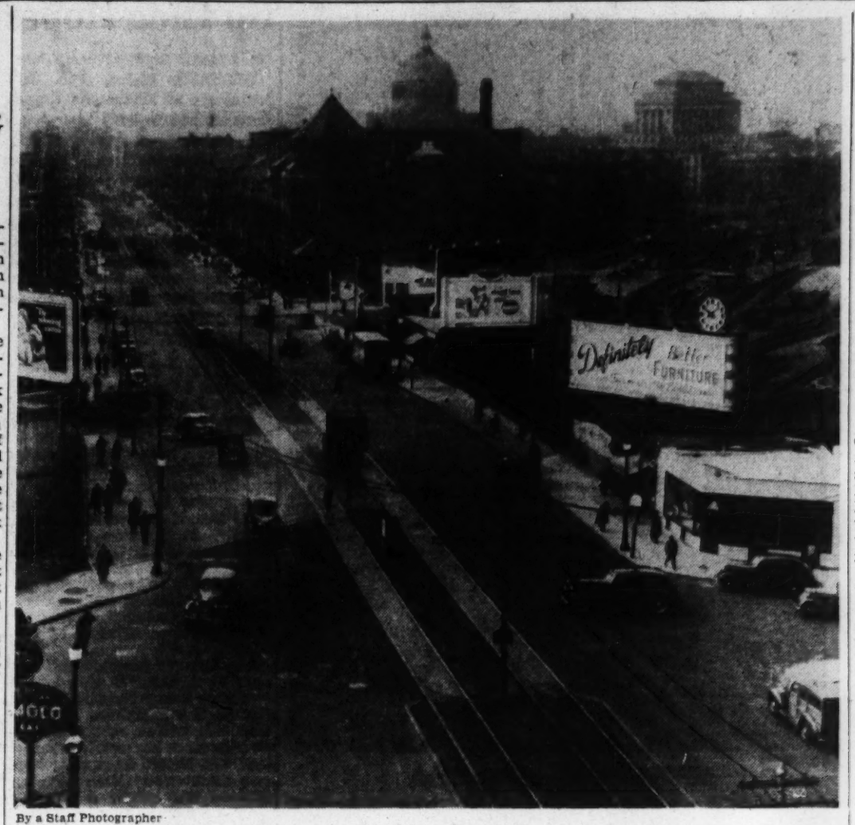
This situation, according to Mr. Desmond and Mr. Malley, can be remedied by two measures; rigidly prohibiting parking, and by cutting five feet from each sidewalk.

From Wide Area

If congestion continues in the stretch between Ruggles Street at Wentworth Institute and Brigham Circle, the street car tracks, which in this section are inside a curbed reservation, could be relocated and the reservation paved so automobiles would have an extra lane on each side.

The new Huntington Avenue will attract traffic from a broad swath of territory to the south and west of the city. It already takes much traffic from the Worcester Turnpike; it will also carry many cars from Route 1 from Providence and other arteries through Dedham and the southwest. This traffic now converges on the Arborway and tends to move into the Kenmore Square and Fenway Districts, entering downtown Boston by Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Street. Much of it will enter the City by Huntington Avenue after the reconstruction is finished.

If the new Blue Hills Radial is built as proposed in the Central Artery Bill now before the Legislature, much of this through traffic would be attracted to enter by that route, with consequent relief to the Back Bay thoroughfares.



By a Staff Photographer

Huntington Avenue Looking South From Stuart Street

Mid-Avenue Beauty Area Wins Approval

Beautifying the new central reservation on Huntington Avenue with grass and shrubs would improve the tone of the whole district and would not hinder traffic, City officials interested in the question said today.

Landscaping the strip would not conflict with traffic requirements because it would not necessitate a strip any wider than is desirable for safety and engineering reasons, City traffic experts said.

A reservation at least six feet wide is needed for the protection of pedestrians crossing the Avenue midst fairly fast traffic, one planning official stated. Four feet would hardly be enough, in his opinion.

A six-foot reservation would be wide enough for shrubs—a form of beautification that requires a minimum of care and upkeep expense.

With the Avenue 75 feet from curb to curb, a six-foot reservation would leave 34½ feet of roadway on each side, of which eight on each side would be occupied by parked cars. There would still be 26½ feet for moving traffic—three nine-foot lanes or two 13-foot lanes.

Two 12-Foot Lanes

Discussing the traffic requirements of the new artery, Philip T. Desmond, traffic engineer for the Boston Traffic Commission, expressed the opinion that "two 12-foot lanes, plus eight feet for parking, would be sufficient to take care of any demand for outbound or inbound traffic which we can foresee for Huntington Avenue."

To meet this demand, only 32-foot roadways would be required, leaving space for an 11-foot central reservation.

As an alternative to extensive beautification of the central strip, one planning official suggested the possibility of planting trees along the sidewalks, a row on each side of the street. This, he felt, would be better balanced than a single row along the central reservation.

Some sort of beautification is warmly advocated by officials who feel every effort must be made to improve the appearance of Huntington Avenue as a means of preventing its continued decline and preventing gradual deterioration of real estate values and land use. They feel that beautification would make it more desirable as a place to live and to shop, and would therefore encourage a desirable type of establishment and tenant.

The question of just how the 75 feet of street space from curb to curb shall be used is now under consideration by several City departments—the Transit Commission, the Planning Board, the Park Department and the Traffic Commission. No decision has been reached, and probably none will be reached until officials from the various departments have conferred and pooled their ideas.

Free Flow of Traffic Is Held First Huntington Avenue Need

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To landscape or not to landscape Huntington Avenue in a big way when this thoroughfare is opened as a trolley-free, express road into the heart of downtown Boston? . . that is the question to which Carleton Hunneman, President of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, today answered with a strong, well-supported negation.

The real beauty of the new boulevard, Mr. Hunneman said, lies not in the esthetic value of trees and shrubbery, but rather in the practical ability of motorists to get into and out of downtown shopping districts with a minimum of traffic delays. Creation of another beautification project like Commonwealth Avenue, the realty expert added, is not in keeping with a motorized era demanding the expenditures of huge sums for traffic reforms.

He counseled against imposing additional highway maintenance costs for beautification upon taxpayers "who have paid for and are primarily interested only in providing rapid transit."

Back Bay Conditions

Mr. Hunneman's references to the new Huntington Avenue subway and boulevard project were made as part of a general roundup of real estate conditions throughout Boston and the Back Bay, most of which hinge largely upon the increased mobility of local populations, resulting in a trend to live in the suburbs. Rapid transit, he said, would do much to increase property values in the Back Bay, while beautification of the road by costly landscaping, he pointed out, would prove of little interest to property owners along the avenue leaning towards a commercial rather than a private residential prospectus.

At the same time, Mr. Hunneman pointed out, needless landscaping would only add to the costs of the Huntington Avenue project and increase maintenance charges that could otherwise be devoted exclusively to keeping up road surfaces. He expressed the belief (and he thought he spoke for most realtors in the Back Bay district) that a center strip of concrete perhaps four to six feet wide would be all that was necessary for the safety and convenience of motorists, and for pedestrians trying to get across the avenue.

Plans under discussion would include a center strip 10 to 14 feet wide, to be landscaped with trees and shrubs for purposes of beautification. At one time, and some realtors are apprehensive that this action might still be revived, it was proposed to line both sides of the avenue with rows of trees.

From a purely business standpoint, and Mr. Hunneman believed that the business side should totally eclipse the esthetic side, smooth, flowing traffic will do all that this highway can do to bring stability and higher rentals to Back Bay properties. Naturally, more boulevards of the Huntington Avenue type, which make Boston shopping districts more accessible to out-of-town motorists, tend to encourage Bostonians to buy homes in the suburbs, but the favorable reaction upon Boston business activity and apartment house living means more to local property values than anything else could, Mr. Hunneman stated.

Said the Exchange head: "The facility with which the public can get into and out of Boston has a lot to do with the financial health of our stores. And while we want to detour the 30 per cent of Boston's traffic, constituting through traffic, around the city, we must still make provisions within the city for the other 70 per cent that must use our local streets. And the best way to support real estate values to to support our retail stores."

In other words, Mr. Hunneman believed that the problem is not one of keeping traffic out of Boston streets but of making the streets capable of taking the traffic that wants to get in. To the extent that Boston is able to do this, just to that extent did he believe that the process of decentralization would be halted.

Probably no section of the city has been hit by the decentralization trend more than the Back Bay. While the Back Bay has developed as the cultural center of the Hub City, it has for many years become less and less important as a community of single family homes.

Tobin Praises New Tube As Suburban Aid

"The reconstruction of Huntington Avenue is a great step toward making the downtown area more accessible to suburbanites and other motorists because it adds one more fast traffic artery leading to the heart of the city," Mayor Maurice Tobin said today in commenting on completion of the new Huntington Avenue Subway and the street improvements which are to follow.

"It will also improve our major crosstown artery, Massachusetts Avenue, by means of the grade separation at the intersection with Huntington Avenue—a step which logically follows construction of the grade separation at Commonwealth and Massachusetts Avenues.

"These improvements, together with the proposed Central Artery, Blue Hill Radial, and Rutherford Avenue widening, should make Boston as accessible as any city which is planned on the 'block system,' with streets running through the city from end to end. Lack of such 'through' arteries has been one of our major handicaps here in Boston."

Susan B. Anthony Tribute in Hub

Members of the National Woman's Party—the first feminist organization to sponsor the proposed equal rights amendment to the Constitution of the United States now before Congress—will pay tribute to Susan B. Anthony at a dinner to be held at the Boston University Women's Building, 146 Commonwealth Avenue tonight.

Facts About New Subway

Built by WPA; sponsored by City; to be rented by Boston Elevated Railway.
Cost: $5,372,000 to Uncle Sam, $2,849,000 to City.
Labor: 200 men on an average, in three eight-hour shifts.
Started: Oct. 8, 1937.
Length: Less than a mile.
Time Saving: Commuters will save 10 to 15 minutes.
Stations: Mechanics at Mechanics Building; Symphony at Massachusetts Avenue.
How Constructed: It is a concrete tube swathed in a waterproof covering of cotton soaked in asphalt, lying in a bed of mud in filled land. It was dug as a trench, then covered, not burrowed as a trench.
Motor Traffic: Huntington Avenue will be transformed into a fast artery with no street cars, and an underpass at Massachusetts Avenue.
Unusual Features: Complete relocation of five major water mains. Maintenance of surface street car service by construction of temporary bridges over the construction work.

Corsages and Cut Flowers
Free Delivery in Greater Boston
AUGUST
118 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
At Mass. Sub. Entrance Ken. 6829

HALPER'S for DIAMONDS and WATCHES
181 MASS. AVENUE

Start now to check your Spring Wardrobe
We Do Expert
Repairing Remodeling and Cleaning
See our new line of Custom Made Shirts
London Tailoring Co.
4 CLEARWAY STREET
TEL. KEN. 1289 BOSTON, MASS.

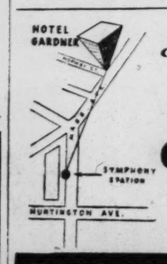
ALBIANI CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Mechanics Building
7 Other Cafeterias Located in Boston
1553 Washington Street
1136 Washington Street
704 Washington Street
632 Washington Street
7 School Street
10 Scollay Square

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 Rooms
In first-class elevator buildings, having all modern improvements. Convenient locations. Also **semi-professional** building with 24-hour switchboard service, adapted for business and living quarters. References required.
COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Tel. COM. 3212

THE NEW SUBWAY.... A GREAT IMPROVEMENT
THERE ARE GREAT IMPROVEMENTS, TOO, AT BOSTON'S FRIENDLY
COPLEY SQUARE Hotel
Famous for pleasant rooms, cordial service, good food. Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are especially welcome
ROOMS with BATH from $2.50
Special Weekly and Monthly Rates
In the Grill and Coffee Shop
Luncheon from 50c, Dinner from 90c
HUNTINGTON AVE AT EXETER ST

We carry a complete line of BOOKS advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Lovely Cards for Every Occasion
Waters Stationery Store
240 Mass. Avenue
BOSTON, MASS.

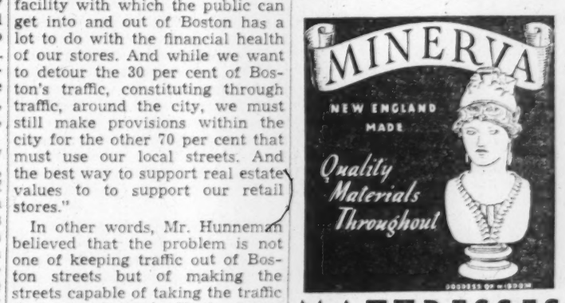
Charles David
MARKDOWN SALE
Famous Make Men's Wear at Reduced Prices
(2 Stores)
232 Massachusetts Avenue — North Station
BOSTON, MASS.



It's easier now—and quicker, too
The new Huntington Avenue subway will make it so much easier for more people who appreciate a really delicious dinner to come to the
GARDNER GRILL
Daily and Sunday Dinners from 75c
Daily Luncheons from 35c
Featuring Jack and Ted in Musical Novelties after 8 p. m.
(Free Parking for those who drive)
HOTEL GARDNER Mass. Ave. at Norway St.
A few steps from Loew's State Theatre

IN THE HORSE-CAR DAYS
When Rhodes Bros. Co. was established in 1884 the horse-car brought customers to our store. Now the SUBWAY supplements the automobile and telephone in bringing customers our way. For miles around we serve customers who prefer our quality meats, groceries, sea foods, and seasonal delicacies.
RHODES BROS. CO.
170 MASS. AVE., BOSTON — FREE DELIVERY SERVICE
KEN. 4500—LON. 2040

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, BOSTON
Portraits through 45 Centuries
FEBRUARY 19 to APRIL 6
Hours 9 to 5 Daily — Closed Monday — Sunday 1 to 5
Admission Free



MATTRESSES with a WRITTEN GUARANTEE
Luxuriously Comfortable!
$24.50 $29.50 $39.50
Upholstered Springs at same prices
WELLS & CO., INC. BOSTON
393 BOYLSTON STREET

NEAR NEW SUBWAY ENTRANCE AT OPERA PLACE
Now more than ever a desirable residence for the particular family. Attractive modern 1 to 3 room kitchenette suites—all pleasant outside rooms.
The ROOSEVELT
21 Forsyth St., in the Fenway, Boston
Nordblom Mgt. KEN. 6178
ONLY A FEW MINUTES FROM PARK ST.

just around the corner
From the New Subway Station
THE KUM-UP-TU LUNCHEON 35c DINNER 55c
Mr. and Mrs. George Demers, Proprietors
55 FALMOUTH STREET
Opp. The Christian Science Publishing Society
Where Falmouth, Dalton and Clearway Meet.

SPORTS · EDUCATION · PLAY
Ride the New Huntington Subway
to the Y.M.C.A.
316 Huntington Avenue — Boston
ONLY 9 MINUTES FROM PARK STREET

BOSTON
230 Commonwealth Avenue
5-story brick house of 14 rooms and 4 modern baths (3 tiled). This is a very unusual and beautifully finished house throughout, with an English basement entrance.
172 Marlboro Street
3-story brick house of 12 rooms, in excellent condition, quartered oak floors, 3 tiled baths, 1 tiled shower. This house would make a very inexpensive family home, or could readily be remodeled for two families.
We Have Other Fine Houses For Sale in Back Bay
N. A. ALGER
108 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston — KENmore 2867

Unusual Gifts
for all occasions
Artistic Jewelry
Exhibition of Bali Wood Carvings For Sale
Studio Shop
125 Mass. Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Boston's New Subway Will Speed the Visiting as Well as Parting Guest

Commuters To Pile Up Lot Of Saved Time

Every one of the 28,000 passengers who use the Huntington Avenue line each day will save five minutes a trip because of the new subway, and many of them, who use it during rush periods, will save 10 minutes.

Each commuter who makes the round trip daily during rush periods will save 20 minutes a day, or time equivalent to nearly three 24-hour days in a year's period.

Officials of the Boston Elevated Railway today released figures showing how this would be done. Schedules for surface cars from Opera Place to Park Street Station call for 13½ minutes' running time in normal periods. With the subway, this will be cut to 8½ minutes as follows:

Starting from Opera Place—
To Symphony Station 1m. 10s.
To Mechanics Station 2m. 20s.
To Copley Station 4m. 0s.
To Arlington Station 5m. 30s.
To Boylston Station 7m. 10s.
To Park Street Station 8m. 30s.

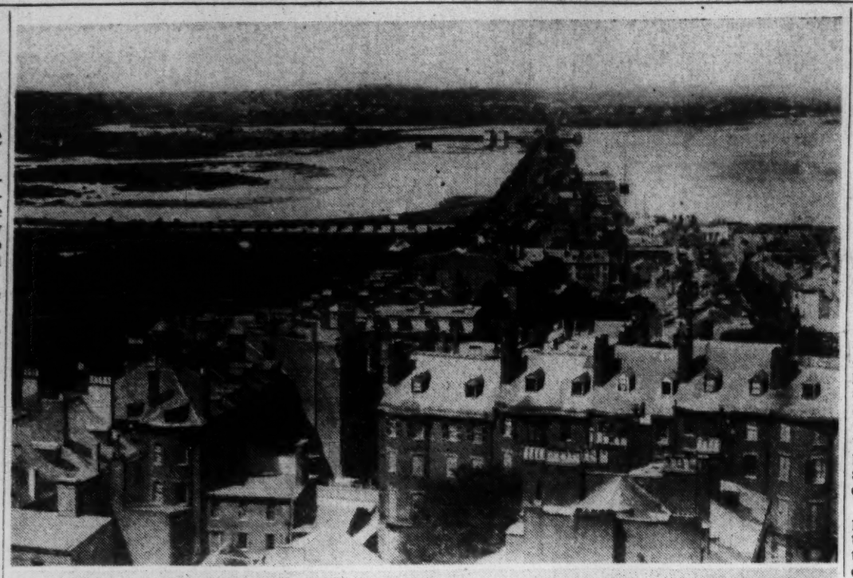
The same total time is required for going in the opposite direction.

In rush-hour periods, much more time will be saved because subway schedules will not be greatly slowed up, whereas, surface cars were subject to long traffic delays.

South Sea Islands Skipper Arrives Home

Stirling Hayden of Gloucester and Boston T Wharf, skipper who sailed a small craft to the South Sea Islands a few years ago and who was recently "discovered" by the Hollywood motion picture colony, returned home yesterday.

Mr. Hayden came to Boston in connection with the New England premiere of his new picture "Virginia," in which he stars with Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. The movie opens at the Metropolitan Feb 20.



By a Staff Photographer

The Camera Records Transition of Nearly a Century

Views from the State House Cupola from the Bostonian Society collection, by Frank Colby, staff photographer. For the upper picture a Boston photographer, probably Butterfield, ascended the cupola atop the Massachusetts State House with the massive photographic equipment of the day. The tree-shaded street intersecting the Charles River from the Back Bay flats was Western Avenue, or the top of the Mill Dam. It is now known as Beacon Street. The dam extended from the present intersection of Charles and Beacon Streets to what is now Kenmore Square. A cross dam can be seen with two white mills near the Mill Dam. The Commonwealth and, in some cases private citizens, filled in the area. In the lower view a photographer, using the newspaper camera of today, climbed into the cupola and shot the same view. Because of Boston's smoke and haze, the big buildings, including the nearly-completed New England Mutual Life Insurance Company structure, appear like wraiths.

New Tube a Far Cry From Old Mud Flats

Opening of the new Huntington Avenue subway improves about a mile of the chief entry to Boston's cultural center, and must be ranked as the biggest single item of impetus given that area of the Back Bay since the decade between 1900 and 1910 which saw erection of the extension of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts, Horticultural Hall, Symphony Hall, Opera House, and other large structures.

Grouping of the Museum of Fine Arts, the New England Conservatory of Music and similar cultural institutions adds particular interest to this area of Boston. Opening of the subway, and the expected early completion of the underpass at Massachusetts Avenue, removing car tracks, smoothing traffic flow and affording opportunities for landscaping and beautifying, should add to values, attract more stores and city residences.

Today's impressive development along Huntington Avenue is a far cry from the mud flats and unimproved conditions general in parts of the district even within the memory of some residents of the district. In Colonial times, of course, except for odd bits of high ground, the area was tidal flats from the Charles River to Washington Street.

Begun About 1803

While some filling beyond Charles Street, in what is now the Public Garden, was begun about 1803, the real Back Bay project was hardly initiated until July 2, 1821, when the mill dam, with a road along the top of it, now called Beacon Street, was opened from Charles Street to what is now Kenmore Square.

According to James L. Bruce, clerk of the Bostonian Society, who has conducted much research into Back Bay history, a Cross Dam was run from what is now about the southeast corner of Massachusetts and Commonwealth Avenues to the Mill Dam.

This divided the great back flats into two tidal pools, and various mills were set up to use the power. The Mill company filled in a wide portion along what is now Beacon Street, and houses gradually began to extend up from the Common.

One of the photographs accompanying this article was taken from the cupola of the State House about 1855. It clearly shows Beacon Street in this stage of development, with mills along the Cross Dam.

Became Choked

Mr. Bruce points out that in time these two tidal pools became choked with refuse. They were mud bogs and the odor made it necessary to fill them in.

The Commonwealth retained title over much of this area and in 1852 began its preparations to fill in the 100 acres from Arlington Street to a point between Exeter and Fairfield Streets and from Beacon Street to beyond Boylston Street.

Most of the dirt was brought in by railroad from Dedham, and the Commonwealth realized a net profit of more than $3,000,000 when it auctioned off the lots. In addition, the Commonwealth donated certain parcels, like the Boylston Street site of Massachusetts Institute of Technology (where the New England Mutual Life is now building) and the New England Museum of Natural History.

The streets were planned and sewers projected for the rest of the area in 1866, following an agreement between the Commonwealth and the successors to the original mill company regarding respective rights. Not all the ground was immediately filled, however, the work progressing from time to time as the town grew.

R. R. M.

New Tube Boon To Late Folk To 'Symphony'

By eliminating countless traffic jams the new subway is expected to reduce the number of late comers to symphony concerts and other functions in the Huntington Avenue district and make such events smoother for everybody concerned, officials of the Boston Symphony Orchestra said today.

Greater ease in reaching the district undoubtedly will encourage more persons to attend its cultural activities and thus heighten its importance as a civic center, it was said. Improved accessibility to the Symphony Hall district will result not only from greatly improved traffic conditions, but also from the proximity of the new Symphony subway station, conveniently located at Massachusetts Avenue.

"Often symphony patrons have planned their evening to perfection and left home in plenty of time, only to be caught unexpectedly in a traffic jam and delayed until after the concert has started," a spokesman for the organization stated.

"By removing surface cars from Huntington Avenue many of these unexpected jams will be eliminated and much of the uncertainty will be taken out of a trip to the symphony."

Such delays have been particularly unfortunate in the case of persons who were especially desirous of hearing the first selection in the concert, it was pointed out. No one is seated while the orchestra is playing.

Similar savings in time and inconvenience will apply to functions at Mechanics Hall, the Arena, Jordan Hall, Horticultural Hall, centers in the district.

"During the evening rush period, a single surface car can stall taxicabs and private automobiles, and effectively delay arrival at these buildings. Such incidents will be ended when the cars are put underground," the symphony spokesman continued.

Congestion in the vicinity of Symphony Hall, at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Huntington Avenue, frequently halts traffic on both streets and backs it up as far away as Westland Avenue, it was pointed out.

Hundreds of thousands of persons are affected by these conditions each year. During the "Pops" concert season each summer, 100,000 persons pass the box office. About 150,000 attend the symphony concerts each winter season. There are also many other functions held in the Hall. Added to these are patrons of all the other centers mentioned.

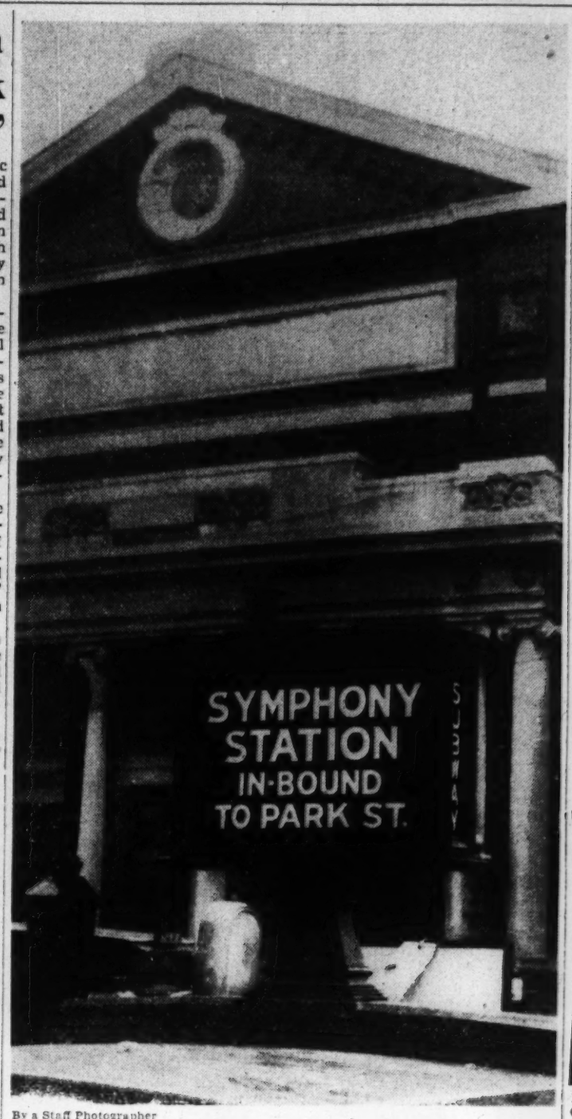
Thus valuable time will be saved to countless numbers of people.

Warning Issued Regarding Civil Service Schools

Warning against civil service schools which claim connections with the United States Government and "grossly exaggerate opportunities for employment in Federal civil service" has been issued by William A. Foley, New England District Manager of the United States Civil Service Commission in Boston.

"The Commission receives numerous complaints regarding the activities of so-called civil service schools, and is taking this means of informing the public of their true status," Mr. Foley said. "No civil service school has any connection whatever with the Commission or with any other branch of the Government, nor has the Commission any agent to solicit applications for civil service positions or who sells civil service courses.

"No school can properly guarantee Government employment, nor has any school advance information regarding the need for civil service employees or the announcement of examinations. There is no information regarding examination questions, which is not available to the general public, given to any school. The Commission does not recommend any school and it is not necessary to take a course in order to compete in any of the Commission's examinations."



By a Staff Photographer

An Entrance to New Huntington Tube

One of the eight entrances to Symphony Station on the new Huntington Avenue Subway line, with Symphony Hall in the background. This particular inbound entrance is across the street from Symphony Hall, but on a rainy night a Symphony patron could hurry into one of the entrances only a few feet from the steps of Symphony Hall and cross the street through an underground hallway.

Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church

Shawmut Realty Apartments Now Served by the New Subway

If you are desirous of living where there is the utmost consideration given for your comfort—convenient to the Public Library, Symphony Hall, theaters, colleges, lectures, etc.—where you will have Edison steam heat, continuous hot water, watchman and resident janitor service, we invite you to inspect these suites.

2 to 7 Rooms **$42.50** *a month and up*

Completely Furnished Suites Also Available

Shawmut Realty Trust
15 Norway Street, Boston Kenmore 0482

Can't Get Lost Because Tube Signs Specific

It would be pretty hard to get lost in either of the two stations of the new Huntington Avenue subway.

For passengers leaving the tubes, signs are posted showing the way to all near-by streets. At Mechanics Station, specific directions are given for reaching Mechanics Building.

At Symphony Station, the stranger is shown which exit to use to reach The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts; Horticultural Hall, Symphony Hall, or the Boston Arena.

Final
REDUCTIONS
SUITS, OVERCOATS
As Low as $17.95 Worth Many Dollars More
LEO HIRSH, Inc.
250 Huntington Avenue, Boston
AT NEW SYMPHONY STATION

UPTOWN
SHOE REPAIR
230 Huntington, Cor. Mass. Ave.
Expert Shoe Repairing and Hat Cleaning
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoe Shining
Our workmanship is the best.

In step with the times!
EMERSON RADIOS
Model 336 $9.95 5 tube AC-DC Built-in Antenna
Model 343 $19.95 5 tube AC-DC Gets Europe Direct
GEORGE'S
171A Mass. Ave., Opp. Rhodes
Radios Serviced While You Wait
Call us for service, COM. 8630

25% Discount on all Permanent Waves
Enjoy the quiet atmosphere of our new quarters on the second floor.
SMITH'S BEAUTY SALON
Owned and operated by women.
1126 Boylston Street Cir. 9830
BOSTON, MASS.

DIXON'S DRESS SHOP
Dresses Millinery Hosiery
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 P. M.
203 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.
Next to Loew's State Theater

BARRON'S Pharmacy
196 Huntington Ave.
Opposite The Christian Science Mother Church
VISIT OUR LUNCHEON COUNTER
Nationally Advertised Toiletries at Popular Prices

NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY
expresses appreciation to the City of Boston upon the completion of the Huntington Avenue Subway.

"NEXT STOP —SYMPHONY"
and you're right near the Symphony Flower Shop, Uptown Headquarters for Flowers.
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
Telephones Ken. 2076-2077
240 Huntington Avenue
Boston, Mass.
Symphony FLOWER SHOP

THOMAS E. HOGAN, Inc.
87 Huntington Ave., Boston
Near New "Mechanics" Station

Visit our modern Super Service Station
MOBILUBRICATION — MOBILGAS
WILLARD BATTERIES
FISK TIRES

S. S. PIERCE CO.
S. S. PIERCE'S
COPLEY SQUARE STORE
Considered an "out of town" store when it opened in 1887
The progress which tomorrow culminates in the opening of the new Huntington Avenue subway extension has developed our former "out-of-town" branch into one of Boston's landmarks. The custom of shopping at our Copley Square store is as traditional with Back Bay Bostonians as their appearance at first nights at the Opera, Friday afternoons at the Symphony and Easter parades on the Mall. We are proud of the growth of the Back Bay and our contribution to its hospitable history.
S. S. PIERCE CO., BOSTON
Purveyors of fine foods for 110 years
Telephone Kenmore 7600 or Longwood 1300 Mail Orders Six Stores

Announcing
OUR SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
During our Semi-Annual Sale now in progress, we are offering substantial savings on shirts, pajamas, neckwear and many other items too numerous to mention.
COPLEY PLAZA HABERDASHER BOSTON
16 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON

A Roadside Inn
ON MAIN STREET
TOBY HOUSE
RESTAURANT
Right in Copley Square
541 BOYLSTON STREET
Charming Atmosphere
Abundant Food

The Opportunity Shop
259 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Open evenings except Monday
Welcomes You
to Their Spring Opening
SMARTEST GOWNS, DRESSES, SPORTSWEAR and HATS
Most Carefully Selected for Quality—Style—Fit
Alterations Free
Smart Dresses $7.95 up
Very Special Line $14.95
SUITS AND COATS COMING AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES
Conveniently located at the new Symphony subway entrance and exit opposite the Civic Repertory Theatre.

Mai Fong
Sixteen Years of Good Service Where Chinese Food is More Enjoyable
337 Massachusetts Ave., Boston
A few steps from Mass. Avenue Entrance to New Symphony Station

Shoppers Take Notice
Uptown Garage
Cor. St. Botolph and Gainsboro Sts. BOSTON
Near New Symphony Subway Station Corner Mass. and Huntington Ave.
Free Parking with Washing, Polishing and Lubrication
PHONE KENMORE 6730

Lila's
Alteration Sale
DRESSES
MILLINERY
GIRDLES
SLIPS
HOSIERY
Open Evenings
Lila Dress Shops
177 Mass. Avenue, opp. Newbury St.

PARK YOUR CAR 5 MIN. FROM PARK ST. at the
FALMOUTH ST. GARAGE
Only 100 yards to the New Subway
Corner Falmouth and West Newton Sts.
KENmore 2592

SYMPHONY HALL
For the past 40 years Home of the BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Boston's Finest Auditorium—Acoustically Unexcelled
For tickets and for rental information call Commonwealth 1492

Is Spring occupying your thoughts?

Come in and let us freshen up your hair and skin with a
Permanent Wave and Contoure Make-Up
NOR-WAY BEAUTY SALON
91½ Norway Street, Boston COM. 9330
In the heart of the Back Bay—On the ground floor

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	390,000
Previous day's sales	933,740
1941 volume to date	18,313,605
1940 volume to date	22,224,805

Stocks Rally Fractions To A Point or So

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—The stock market regained its balance today after the sharp decline of Friday which put the averages down to the lows of last June.

Early buying came into the list, brokers said, on the theory yesterday's relapse might have been in the nature of a "climax" and that all sorts of bad news had been discounted by the reaction. In addition, apparent easing of tension in the Far East was a rallying factor, although Balkan conditions continued far from cheerful.

Weak industrial shares of the previous session steadied at an active opening and, near the final hour, recoveries ranged from fractions to more than a point. Activity slackened somewhat.

Prominent on the come-back were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Union Carbide, General Steel Castings preferred, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber and United Aircraft.

An exception was Libby, McNeill & Libby which lost ½ at 5⅝ on an initial block of 8,300 shares. A 3,000,000-share block of this issue was offered Jan. 29 "over-the-counter" at 6⅞. It was understood dealer support was withdrawn this morning.

Those still friendly to rail stocks noted forecasts of transportation observers that, notwithstanding early traffic gains this year over 1940 averaged only about 8 per cent, shipments through April on were likely to register improvement over a year ago by as much as 20 per cent.

Helpful for the carriers also were reports plans were under way for shortening of ocean hauls between this country and the Orient by routing much more cargo overland to and from Pacific coast ports instead of via the Panama Canal. Lack of vessel space in trans-Pacific lanes was said to be due to the withdrawal of British and allied boats because of political developments.

A recovery straw was seen in the summary of the Securities and Exchange Commission disclosing new financing in 1940 rose $309,383,000 over the preceding year to a total of $2,124,429,000. It was the first time since 1936, the commission commented, that the aggregate of securities registered exceeded that of the previous year.

Rail Bonds Rise

Many corporate bonds joined stocks in a weekend rally today and some rail loans recovered more than a point of the previous sharp losses.

Far Eastern bonds—weak the last few days on signs of an impending Japanese southward move in the Orient—likewise encountered better support. Japanese bonds mostly were up fractions to around a point, including Japan 5s and Tokyo Electric Light 6s.

The turnaround seemed to have come mainly from an oversold market condition as result of the wide declines this week and from an easing of tension over the Far Eastern situation. Greek reports of renewed gains in Albania also seemed to quiet the market.

Up fractions to more than a point at one time were such issues as Deleware and Hudson refunding 4s, Southern Railway 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Missouri Kansas-Texas 5s.

Minor gains, however, still showed in a number of corporate obligations, including Illinois Central 4¾s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Texas Corp 3s and Northern Pacific 4s. U. S. Steel 1¾s due 1946 were off 1½ on sale of a single bond.

The decline in U. S. Treasury issues continued, with losses ranging to 10-32s at one time.

U. S. Gold Imports Rise During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports increased to $234,246,043 in January from a December total $137,178,365.

The Commerce Department attributed the gain primarily to $149,725,000 from South Africa—most of which was brought here by the U. S. Cruiser Louisville.

Other large shipments were $46,880,000 from Canada, $11,136,000 from Australia, $6,085,000 from Japan, $4,501,000 from India, and $3,185,000 from the Philippine Islands.

Foreign gold deposited under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks increased $52,812,248 to a total of $1,860,485,511.

Silver imports totaling $4,575,517 were about the same as the preceding month and included $2,137,000 from Mexico, $720,000 from Canada, $593,000 from Japan, and $470,000 from Peru.

Exports amounted to $4,470 of gold and $319,292 of silver.

Steel Contracts Awarded For Three Aviation Plants

CHICAGO (AP)—The Studebaker Corporation awarded to the lowest bidders structural steel contracts totaling $1,038,500 for three aviation plants to be built in Chicago, South Bend and Fort Wayne, Ind.

Largest of the contracts, for the South Bend structure, was awarded to R. C. Mahon Company, Detroit, bidding $515,000. Joseph T. Ryerson & Son of Chicago made low bid of $394,500 on steel for the Chicago plant, while the Fort Wayne contract went to the Mississippi Valley Structural Steel Company, St. Louis, for $129,000.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	48¾	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	2	45	45	45	Feb14
7¾	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
22¾	20	Adam-Millis(1)	3	20½	20	20½	Feb13
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	5	37½	36¾	36¾	
⅝	½	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	Feb11
5	4½	Alaska Jun (⅛)	4	4⅝	4½	4½	
⅝	½	Alleghany Corp	13	½	½	½	
9¼	6⅛	Alleg pf xw	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	Feb14
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	16½	Alleghany pr pf	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
25⅜	20	Alleg Lud (1½e)	3	20½	19¾	20½	+ ½
11¼	9⅛	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	Feb14
165	145	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	4	146½	145	145	Feb14
11⅛	10½	Allied Kid (1)	4	10½	10¼	10¼	Feb14
13¾	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	4	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	Feb14
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
80	74½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	77½	77	77	Feb11
37	28½	Allis-Ch (1½e)	6	29	28½	29	+ ½
17¾	16¼	Alpha Cem (¼g)	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	Feb14
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1	1	Feb13
15¼	12	Amal Leath pf	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb10
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¾
17¾	14½	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	5	14½	14½	14½	
58½	41½	Am Airlines (1e)	7	43	43	43	+1½
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note •	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	5	6	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
38	33	Am Br S (.40g)	5	33	33	33	Feb13
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
95¼	82½	Am Can (4)	9	82½	82	82¼	— ¼
185	179	Am Can pf (7)	3	179¾	179¾	179¾	Feb14
31⅜	24	Am Car & Fdy	8	21¼	24	24½	+ ½
66¼	57	Am Car & F pf	7	56	56	56	—1
23½	18⅝	Am Ch&C (.40g)	7	19	18¾	19	+ ⅜
115	107¾	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	Feb14
121	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	113	113	113	Feb14
8¾	8¼	Am Coitype ¼e	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Feb14
6½	4¾	Am Comm Al	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb14
10⅝	9¾	Am Crys S (¼g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 8
4¼	3¾	Am European	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 6
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	Feb14
21	15	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	4	15	14¾	15	
3⅞	2⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb14
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (1a)	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¾
4⅛	3	Am Hide & Lea	5	3⅛	2⅞	3	
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home(2.40a)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛
1¾	1⅝	Am Ice	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb14
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	4	20¼	20	20	Feb14
50	49	Am Internat'l	7	33¼	33¼	33¼	
13¾	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Feb14
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Feb 3
17⅛	12¼	Am Locomotive	11	12⅜	12	12¼	
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	1	81	81	81	— ½
13¾	12¼	Am M & F (.34g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
3	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
3¼	2¼	Am Power & Lt	11	2¼	2¼	2¼	
46¾	39	AmP&L$6pf17¼k	1	39	39	39	Feb14
39	32½	APL $5pf (1.56k)	4	33	32½	33	Feb14
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.40e)	18	6⅛	6	6	
15⅞	12	Am Roll M (¼e)	17	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
7	6	Am Saf R (.80)	1	6	6	6	
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	2	8	8	8	
45½	37⅞	Am Sm&R (½g)	3	39	38	39	+1⅛
154	142	Am Sm&R pf (7)	2	145	142	142	Feb14
54	51¼	Am Snuff (3a)	1	52	52	52	Feb10
28½	21½	Am Stl F (¼g)	9	22½	21½	22½	+1
11¼	10	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13½	11⅞	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Feb14
15⅞	13¼	Am Sug R (½g)	11	13⅞	13¼	13¼	Feb14
88	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	Feb13
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	
168¾	160⅛	Am T & T (9)	17	160⅛	159½	159⅝	— ½
73½	68¼	Am Tobacco (5)	1	68	68	68	— ¼
74½	68	Am Tob B (5)	4	68	67¾	68	
159	150	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Feb14
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	8	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	14	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
99⅛	95	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	95	95	95	Feb10
8⅝	6¾	Am Woolen	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	2	52⅛	51	52⅛	+1⅛
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	12	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (2e)	45	22¾	22⅜	22½	+ ⅜
14¼	13	Anchor H (.80e)	3	13	13	13	Feb14
12½	9½	Andes Cop (1e)	1	9½	9½	9½	Feb14
2⅜	1⅝	A P W Paper	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb14
30	28½	Arch-DM (.35g)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Feb13
111⅝	110	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	Feb14
5½	4½	Armour Ill	16	4⅝	4½	4½	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	7	51	50½	51	
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	29	Arm Cork (¼g)	1	29	29	29	Feb14
8⅞	7¾	Arnold C (¼g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb13
6¾	4¾	Artloom (¼g)	1	5	5	5	Feb14
7⅝	5¾	Ass'd Dry Goods	4	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
87	80	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	Feb13
99	92	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	95½	95½	95½	Feb 4
35⅛	35	Associates (2a)	1	35	35	35	Jan30
24⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	20	20¾	20⅛	20¼	+ ½
67⅛	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	4	62½	62¼	62¼	— ¼
17⅞	13½	Atl Coast Line	8	14¼	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅜
18⅜	14	Atl G&W Indes	3	13½	13½	13½	— ½
19½	16½	Atl G&W In pf	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
24¼	21⅝	Atl Refining (1)	4	22	22	22	— ⅜
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Feb 6
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½e)	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	20	48	47½	47½	Feb14
72¼	66	Atlas Pow(4¼e)	1	65	65	65	—1
7	6	Atlas Tack	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
2⅞	2	Austin Nichols	5	2	2	2	
5¼	3⅞	Aviation Corp	24	4	3⅞	3⅞	
19	14⅜	Bald Loco ct	11	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	3¼	Balt & Ohio	9	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
5¾	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	10	4½	4⅜	4½	— ¼
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	4	6¾	6⅝	6¾	Feb14
9⅝	7¾	Barnsdal A (.15g)	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾e)	18	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	+ ¾
30½	27½	Bayuk Cig (1)	4	28	27⅞	27⅞	Feb14
24¾	22½	Beech Cream (1a)	2	22½	22½	22½	Feb14
112⅛	105	Beat pf xw (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Feb13
8⅜	7½	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	Feb14
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	9	33⅜	33¼	33½	+ ⅜
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	2	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
56⅞	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Feb11
32	28¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	Feb13
89½	75½	Beth Steel(1½g)	42	76½	75⅞	76⅜	+ ⅞
131½	123⅛	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	123	123	123	— ½
27½	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
21¼	18	Black & Dk (1a)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
10¼	7⅝	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18⅜	17	Bliss & L (1½e)	5	17¼	17	17¼	Feb11
18⅝	14¼	Boeing Airplane	20	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
35	29⅛	Bohn A&B (½g)	5	30	29⅛	29⅛	Feb14
22⅜	19⅝	Bond Strs(1.60a)	7	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	Feb14
22⅜	19⅞	Borden Co(.30g)	12	19⅛	19	19	
20¼	16⅜	Borg-Warn .40g	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	
1½	⅛	Boston & Maine	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb14
39⅝	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31	31	31	Feb14
4½	4¼	Brew Corp(.10g)	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	
12⅜	10	Bridgeport (¾e)	9	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
25⅜	20⅜	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	5	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅜
41	37¾	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Feb 7
44½	41⅜	Bristol-M (2.40)	3	40	40	40	—1⅜
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
14⅛	12⅝	Bklyn Un Gas	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Feb10
23¼	20¼	Bruns-Bal (½g)	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	
12⅝	9½	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	5	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ¼
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	10	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	2	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
34½	26½	Bullard Co (2e)	2	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ¼
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	27½	27½	27½	—1½
18½	16¾	Burling Mill (1)	2	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
53¼	51½	Burling pf (2¾)	3	52	51½	52	Feb14
8¾	8	Burr Add (.15g)	21	8¼	8	8	Feb14
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	4	2½	2½	2½	
5½	4⅝	Butler Br (.15g)	5	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	Feb14
21⅝	20	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20½	20½	20½	Feb13
4⅜	3½	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	8	Byers (AM) Co	1	8	8	8	
12	10½	Byron Jack (1)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	Feb14
20¼	17⅝	Calif Pack (1)	3	17½	17½	17½	— ⅞
53	52½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅞
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	10	1	1	1	
7¼	6	Cal & Hecla (1e)	3	6	6	6	
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.35g)	1	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	Feb14
13¾	11⅝	Canada Dry (.60)	9	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	Feb14
4½	3½	Canadian Pacific	3	3½	3½	3½	
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon Mills (2)	4	38	37	37	Feb14
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Feb14
30½	26	Carpent (2¾e)	1	26	26	26	
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	7	44¾	44¾	44¾	+1¾
50¼	43½	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	44¼	43⅝	44¼	+ ¾
28⅜	23½	Celanese (1¾e)	9	23⅝	23	23	— ½
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	5	8⅜	8½	8¼	+ ¼
19⅛	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	18½	18¼	18½	
2⅝	2	Cent Foundry	8	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
2½	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan29
5¼	4¼	Cent Violetta $	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb14
3½	2⅝	Century Rib M	1	3	3	3	Feb13
34⅛	28	Cerro de Pas(1g)	1	28	28	28	
5⅝	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	5	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	18	Chain Belt (½g)	1	18	18	18	Feb14
20⅜	18	Champ Pap .90e	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
18	12½	Checker Cab	3	13⅛	13	13¼	— ¼
44⅛	39¼	Ches & Ohio(3a)	14	39	38½	38½	— ¾
102½	101¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	102	102	102	
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill pf	3	1	1	1	Feb13
1¼	⅛	Chi Great W pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 6
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	3	7	6¾	6¾	Feb14
14¾	10	Chi Pneu Tool	8	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
44½	40	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅝
52½	49½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb14
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb14
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Feb14
13⅜	10⅜	Chickasha (1½e)	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Feb11
2⅞	2⅛	Chile Mot Truck	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb11
72½	63¼	Chrysler (5½e)	31	64½	63⅜	64½	+1
10⅝	9½	City I & F (1.20)	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	Feb14
3	2½	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	
37⅜	32¼	Clark Eq (3¼e)	4	32¼	31¼	32¼	
33⅜	28	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	28¼	28	28	Feb14
30½	26⅞	Climax M(1.20a)	1	27	27	27	+ ⅛
34	29¼	Cluett P (2¾e)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
106	93⅛	Coca-Cola (5e)	3	92¾	92¾	92¾	— ⅜
62½	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Feb14
12⅞	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅛a)	6	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	Feb14
102¼	101	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ¾
30¼	26⅜	Collins & A 2¼g	10	28¾	28	28⅜	+ ⅜
20	17	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	4	17	17	17	Feb10
21¾	19	Colum Br A .45g	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
21	18½	Colum Br B .45g	1	19	19	19	+ ½
4⅞	4	Col G&E (.10g)	23	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
82⅛	76⅞	Col G&E pf A(6)	5	80	80	80	Feb13
6⅞	4¾	Colum Pict	9	5	4¾	4¾	Feb14
24⅞	23	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23	23	23	Feb13
80⅛	77	Col Carb (1g)	1	77	77	77	Feb14
30⅞	28½	Comi Credit (3)	4	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅛
104	100½	Com Cr pf (4½)	2	101½	101½	101½	Feb 3
37⅞	35	Comi Inv Tr (4)	2	35⅝	35½	35½	Feb14
110	107	ComTev pf(4½)	2	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
11⅜	8⅝	Comi Solv (¼e)	19	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	31	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
53⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	49½	49¼	49½	+ ⅜
30⅛	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	16	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
4	3⅛	Conde Nast(⅛g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb 3
18½	16½	Concordian (1)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
29⅜	23	Cons Aircr (2e)	9	23¾	22¾	23¾	+ ⅜
15⅞	12½	Cons Cig (12¼e)	6	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	Feb14
7⅞	5⅞	Cons Cop (½e)	4	6	5⅞	6	
23⅜	21	Cons Edison (2)	22	21½	21	21	
107⅜	106¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	106⅜	106¼	106¼	
½	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb13
8	7½	Cons F pf (1e)	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	Feb14
3⅛	2⅝	Cons Laundries	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
6	5¾	Consol Oil (⅛g)	27	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Con RR Cub pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
4½	3	Consoln Coal	5	3	2⅞	3	
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Feb13
106⅛	105⅛	Con Pow pf(4½)	5	103¾	103⅜	103¾	—1½
15⅞	13	Container (¼g)	9	13	12½	13	
9⅜	7¾	Cont Bak (A)	5	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	1	¾	¾	¾	
90	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	81½	81½	81½	—5½
40½	36	Cont Can (2e)	9	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	9	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	Feb14
39⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	35½	35¼	35½	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	29	3	2⅞	3	
20½	17½	Cont O Del (1)	7	18	18	18	+ ½
23½	19½	Cont Steel(1½e)	3	20	19½	19½	Feb14
18⅞	14⅛	Cop'weld (.80)	4	15	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
56	53	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53⅜	53	53	Feb14
47½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	4	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜	— ¼
4⅞	4	Coty Inc (⅛e)	8	4⅛	4	4	Feb14
⅛	⅛	Coty Internat'l	7	¾	¾	¾	
19⅞	16	Crane Co (.80e)	6	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
19	17	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17½	17	17	Feb10
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	8	5⅛	5	5	Feb14
27⅜	22⅜	Crown C&S(½e)	1	22⅜	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
45½	41¼	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	42½	42½	42½	Feb11
15⅜	12⅜	Crown Zel (¼g)	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
47¼	37¼	Crucible Steel	15	37⅞	37¼	37¾	+ ¼
98½	85	Crucible pf (5)	2	85½	85	85	
4⅝	3¾	Cuban-Am Sug	24	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
16½	13⅜	Cudahy Pack	1	14	14	14	
25	21½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	4	22½	22	22	Feb14
1⅞	1½	Curtis Publish	9	1¾	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
45	43	Curtis P pf (3¾k)	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	Feb14
34¾

Commerce and Finance

House Committee to Probe Letting of Defense Contracts

Business and Industry

160,000 Taxing Agencies Place Citizen in Murky Tax Jungle

Article 6 (final)

WASHINGTON (AP)—The jumble of federal, state and local tax agencies in the nation shows just one common trait: they are all designed to get the money.

There is not even complete agreement on the number of them. In 1932, the Census Bureau did a job of counting them and found 182,652 outfits empowered to levy taxes and incur debts. In 1940, the Tax Policy League counted 160,349 before it got tired and quit. The league called 150,000 of them unnecessary. The Census Bureau expressed no opinion.

Since agencies, once given the power to tax are slow to give it up and no great beam of light has been shot into the tax darkness since 1932 to brighten the whole field, the Census Bureau's figure, even though not wholly up to date, at least gives a faint idea of the tangle.

Veritable Tax Jungle

In addition to the Federal Government, the District of Columbia and the 48 states, it found 3,062 counties, 16,442 cities, 128,548 school districts, 19,978 townships and 14,572 other civil divisions. In a far more recent study, the Home Owners Loan Corporation counted 8,500 school tax districts in one State.

But the number of agencies is just the starting point into the tax jungle. In many cases they combine to pile five layers of taxes on the citizen. Very often he pays two, and sometimes three, taxes on the same article. Like the resident of Kansas City or New Orleans who pays a city tax on gasoline that has already been taxed by the State and Federal Government.

Michigan has 11 different agencies collecting state taxes. Many states have from one to ten collection agencies. Colorado has 231 special funds into which earmarked revenues are deposited, thinning to a mere trickle the amount that goes into its general fund.

The Federal Government, 35 states and 14 large cities end their fiscal year on June 30. Seven states and 65 large cities tie their bookkeeping year to the calendar year. Three states end their fiscal on Sept. 30. As many others picked May 31, Aug. 31 and Nov. 30, respectively. Many cities apparently just threw a dart at the calendar to pick a date on which to tot up their books for the year.

This confusion of dates and funds and collection agencies sets the statistician going in circles when he tries to track down accurate information about State and local taxes and fiscal conditions.

Tax Total $15,827,000,000

For that reason, the best estimate that can be picked out of the air to indicate the approximate take of this welter of tax agencies in 1940 is a composite of $15,827,000,000. This estimate is under the mark rather than over it. It includes actual figures and estimates.

Of this amount, the Federal Government got almost half—$7,250,000,000. States got $4,000,000,000. Cities had $1,500,000,000. Other local units had about $3,000,000,000.

For the states, 94 per cent of the revenue comes from six main types of taxes. Sales taxes, general or selected, supplied 40 per cent of the total, 20 coming from gasoline alone. The rest came from unemployment compensation, business, motor vehicle, income and property taxes.

Of the taxes that the Federal Government uses, all 48 states tax gasoline, some of them heavily. North Carolina filling station men joke that every third day they work for the Government since a third of the purchase price of gasoline goes for taxes. And 47 states tax alcoholic beverages; 26 have tobacco taxes; 11 take a toll from admissions; 19 tax the income of corporations; 22 levy on individual incomes.

Outside this field which overlaps federal taxes, 24 states have general sales taxes. Four have soft drink taxes. Nine have poll taxes, not all of them in the south. The others run the range of occupational levies on alcoholic beverage businesses, amusements, betting, corporations, utilities, insurance companies and property taxes of widely varying kinds.

HOLC Studies Problem

Down the line, the cities, counties, school districts and whatnot take a whack at real and personal property. Some cities, too, have turned to sales, cigarettes or liquor taxes, in addition to those levied by the state or the Federal Government, or both. Among them are New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Kansas City, Jersey City and Louisville.

HOLC, as one of the nation's biggest landlords, recently made a study of its own tax problems and found that in many cities the real estate taxes had been lifted so high that the percentage of HOLC houses it was selling was deplorably low as compared with those it had to take over because of failure of the owner to make payments.

In Jersey City and Newark, it reported that it had sold only 26.6 and 27.9 per cent, respectively, as many houses as it had to take back. That is, it had to take over three houses for each one it sold. Other cities in the study did not run quite so high. Another survey of a fairly general field showed about a third of the monthly payments on houses going for taxes.

"Such figures speak for themselves," said Dr. William H. Husband, a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. "In one city in New York State, for instance, the real estate tax rate is $6.20; just outside the city it is $2.60. HOLC sales inside the city amount to 39.1 per cent of acquired properties; in the county outside the city, the figure is 60.2 per cent."

Says Real Estate Tax Onerous

He argued that cities, by excessive taxes, were stifling the real estate market and suggested that they reappraise the properties on a realistic basis.

The tax reform arguments have been running for years, but outside of studies, debates and resolutions, not a great deal has been done about reform itself.

A gathering of tax experts not long ago agreed that the job ought to be done, that the present setup costs the taxpayer too much. But on the question of how, they divided about evenly, half for creating a central collection agency which would feed revenues back to the localities; half for a division of tax sources so that the same article, property or income would be taxed only once. Generally speaking, the former is the method followed in England.

In 1939, Secretary Morgenthau suggested to the House Ways and Means Committee that Congress create a small temporary commission of outstanding men in the tax and fiscal field to work out and propose to Congress a plan for solution of the problems involved. Nothing was done.

And President Roosevelt told Congress again a few weeks ago:

"I have often expressed my belief that no really satisfactory tax reform can be achieved without readjusting the federal-state-local fiscal relationship. I urge a thorough fiscal relationship. I urge a thorough investigation of the possibilities of a comprehensive tax reform."

Nothing has been done about that yet, either.

Your Income Tax

No. 18

Losses From Casualties, Theft, and Wagers

To be deductible, a loss arising from "fires, storms, shipwrecks, or other casualty" need not be connected with the taxpayer's trade or business. If his home or his automoblie is destroyed by fire, or his summer bungalow damaged by flood or storm, he may claim a deduction for the loss sustained.

Loss of property by theft or burglary is an allowable deduction, and need not be incurred in trade or business. Hence, the loss occasioned by the theft of jewelry or an automobile used for pleasure and convenience is deductible. It must be established, however, that the property actually was stolen. Should circumstances attending the loss leave the owner in doubt as to whether it was stolen or lost, the claim would not be allowed.

Losses from wagering transactions are allowable only to the extent of the gains from such transactions.

A loss is deductible only in the year in which it is sustained, even though, as in the case of a theft or casualty, it may not be discovered until a later year. Losses compensated for by insurance or otherwise, of course, are not deductible. However, in the event the amount of insurance is not sufficient to recompense for the loss sustained, the excess of the loss over the amount of the insurance is deductible.

In general, losses for which an amount may be deducted for income-tax purposes must be evidenced by closed and completed transactions, fixed by identifiable events, bona fide and actually sustained during the taxable period for which claimed. For instance, a person possessing stock of a corporation cannot deduct from gross income any amount claimed as a loss merely on account of shrinkage in value of such stock through fluctuation of the market or otherwise. In the case of an individual the loss allowable in such cases is that actually suffered when the stock is disposed of. If any securities (that is, shares of stock in a corporation and dights to subscribe for or to such shares) become worthless during the taxable year and are capital assets, the loss resulting therefrom shall, for income-tax purposes, be considered as a loss from the sale on exchange, on the last day of such taxable year of capital assets.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

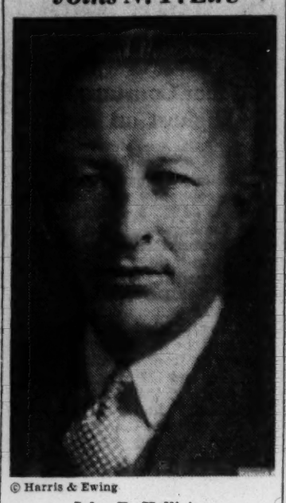
BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15

Joins N. Y. Life



© Harris & Ewing

John B. Hollister

Elected a director of the New York Life Insurance Co. Mr. Hollister is a member of the law firm of Taft, Stettinius & Hollister of Cincinnati. He will fill the vacancy left by the late Hale Holden.

Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly In Week of Feb. 8

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.1 per cent to 80.5 per cent of the 1926 average during the week ended Feb. 8 due to further weakness in prices of agricultural products, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The all-commodity index, continues the report, composed of nearly 900 price series, is 0.4 per cent above the level prevailing last month at this time and 2.5 per cent above a year ago, Mr. Lubin said.

In addition to a decline of 1.4 per cent in the farm products group, foods dropped 0.7 per cent; hides and leather products, 0.4 per cent; chemicals and allied products, 0.3 per cent; and building materials, 0.1 per cent. The fuel and lighting materials group index advanced 0.4 per cent. Textile products rose 0.3 per cent as markets for clothing and cotton goods strengthened. Housefurnishing goods were up 0.1 per cent during the week.

Weakening prices for farm products, hides and skins, and scrap steel at Chicago brought the raw materials group index down 0.8 per cent to the low point of the year. Semimanufactured commodity prices declined slightly, while average prices for manufactured commodities were steady.

Commodity groups	Feb. 8, 1941	Feb. 1, 1941	Percent. chngs to Feb. 8, 1941, from Feb. 1, Feb. 10, 1940	
All commodities	80.5	80.6	—0.1	+2.5
Foods	73.2	73.7	—0.7	+3.2
Farm products	70.7	71.7	—1.4	+2.5
Hides & lea prods	102.2	102.6	—0.4	—1.0
Textile products	75.4	75.2	+0.3	+0.1
Fuel & light materls	72.9	72.6	+0.4	—0.1
Metls & metal prods	97.8	97.8	.	+2.4
Building materials	99.4	99.5	—0.1	+6.8
Chem & allied prdds	78.6	78.8	—0.3	+1.6
Housefurnshg goods	90.5	90.4	+0.1	+0.8
Miscell commods	76.8	76.8	.	—0.4
Raw materials	73.8	74.4	—0.8	+1.5
Semimanuf articles	81.2	81.3	—0.1	+1.4
Manufac commodts	83.8	83.8	.....	+2.9
All commodities other than farm products	82.6	82.6	.....	+2.5
All commodities other than farm products foods	84.6	84.5	+0.1	+1.5

Steel Units' 1940 Net Nearly Doubled

CLEVELAND (AP)—Steel concerns producing 80 per cent of the nation's ingots had 1940 profits nearly double those of 1939.

A compilation by the magazine Steel showed these 11 producers, first to issue earnings statements, had aggregate net income of $231,961,571 after all charges but before preferred dividends, against $117,112,476 in 1939 and $190,015,388 for 1937.

The concerns, including U. S. Steel Corp., Bethlehem and Republic, the top three in that order, made $79,663,058 in the busy fourth quarter—nearly 17 per cent more than the last three months of 1939 and about 16 per cent more than in 1940's third quarter.

English Bank's Note Circulation Rises

LONDON (AP)—A moderate rise in circulation of the Bank of England raised total outstanding to £602,032,000 the past week, the bank's weekly statement showed. The figure compared with the record high of £616,904,000 attained during December.

Added to bullion holdings were £88,000 while £892,000 were taken from reserves.

Deposits in both public and private accounts rose £13,443,000. Holdings of government securities mounted to £154,883,000, an increase of £13,680,000 over a week ago.

The detailed statement follows (in thousands of pounds):

Circulation 602,032, increased 979; bullion 1,383, increased 88; reserve 29,351, decreased 892; public deposits 23,941, increased 10,105; private deposits 165,804, increased 3,338; government securities 184,883, increased 13,680; other securities 23,529, increased 681. Ratio of reserve to liabilities 15.4 per cent compared with 17.1 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Exchange Seat $26,000, A New Low Since 1898

NEW YORK (AP)—The price of New York Stock Exchange memberships reverted to the lowest levels since 1898 again Friday when one changed hands for $26,000. This was a decline of $2,000 from the previous sale and $1,000 under the recent low established on Jan. 31 at $27,000. The high for 1941 was $35,000.

The 1898 low mark was $19,000.

All Contracts For Defense To Be Scrutinized

WASHINGTON (AP)—Investigation of the whole system of letting defense contracts was planned by the House Military Committee after disclosure that a member of a New York firm holding an $11,000,000 construction contract draws a $6,500 salary as a member of the Army's Construction Advisory Committee.

Francis Blossom, 70-year-old senior partner in the firm of Sanderson and Porter, New York City, is a member of the advisory committee which submits the names of three contractors qualified to handle a construction job to the chief of construction of the quartermaster's corps.

A witness before the Military Committee, Mr. Blossom said he saw nothing improper in his participating in his firm's $1,114,700 fixed fee for building a shell loading plant at Elwood, Ill., and at the same time drawing his Government salary.

He said the advisory committee had not taken any part in the choice of Sanderson and Porter for the job, and that he had written Secretary Stimson saying he would not participate in any discussion of Sanderson and Porter's qualifications for Government contracts.

After the hearing, Chairman Andrew May (D), Kentucky, called an executive session of the committee which he later said was for the purpose of plotting the course of an investigation. He said "full details" of contract letting would be gone into.

Mr. Blossom said he came to his Washington post at the invitation of Brig.-Gen. C. D. Hartman, then chief of construction, and was under the impression when he took the job that he was "to get no salary at all or be a dollar-a-year-man."

He added that in mid-December the checks began to "drop into my mail" at the rate of $125 weekly, and he assumed that his pay began when he took the oath. He told the committee his service in Washington cost him as much as he "got out of" the job.

Mr. Blossom said he never had seen a copy of the contract for the Elwood plant and did not know its terms. Another of the firm's partners, Harrison Smith, he said, was handling the matter.

Under questioning by Rep. Kilday (D-Texas), Mr. Blossom said he never had sought legal advice on whether there would be a violation of the law in his taking a Government salary while participating in profits under a contract.

"But you get two compensations," Mr. Kilday said, "both coming out of the Federal Government."

Supply of Skilled Labor Sufficient, Declares McNutt

WASHINGTON (AP) — Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, reported that despite the current large volume of construction that supplies of skilled and semi-skilled building-trade workers appeared ample in most states.

He said a national survey recently completed by the security board's Bureau of Employment Security indicated that while there had been local shortages that they had been adjusted by recruiting from other communities through offices of the employment service.

The report said more than 250,000 were registered for employment on Dec. 7, 1940. Of this number 216,000, or nearly 86 per cent, were listed as skilled and 30,500, or about 12 per cent, as semi-skilled. The remaining 5,400 represented highly skilled professional and managerial occupations. Unskilled construction workers were not included in the survey because the supply was believed to be adequate.

More than 40 per cent of the registrants were concentrated in five states—California, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas.

Figures on skilled and semi-skilled construction workers, by states, on Dec. 7, showed:

Alabama, 3,806 skilled and 617 semi-skilled; Arkansas, 3,346 and 335; Connecticut, 1,899 and 291; District of Columbia, 1,111 and 180; Florida, 3,278 and 439; Georgia, 5,245 and 624; Kentucky, 4,020 and 460; Louisiana, 2,213 and 329; Maine, 1,657 and 282; Maryland, 1,143 and 454; Massachusetts, 2,275 and 334; Mississippi, 1,820 and 194; New Hampshire, 572 and 62; New York, 34,202 and 3,833; North Carolina, 2,385 and 442; Rhode Island, 871 and 172; South Carolina, 1,377 and 208; Tennessee, 4,615 and 625; Vermont, 605 and 53; Virginia, 2,588 and 519; West Virginia, 1,798 and 256.

OBrion Russell & Co.

INSURANCE of Every Description

108 Water Street, Boston, Tel. Lafayette 8700

111 Broadway, New York, Barclay 7-8540

Always ready to serve you— Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor

New Laboratory Furthers Engine Research

The Austin Co.

This experimental machine shop is in the Cummins Engine Company's new research and testing laboratory at Columbus, Ind. The "cold room," where starting tests are conducted at temperatures as low as 30 degrees below zero, is served by a special compressor mounted above the room which projects into the machine shop bay. Combination mercury Mazda lighting units and thermostatically controlled unit heaters have been installed.

Johns Manville Head Sees High Business Rate for Two Years

The current stimulated business activity will continue for the next two years, at least, and perhaps longer, Lewis H. Brown, President of Johns-Manville Corp., told stockholders at a regional meeting in Boston.

Mr. Brown said that this increased activity brought an abnormal growth in sales volume for the company and he expected that 1941 would be a record year.

During the national emergency, he continued, it is the company's policy that defense needs come first. Many departments of the company's 17 plants and mines, he said, are now operating seven days a week, 24 hours a day in three shifts of eight hours.

Johns-Manville's estimated federal, foreign, state and local taxes for 1940 will be more than $4,000,000 or 3½ times as great as 1929, Mr. Brown said. Federal and foreign income taxes alone in 1940 will probably amount to $3.85 per share of common stock or $1.10 more per share than was paid in dividends that year, he pointed out.

In his concluding remarks Mr. Brown expressed the belief that if there were a negotiated peace soon or within two years, this would not eliminate "the urgency of our nation extending every effort to build up an adequate defense.

"It seems certain, therefore, that we face many more months of record production."

Research Seeks to Provide Improved Diesel Engines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ind.—The increase in demand for Diesel engines resulting from industrial expansion and the national defense program finds the Cummins Engine Company occupying new research and development headquarters here, intended to provide the finest testing and experimental facilities in the industry.

Chemical and metallurgical laboratories completely equipped with modern testing devices have been provided for close and continuous control over all the materials used in engine production and to check experimental work.

One entire side of the new building is devoted to engine testing facilities. Daylight working conditions have been provided by means as a novel welded "whaleback" cross-section which introduces light through a "fin" supported by a 50 foot rigid frame arch.

Six large test rooms have been provided, and each has a monorail and chain host of two or five ton capacity to facilitate the mounting of engines and their removal from test blocks. Individual ventilating fans, engine exhaust vents and fluorescent tubes mounted directly above the test blocks in each room provide ideal conditions for accurate testing and observation.

Observation corridors located between each pair of test rooms have been equipped with all the required meters and control instruments for test operation. With dynamometers which control engine loading and other instruments compactly arranged on either side of and above double glazed observation windows, in these corridors, test operations in rooms on the two sides of each corridor can be observed from a single position. In this way, a single operator can oversee and make the necessary recordings for tests on two engines at once.

Cold starting tests are accommodated in a thoroughly insulated cold room which has refrigerating coils across the entire ceiling area and a heavy refrigerator door. While an observation window has been installed, a telephone is also provided so that observers inside the cold room can report their findings to the recorder outside. Ordinary tests are made at 10 degrees below zero to insure positive starting at zero in actual service.

Auto Output Eases Slightly in Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc., estimated that this week's production of passenger cars and trucks would total 127,500 units, compared with 127,675 last week and 95,050 this week a year ago.

The trade publication said that the $45,135,000 in contracts closed with plants of the automobile industry during the past week included almost $17,000,000 for construction and machinery to equip new manufacturing operations.

N. E. Business Group Starts Small-Loan Aid

To aid in the unity and long-time loan financing of small and medium-size New England industries, a group of well known men have organized New England Industrial Development Corporation to assist "established companies, and promising new enterprises, whose requirements are too small to secure underwriting by investment houses, to obtain permanent capital or long-term funds not ordinarily within the sphere of commercial bank accommodations."

The corporation has opened offices at 80 Federal Street, Boston. The group forming New England Industrial Development Corporation spent several months in conducting studies in co-operation with such bodies as the New England Council, the commercial banks, investment houses and government institutions, in order to lay the groundwork for an institution to serve the New England community in the hitherto neglected field of small and medium-sized industrial business, on whose prosperity the prosperity of New England depends.

The program of the corporation according to a statement just issued, includes the following:

1. Undertake studies of the essential factors of businesses for special report or survey purposes or as preliminary to recommendations to qualify a business for adoption of a financing program.
2. Act to bring together small business requiring intermediate credit and capital with sources of differing types of capital or credit.
3. Render necessary management services to concerns for which it obtains financial assistance.
4. Assist local interests, such as chamber of commerce, to organize channels through which local industries can be helped to obtain needed working capital and long-term or permanent funds.

Officers and directors of the corporation include: Henry B. Cabot, Director of State Street Trust Co., Chairman of the Board; William Leavitt Stoddard, Vice-President of Lincoln & Therese Filene Foundation, Inc., President; William E. Stanwood, Director of Florence Stove Co. and of Hathaway Bakeries, Inc., Treasurer; Ralph A. Alexander, formerly with Boston Better Business Bureau, Assistant Treasurer, and Francis G. Goodale, attorney-at-law, Hill, Barlow, Goodale & Wiswall, Clerk. Directors: Henry B. Cabot, Thomas P. Cheney, H. Nathaniel Dowse, Arthur W. Forbes, Jacob J. Kaplan, William E. Stanwood, Graydon Stetson, William Leavitt Stoddard, Joseph Winterbotham.

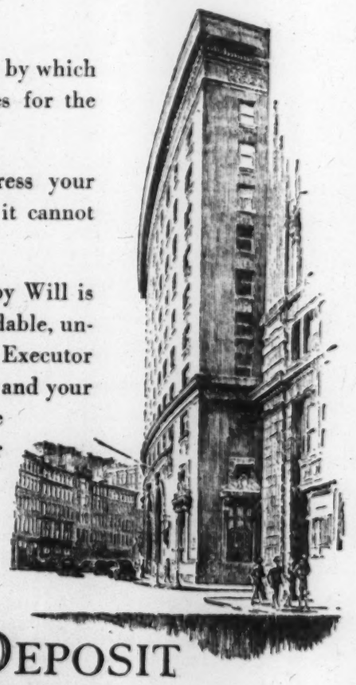
An advisory committee includes: Alfred H. Avery, Powell Cabot, John N. Eaton, Karl D. Fernstrom, Lincoln Filene, Ralph E. Flanders, Herbert C. Hardy, S. St. John Morgan, Henry J. Nichols, Henry Parkman, Jr.

YOUR WILL—An Important Instrument For Your Family's Protection

The terms of your Will may be the only means by which you can carry into effect your lifelong wishes for the care and protection of your family.

It is important that your Will should express your wishes correctly, because after you are gone it cannot be changed.

One of the practical benefits you can bestow by Will is to leave your property's management in dependable, understanding hands. The paragraph naming an Executor and Trustee, therefore, is very important. You and your attorney are invited to consider carefully the qualifications of this Company and to confer with our officers.



A booklet briefly outlining our trust services will be mailed on request.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY

100 FRANKLIN STREET

At Arch and Devonshire Streets

Our Safe Deposit Vault, which is air-conditioned, is one of the largest and best equipped in New England. Ample coupon rooms afford our customers complete privacy. Safe Deposit Boxes are for rent at moderate prices.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Chile Looks Upon U. S. As 'Sure' Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The United States is looked upon as Chile's one sure market in these ephemeral war days and there is scant tolerance of those who intentionally neglect its opportunities or retard its development. That is why the Communist Party is in serious difficulties with other members of the Popular Front Government of President Pedro Aguirre. The Socialist leader, Production Minister Oscar Schanke, declared that the Communists hindered his negotiations in the United States.

The Aguirre regime has staked much on its increased production plan, the machinery for which must come from the United States. Credits have been necessary and granted, but it is emphasized that the United States must increase its purchases of Chilean products to enable repayment. The Chilean plan is designed to increase production for national consumption and for proved, new export lines.

Copper From Chile

The National Foreign Trade Council, in a report disseminated from New York, has helped to obtain respect for this viewpoint by advocacy of more purchases of copper, nitrate, and other basic products—a policy that would reduce the need for money loans. It has since been announced by Mr. Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, that 100,000 tons of Latin American copper will be acquired for American metal reserves. The largest share will be allocated to Chile, the world's second producer.

The Production Minister in Chile confirms that the United States will also prevent dislocation of the nitrate industry, which has lost European and Mediterranean markets. Egypt was the second buyer of the fertilizer but shipment has become most difficult to that market. If, as Minister Schanke reports, the United States buys an extra 300,000 tons, chiefly for reserves, it will be a great help.

Chile appears to be rather slow in using the $12,000,000 credit granted several months ago to the Development Corporation in charge of the production plan. This, ordinarily, would be supplemented by $5,500,000, granted by American firms awarded the contracts. The delay has been in the technical preparation of the Chilean program. There can be no objection to this if explained by careful planning.

As the Government acknowledges the timely co-operation of the United States less is heard of "Yankee imperialism" and socialistic projects for the nitrate and copper industries in which American money is largely invested. Earlier this year there was resentment over an American official report which said that the future of the Chilean mining industry depended largely on the labor policy of the Government. Today it is significant that the Government is telling the worker that he can have higher wages only is he shows discipline and produces more. There is also assurance for the foreign capitalist of reasonable amortization and profit in his own currency.

Chile God Customer

Chile, however, insists there is always the "other side" to be taken into account. This was put by the newly appointed Ambassador to the United States, Señor Rodolfo Michels, when he addressed the Chile-American Association before leaving Santiago. He stated:

"Our country, though small, with only 5,000,000 inhabitants, contributes effectively to American economic life. We occupy the first place, judged according to population, among your customers. We pay more than $4,000,000 annually for the transport of our products through the Panama Canal. We also spend large sums on maritime transport under the American flag, $20,000,000 in direct purchases; and another large sum on interest and dividends to concerns that carry on their activities under the shelter of our laws, amounting to at least $100,000,000, 50 per cent more than our national budget, and this money remains among American producers and the investing public of the United States."

Boltz in Philadelphia To Answer Fraud Charges

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Robert J. Boltz was speeded back to Philadelphia to answer fraud charges in connection with his $2,500,000 investment firm which collapsed 115 days ago with the disappearance of the socially-prominent investment counsellor.

The 54-year-old Philadelphian, known among his associates as "honest" Bob Boltz, was taken in custody of two Philadelphia city detectives at Rochester, N. Y., where he was apprehended.

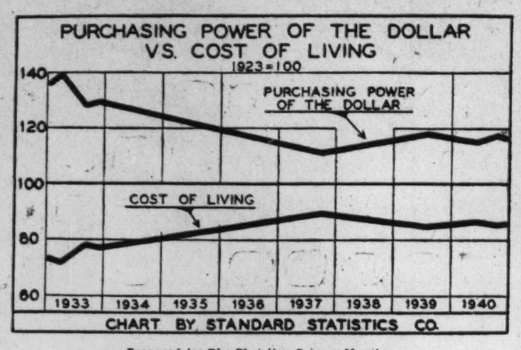
Assistant District Attorney Franklin E. Barr said Mr. Boltz would not have to be arraigned since he had been indicted by a Pennsylvania grand jury on charges of embezzlement and fraudulent conversion as promotor of North American Investment Fund, Inc. The State could go ahead immediately with the trial, he added.

The financial adviser also is under federal indictment charging he defrauded 20 clients of $892,000.

General Shoe Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—General Shoe Corp. reported net profit for the quarter ended January 31 of $185,612, or 28 cents a common share, compared with $215,045, or 33 cents a share, in the like period of the previous fiscal year.

U. S. Living Costs Relatively Low Despite Rise Since 1933



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The cost of living in the United States, though higher than 1933 levels, is still relatively low. While our rearmament efforts undoubtedly will raise living costs, a drastic rise will be checked by Government action.

1940 Tax Refunds $65,226,738

WASHINGTON (AP) — Tax refunds during the 1940 fiscal year totaling $65,226,738, including one of $838 to former Vice-President John N. Garner, were reported to Congress by the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Chairman James O'Leary (D) of New York of the House expenditures committee, who made public the report, pointed out that for the same period the bureau's office audits and field investigations resulted in the levying of additional assessments amounting to $393,909,686.

One of the largest individual refunds was the $438,503 returned to J. P. Morgan of New York. The Aluminum Company of America topped the list of corporation refunds with $2,281,492, mostly on its income tax. The total refunds included those on processing, unemployment compensation, old age insurance, distilled spirits and other taxes.

Secretary and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau got back $4.099 of their original payment for the year. Other Washington officials receiving refunds included Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York, $3,050, and John D. Biggers of the Defense Commission, $2,907.

Sonja Henie, who gave a Brooklyn, N. Y., address, received $6,381 while Ganna Walska McCormick of New York got $15,850. Out in California, Harry L. Crosby, Jr., received $7,146 and Edmund S. Lowe of Hollywood, $3,030.

Well known writers also came in for refunds. Among them were Hervey Allen of Oxford, Md., $1,675; Aldous Huxley, who lives in England but paid an income tax in Maryland, $742. Fannie Hurst, the novelist, got $1,590.

William S. Paley, radio executive, got back $3,853 and Raymond Massey of stage and screen fame received $524.

Among the larger income tax refunds were those paid the following: Thomas W. Lamont, New York banker, $177,732; Herbert L. Dillon of New York, $299,384 and the Emily Pell Coster estate, New York, $244,635.

Livestock Prices Follow an Uneven Trend Past Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Mixed trends featured livestock markets this week, but radical price changes did not appear in any branch of the trade. Improved shipper demand in connection with broader action on the part of local packers resulted in a 25c advance on good and choice medium weight and heavy steers as well as all grades of yearlings. Hogs slumped early in the week to a top of $8, recovered most of the loss at midweek and closed at $8.10 down, or 10-20c lower than late last week. Fat lambs advanced Monday to a top of $10.75, but sold off later in the period when receipts were measurably expanded.

In spite of increased supplies, better action prevailed in all branches of the fed steer and yearling trade, largely a reflection of fairly broad shipper and local packer support. Stated otherwise, the undertone was appreciably strengthened and movement was more nearly normal than a week earlier, when outside orders were at an unusually low level and large local interests were slightly apathetic. The week's steer top of $15.75 went to a load of 1,307 pound bullocks, with $14.85 next in line. Best yearlings made $14.50.

The early declines dropped top hogs to $8, after which abridged receipts turned the trend toward higher levels and a peak of $8.25 was uncovered. Late sales were down from $8.10, with the bulk of good and choice 180-270 pound hogs from $7.70-$8.10 and heavier butchers $7.50-$7.80. Sows closed at $6.75-$7.25. Fairly liberal marketings more than offset some improvement in the fresh pork trade, and late sales were 10-20c lower than last week's close.

Fat lambs sold up to $10.75 Monday, after which a set of slow moving markets developed, and the late top was established at $10.60. Colorado lambs predominated in the week's supply at $10-$10.60. Shearing lambs brought $10 and most ewes sold down from the $6 line to around $3.50 for culls.

Beth. Steel Output At Peak in January

NEW YORK (AP)—Bethlehem Steel Corp. produced 1,017,346 net tons of steel ingots in January, largest for any month in the company's history. This was equivalent to 100.5 per cent of the company's capacity. Previous high was touched last October, when 1,014,961 tons were produced.

Production was rated at above theoretical 100 per cent capacity because in figuring maximum output allowance is made for withdrawal for maintenance of overworked facilities.

Annual steel output for the entire industry working at 100 per cent of capacity was calculated at around 84,000,000 tons at the end of 1940. Erection of new production units was expected to add at least several millions tons this year.

Lockheed Reports Air Line Use of Flush Riveting

BURBANK, Calif. (AP)—Lock-Aircraft Corp. announced that flush riveting, first used last summer on its Hudson bombers built for Great Britain, entered the commercial field for the first time in a fleet of twin engine Lodestars.

The Lodestars, using countersunk rivets to provide an entirely smooth exterior surface, were placed in service by Continental Air Lines between Denver and El Paso, and Denver and Wichita, Kan.

"Flush riveting not only gives us 12 miles per hour more top speed," said Robert F. Six, President of Continental, "but to our surprise and that of Lockheed engineers it also lowers the landing speed five miles an hour.

"Also, it means we can carry 1,000 pounds more pay load at no additional cost."

Penn Mutual Shows Increases in 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company showed increases during 1940 in new business, insurance in force, and total assets, according to an announcement by John A. Stevenson, President.

The 43,184 new Penn Mutual policies paid for in 1940 totaled $145,990,841, said Mr. Stevenson, the Company's new life insurance sales showing a 4 per cent increase over 1939.

Insurance in force, at the end of the year, was $1,996,757,014, representing a gain of a little more than $27,000,000 in 1940, as compared with a gain of slightly over $17,750,000 in the previous year. The ratio of terminated business, including all lapses and surrenders, was lower in 1940 than in any of the past 20 years.

During 1940, the Company paid $56,832,575 to policyholders and beneficiaries. Payments of this nature made by the Penn Mutual since it was founded in 1847 totaled $1,315,524,665 at the end of the year.

The Company's assets, on Dec. 31, 1940, were $772,564,413, representing an increase of $36,300,000 over the 1939 figure. Also, there was an increase of $1,992,000 in the Company's surplus reserve which provides a margin of safety for mortality and investment fluctuations and other contingencies. At the end of 1940, the surplus reserve stood at $32,936,935.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Auto Gr Wrks Inc	$1.65 cum conv pf	$2.06¼	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Keystone Tel Co	Phila $4 cum pf	50c	Mar. 12	Feb. 28
	Do $3 cum pf	37½c	Mar. 12	Feb. 28
Lit Bros	pf	$2.50	Apr. 14	Mar. 31
Loew's (Marcus)	Thea Ltd 7% pf	$3.50	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Resumed				
Atlas Tack		15c	Mar. 15	Feb. 27
GenAlloysCo	pfA	17½c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Kirby Petrol Co		10c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Miller Wholesale Drug Co		12½c	Mar. 25	Mar. 14
Simmons-Boardman Pub Corp		10c	Mar. 12	Mar. 5
Irregular				
Bucyrus Erie		15c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Cent Ohio St Pr		35c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Chrysler Sorp		$1.50	Mar. 14	Feb. 24
Dictaphone Corp		50c	Mar. 4	Feb. 14
Interst Hos Mills		25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Midland Grocery		$3	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Tappan Stove		25c	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Wailalua Agri Co		30c	Feb. 28	Feb. 18
Final				
Brit-Am Toh Co Ltd—Am Dep Rec for Ord Reg		19 3-10	Feb. 14	Jan. 14
Do Am Dep Rec for Ord Bearer		19 1-5	Feb. 14	Jan. 14
Increased				
Lincoln Strs Inc		30c	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Regular				
Allied Lab		15c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Alum Mfrs Inc		50c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Do		50c	June 30	June 15
Do		50c	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Do		50c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do 7% pf		$1.75	June 30	June 15
Do 7% pf		$1.75	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Do 7% pf		$1.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Am Br S & Fdry		40c	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Do pf		$1.31¼	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Bangor Hyd-El Co	7% 1st pf	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
	Do 6% pf	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Bk of Nova Scotia		$3	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Bird & Son Inc	8% pf	$1.25	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Bird Archer Co		$2	Feb. 15	Feb. 7
	Do pf	$4	Feb. 15	Feb. 7
Bost Elev Ry Co	$1.25 pf	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Ca & Dom Sugar	37½c pf	$1.87½	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Ca Indus A&B	pf	$1.75	Apr. 14	Mar. 31
	Do pf	$1.75	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Colonial Fin Co (Lima, Ohio)	5½% pf	$1.37½	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 17
	Do 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Compo Shoe Mch	pf	25c	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
	Do pf	62½c	Q Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Del & Bound Brk	Rlt Co	$2	Q Feb. 20	Feb. 17
	Devonian Oil	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Dom Found & Stl	Ltd 6% pf	$1.50	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Dom Tex Co Ltd		$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15
	Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Duez Plast & Ch		50c	Mar. 3	Feb. 17
	Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Mar. 3	Feb. 17
	Do 6% pf	37½c	Q Mar. 3	Feb. 17
Eastman Kodak		$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 5
	Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 5
Electogr Corp (15)		25c	Q Mar. 3	Feb. 21
	Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Mar. 3	Feb. 21
Ely & Walk D G		25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Fin Co Am A&B		15c	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Ford Mot Can A		25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
	Do B	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 22
Gillette Saf-R pf		$1.25	Q May 1	Apr. 7
Glens Falls Ins		40c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Great East Fire Ins Co	(White Plains)	30c	S Mar. 1	Feb. 11
Indnp Wtr 5% pf A		$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Kan Pipe L & Gas		15c	Feb. 28	Feb. 13
	Do $1.50 pf	37½c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Kaufmann Dept Strs	Inc 5% cu cv pf	$1.25	Q Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Kobacker Stores, Inc	7% pf	$1.75	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Leslie Salt Mfg		65c	Q Mar. 15	Feb. 21
Lily Tulip Cup		30c	Q Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Lincoln Stores, Inc	7% pf	$1.75	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Meteor Motor Car	12½c		Mar. 10	Mar. 1
Midland Stl	Products Co 8% pf	2.00	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 7
	Do $2 non-cum pf	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 7
Montreal Cottons		50c	Q Mar. 15	Feb. 28
	Do pf	1.75	Q Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Motor Acc 6% pf		1.50	Q Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Newport Elec Corp		50c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Nor Pa E R Co		1.00	Q Feb. 25	Feb. 17
Oshkosh B Gosh		10c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 20
	Do $2 cv pf	50c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Paton Mfg Co		50c	Q Mar. 15	Feb. 28
	Do pf	1.75	Q Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Phila Suburban Water Co	6% pf	1.50	Q Mar. 3	Feb. 10
Procter & Gamble Co	8% pf	1.25	Q Mar. 15	Feb. 25
Public Finance Service Inc	$6 pf	1.50	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 28
Reliance Mfg		15c	May 1	Apr. 19
	Do pf	1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Seeman Bros		75c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Sontag Chain Stores Co	7% pf	1.75	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 20
	Do (com)	15c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Union Twist Drill		1.00	Mar. 29	Mar. 20
Wacker-Wells Bldg		40c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
West Mich Steel Fdry	7% pf	17½c	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 15
	Do $1.75 cv pf	43¾c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Wilson Prod, Inc		20c	Q Mar. 10	Feb. 28

Boston Stocks

Feb. 15

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
6.00	Bigelw-Sanf pf	100½	100½	100½	102½
8.75	Bos & Albany	90¾	90¼	90¼	90½
5.00	Bos Elevated	32½	..	..	32½
2.00	Bos Wor-Elec	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¼
	Copper Range	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
	East Gas&F pf	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½
1.00b	Employrs Group	23¼	23¼	23¼	24¼
2.50	First Nat Stors	38¾	38½	38½	39¾
	Mass Util Assoc	50c	50c	50c	50c
	Mergenthaler	19¾	19½	19½	20¼
7.00a	N E Tel & Tel	119	119	119	119
	North Butte	32c	30c	30c	32c
.60	Reece Btn H	8½	8½	8½	8½
1.00a	Sub Elec 2 pf	45	44¾	45	42
3.00	Un Twist Drill	34	33½	32½	34
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	56½	56	56½	56¾
1.50a	Warren & D	27	27	27	27

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941. no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1941 on account of accumulations. dPaid in 1941 prior to 4-for-1 split-up.

SEC Listings Volume in '40 'Gain 16 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A surge in financing activity during the final quarter brought the dollar volume of securities registered with the Securities Commission in 1940 to $2,124,429,000, an increase of $309,383,000 over 1939, a gain of 16 per cent.

Reporting this today, the commission noted that it was the first time since 1936 that the aggregate of securities registered exceeded that of the previous year. The number of issues registered declined, however, and from 482 in 1939 to 470.

Registrations for the last quarter totaled $772,000,000, an increase of $460,000,000 over the final three months of 1939, and presumably reflecting activity resulting from the national defense program. Second and third quarter registrations in 1940 lagged behind the comparable 1939 period.

An analysis of the year's registrations prepared by the SEC research and statistics section showed:

The amount of net proceeds intended for new money uses—that is money intended for plant expansion or improvements rather than for refunding—totaled $259,936,000 or 16 per cent of the total net proceeds, compared with $200,129,000, or 13.8 per cent in 1939.

Stocks accounted for $160,953,000 or 61.9 per cent of the new money funds, the remainder being bond issues.

Utility companies as a group registered the largest amount, $776,290,000. Manufacturing issues amounted to $638,504,000.

Fixed interest bearing securities continued to predominate, accounting for 78.2 per cent of the total.

The amount of securities handled through underwriters was 88.3 per cent of the total, compared with 81.9 per cent in the previous year.

Koppers Co. Gets A Contract For Two Coke Ovens

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Koppers Company disclosed it has received contracts from two steel concerns amounting to $10,000,000 for the construction of two complete batteries of coke ovens with by-product recovery equipment.

The Monessen Coke and Chemical Company, a subsidiary of the Pittsburgh Steel Company, ordered 74 Becker underjet ovens to be built at Monessen, Pa., adjacent to the blast furnaces of the steel company. These ovens will have a coal carbonizing capacity of 700,000 tons a year.

The Weirton Steel Company, subsidiary of the National Steel Corporation, is taking a battery of 45 coke ovens of the same type increasing the coal carbonizing capacity of the coke plant at the huge Weirton, W. Va., plant by approximately 400,000 tons a year. Weirton now has 111 Koppers ovens in operation.

The Weirton contract also calls for the construction of a by-product plant which will handle the throughput of the entire plant, together with the recovery of benzol, ammonia and tar. There also will be extensive changes in the coal and coke handling system.

At Monessen a new by-product plant also will be built for the recovery of tar, benzol, toluol, phenol and sulphate of ammonia.

The demand for coke for booming steel mills busy on national defense orders long ago exceeded the available supply from by-product plants. More than 6,000 of the outmoded beehive ovens have been lighted in the nearby Connellsville coke region, the largest number in use since 1929.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	11:50
5	3¼s '46-'44	108.2	108.2	108.2
50	4s '54-'44	112.9	112.9	112.9
10	3¼s '49-'46	110.12	110.12	110.12
3	2½s '53-'49	105.3	105.3	105.3
5	2s '55-'53	101.24	101.24	101.24

New York City Bonds

28	3s '80	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	11:50
1	Alleghany cv 5s '44	91	91	91
2	Alleghany 5s '50 st	55	55	55
3	Am & For P5s 2030	52⅝	52	52⅝
11	Am T & T 3½s '43	103½	103½	103½
6	Am T & T 3½s '66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4	Am T & T 3½s '61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4	Am WW & E 6s 75	108⅜	108⅛	108⅛
10	Arm Del 4s 57	106½	106½	106½
11	Arm Del 4s 55	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4	AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	At&SF adj 4s 95 st	90¼	90¼	90¼
2	AT&SF 4½s 48	103½	103⅝	103⅝
3	AT&SF2T2Sh L 4s 58	112	112	112
1	AT&SFExM 4s 66	102½	102½	102½
3	Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	100	100	100
1	Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	31¼	31¼	31¼
3	B&O 1st mtg 4s st	65¾	65¾	65¾
10	B&O 95 st A	37½	37½	37½
23	B&O 95 st C	43½	43	43½
5	B&O 2000 st D	37¼	37	37¼
6	B&O 96 st F	37⅜	36¾	37⅜
73	B&O cv 4½s st	15	14½	14⅞
1	B&O 4s 48	65½	65½	65½
6	Beth Stl 3½s 52	106	105¾	105¾
5	Beth Stl 3½s 65	104½	104½	104½
3	Beth Stl 3s 60	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
7	Boston&Me 4½s 70	22¼	22¼	22¼
3	Boston&Me 4s 60	67	67	67
10	Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	10½	10⅜	10⅜
2	Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	92¾	92¾	92¾
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	106	106	106
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	94½	94½	94½
11	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	91½	91½	91½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	91	..	..
1	Can Pac 4½s '46	78¼	78¼	78¼
1	Can Pac 4½s '60	65½	65½	65½
7	Can Pac 4s perp	54	54	54
7	Celanese 3s '55	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
5	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	93½	93½	93½
1	Cen of Ga 5s '57 C	1¼	1¼	1¼
7	Cen Pac 5s '60	47¾	47¾	47¾
7	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	14¼	14¼	14¼
1	C&O 4½s '92	131¾	131¾	131¾
10	Chi & Alton 3s '49	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
5	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	81	81	81
9	CB&Q 4½s '77	72½	72	72
1	CB&Q gen 4s '58	83½	83½	83½
2	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	14¼	14¼	14¼
15	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	5¾	5¾	5¾
4	CMStP&P adj 5s 2000	1⅞	1¼	1⅜
38	CM&StP 4½s '89 C	3½	3½	3½
1	CM&StP 4½s '89 E	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
4	CM&StP gen 4s '89	34⅜	34¼	34⅜
1	Chi&NW 6½s '36	20¾	20¾	20¾
15	Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2	Chi Ry 5s 27	4¼	4¼	4¼
5	CRI&P 4½s 52 A	8¼	8¼	8¼
10	CRI&P 4½s 52 A ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
4	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5	CRI&P 4s 88	15¼	15¼	15¼
4	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	7¾	7¾	7¾
3	CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	7	6⅞	7
1	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	105½	105½	105½
2	Ch&W Ind 4¼s 62	92	92	92
2	Cin Un Term 3¾s 60	112	112	112
1	CCC&StL 4½s 77	54½	54½	54½
1	Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	81	81	81
1	Clev Un Term 5½s 72	88	88	88
10	Col F&I 5s 43	106½	106½	106½
12	Col&So 4½s 80	13¾	13¾	13¾
5	Columbia G 5s 52May	104⅜	104¼	104¼
1	Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	105½	105½	105½
1	ComlMack inc 69ww	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
2	Comwlth Ed 2½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
7	Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	115	114⅝	115
4	Con Edis 2½s 48	105½	105½	105½
38	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	103¾	103¾
5	Consum Pow 3¼s 69	109½	109½	109½
5	Continental Oil 2¾s 48	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
6	Crane Co 3½s 50	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4	Crucible Stl 3½s 55	95¼	95¼	95¼
2	Curtis Pub 3s 55	97	97	97
1	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	48	47½	48
3	Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Dul Missabe&I 2½s62	106	106	106
6	Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Erie rfg 5s 67	17	17	17
1	Erie rfg 5s 75	17¼	17¼	17¼
3	Erie gen lien 4s 96	40¾	40¾	40¾
2	Fed L&T 6s 54 B	102	102	102
1	Fla E Coast 5s 60	65½	65½	65½
9	Gen Am Inv 5s 52	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
7	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	86½	86	86½
1	Goodrich 4½s 56	105	105	105
18	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98	97⅞	98
1	Houst'n Oil Tex4¼s54	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	26¼	26¼	26¼
5	Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	45¼	45¼	45¼
12	Hud & Man inc 5s 57	12	12	12
4	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	39¾	39¾	39¾

Rubber Consumption Highest on Record

By the Associated Press

New York

January consumption of crude rubber by manufacturers rose to 64,225 long tons, highest for any month on record, the Rubber Manufacturers Association said. The previous peak was 57,155 tons in October, 1939. Despite record consumption, domestic stocks were estimated to have increased to 340,857 tons, up 7 per cent from the end of December and 139 per cent ahead of January, 1940.

January imports, the Department of Commerce reported, totaled 86,833 tons, exceeded only by the 97,984 tons brought into the United States in December.

United States government stocks stepped up to 134,338 tons, or 19.1 per cent more than on Dec. 31.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
4	IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	40	40	40
8	Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	98	98	98
1	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
3	Int Gt Nor 8s 36 B	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	46½	46½	46½
1	Int Mer Mar 6s 41	80¾	80¾	80¾
11	Int T&T 5s 55	37	37	37
1	Kings Co Lt 5s 54	107½	107½	107½
1	Lac Gas 5s 42 A	57	57	57
1	Lac Gas 5½s 53	56½	56½	56½
1	L E & West 2d 5s 41	96	96	96
13	L S & M S 3½s 97	93	93	93
1	Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	37½	37½	37½
1	Leh Val Coal 5s 74	32	32	32
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	21	21	21
4	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	20	19¾	19¾
7	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	85	84¾	84¾
1	Louis & Nash 4½s 2003	89	89	89
1	Louis & N 3½s 50 A	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Maine Cen 4½s 50	50	50	50
2	McKee&Rob 5½s 50	103½	103⅜	103⅜
5	Mich Cen 3½s 52	97½	97½	97½
1	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	MilSparta&NW 4s 47	16¾	16¾	16¾
5	MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	66¾	66¾	66¾
29	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	13½	13	13½
1	M-K-T 4½s 78	12¾	12¾	12¾
7	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
13	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	19¾	19⅜	19⅜
2	Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	54	54	54
3	Mor & Essex 5s 55	38	38	38
5	Mor&Essex 4½s 55	33¼	33¼	33¼
1	NashChat&StL4s'78	69	69	69
10	Nat Dairy 3¾s 60	103¾	103½	103½
4	NEng T&T 4½s 61B	126½	126½	126½
3	N O Gt Nor 5s 83	72¼	72¼	72¼
1	Nor Pac 4s 97 st	39	39	39
5	NYC rfg 5s 2013	62¼	62	62
16	NYC 4½s 2013 A	56⅝	55⅞	56⅜
9	NYC & HR 4s 42	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	NYC Chi&StL 4s '97	84	83½	84
1	NYChi&StL 4s 41	90½	90½	90½
11	NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	67	66½	67
19	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	54¾	54¼	54¾
1	NY Dock Co 4s 51	55	55	55

Defense Production Held Up By Scattered Labor Disputes

By the Associated Press

Production on national defense orders aggregating millions of dollars continued to be held up today by labor disputes in industrial centers of the East and Midwest.

One strike, that at the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company at Milwaukee, has delayed work on $45,000,000 worth of defense equipment and kept 9,000 workers from their machines for nearly four weeks. The strike was called by the C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers. Efforts to negotiate a settlement continued at Washington.

Management of the Vanadium Corporation agreed to confer Monday with representatives of 400 C. I. O. United Mine Workers who struck for wage increases at the firm's Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant. The Company dismissed 400 other workers at its Bridgeville, Pa., plant, contending that their strike, called last Monday, was unauthorized. Union officials upheld the Company's stand.

A bright spot in the labor picture as it affects the national preparedness program was President Roosevelt's action yesterday in appointing a special board to investigate a dispute between the Rutland Railroad of Vermont and its 1,300 employees over a wage cut. Appointment of the Board automatically deferred for about 60 days a strike which had been called to start yesterday.

Strikes were in progress at the Chicago and Rock Falls, Ill., factories of the International Harvester Company and one was threatened at the firm's Richmond, Ind., plant. Also affected by walkouts were the Youngstown (Ohio) Sheet and Tube Company's Brier Hill Furnaces; the Motor Wheel Corporation at Lansing, Mich.; the Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation at Marion, Ind., and the Foster-Wheeler Corporation at Carteret, N. J.

Union Recognition Main Strike Issue, A. F. of L. Finds

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor said today in its monthly economic survey that the public had received an "utterly false impression" about strikes in defense industries, and that actual time lost last year due to strikes amounted to less than two hours per worker employed.

The lost time, it added, was slightly more than one third of that lost in 1939, and was less than the loss recorded in any of the past 12 years with the exception of 1929 and 1930.

"The major cause of strikes in recent years," the Federation said, "has been the effort to gain Union recognition and negotiate a first agreement. It accounts for 63 per cent of all time lost during strikes from 1933 to 1939.

"Nearly all serious strikes in defense industries have been due to this cause. Once an agreement has been signed the greatest obstacle on the road to industrial peace is past, for the agreement itself provides the means for peaceful settlements of disputes."

The survey noted that wages were moving upward, but added that "thousands of workers are still living below the minimum necessary to support a family in decency."

The minimum subsistence budget for a family of four costs $1,354 and a minimum health and efficiency budget for a family of five $2,056, the Federation said.

The outlook for profits and production in 1941, it declared, indicated that industry would be able to raise the living standards of low paid workers. By June of 1941, it added, living costs are expected to be from 2 to 3 per cent higher than last year.

Pact in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 15 (AP)—Settlement of a four-months strike in the coal, coke, and zinc works of the American Smelting & Refining Co. at Nueva Rosita, Coahuila, was announced yesterday.

The 4,300 workers involved return to work under an agreement which gives them half strike pay (about $200,000); and guarantees a company contribution of $100,000 annually to the Union for a clinic and other facilities.

The settlement was reached after intervention by President Avila Camacho, to whose arbitration remaining disputed points were left.

Sabotage Measure Held Union Peril

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 15 (AP)—Proposals that the States enact laws providing stiff punishment for sabotage of defense industries met sharp opposition from the American Federation of Labor yesterday.

The suggestion, backed by the National Conference of Mayors and already under consideration in some Legislatures, is intended to punish sabotage but actually may be used against innocent union men, said the Federation's President, William Green.

In fact, he said, picketers, legitimate strikers, or workers making normal mistakes might be punished under such legislation.

"Of course we all favor the punishment of anyone who sabotages defense industry," he added.

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. voted to use its influence against the measure in each state. It then studied the results of its effort to avoid strikes against industries that are engaged on defense jobs.

Mr. Green reported a "very encouraging outlook" from conferences designed to bring back into the Federation fold 80,000 members of the International Typographical Union, suspended in late 1939 for refusing to pay special assessments into a war chest for fighting the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Railway Sabotage Case in California

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Feb. 15 (AP)—Three Sacramento men were closely questioned today on "all possible angles" by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents after assertedly admitting an attempt to wreck a Southern Pacific passenger train and sending a $50,000 extortion letter to the railroad.

Nat J. L. Pieper, agent in charge of the San Francisco F. B. I. office, declared the trio had given written confessions in which they admitted removing spikes and angle irons from a 24-foot section of track on Feb. 8, near Towle, 50 miles northeast of here.

A track walker discovered the loosened rail and repairs were made before a westbound passenger train thundered by.

Mr. Pieper identified the three as pin-setters in a bowling alley here. They faced arraignment today on charges of attempting to wreck a train engaged in interstate commerce, extortion and conspiracy, charges which carry a maximum penalty of 42 years imprisonment.

N. Y. Newspaperwomen Awarded Club Prizes

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Newspaper Women's Club has awarded its annual $100 prizes to Miss Tania Long, war correspondent of the Herald Tribune, and to Miss Kay Thomas, Fashion Editor of the Sun.

Miss Long was chosen the writer of the best news story or feature; Miss Thomas won the prize for the best feature in a specialized women's field. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt presented the awards at the Club's nineteenth annual Front-Page Ball.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.
SAN FRANCISCO. Attractive downtown 2-room apartments. Maid Service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG women to take the 3-year Nurses' Training course in a California institution after preliminary service in the Housekeeping or Steward's departments. Box S-14, Suite 815, 625 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

ORGANISTS

THOROUGHLY experienced organist-teacher-accompanist desires position in large Christian Science church, university or radio; excellent references. Box G-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

INVENTORS—Delays are dangerous—Secure patent protection now. Get new FREE copyrighted booklet, "How To Protect Your Invention." No charge for preliminary information. McMORROW and BERMAN, Registered Patent Attorneys, 103-G Barrister Building, Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE

Citrus Grove, Ft. Myers, Fla.
1000 ft. on river, house, garage
Mrs. A. G. Rea, Fort Myers, Florida

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

W. H. BALLARD COMPANY
Realtors—Building Managers
45 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Liberty 6840

SALESMEN WANTED

NEW kind of man's shoe zips on and off; manufacturer wants salesmen; big commission every day; complete shoe line and sales training sent free. Write MASON SHOE MFG. CO., Dept. MC-32, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ADVERTISING SERVICE

ADVERTISING is the key to progress. Let me show you how to use this key. Everything from a booklet to a complete campaign, carefully executed.
C. A. ROWLAND, Charles Advertising Service
32 E. 57th St., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-7677

ANTIQUES

SALE SAT., FEB. 22, 1-6 P. M.
Old Glass, China. Small Antiques. Reasonably priced. Also seen Sunday, 1-6; Tues. and Thurs., 7:30 to 9 P. M.
97 Curtis Street, West Somerville, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 ROOMS
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL, elevator; restricted tenancy; $35 to $80. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 1 ALCOVE 2-3-4 ROOMS
Fireplace; Electric Refrigerators; Pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $40 to $75. GILES, KIR. 4345.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—The Alwyn Court, 58th and 7th Ave.—Sublet completely furnished apartment; references. CIrcle 6-7923.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

SUB-RENTAL, unfurnished, in fine Brookline apartment hotel; housekeeping apartment consisting of large living room with fireplace, library, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, three baths. Apply to MRS. D. CLAPP, 30 Chapel St., Brookline, Mass. Long. 2200.

Local Classified

United States and Canada *(Continued.)*

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS RESTRUNG 25c up
Beaded Bags and Collars Repaired
REED'S, 8 Winter St., Boston, Rm. 812 Han. 1579

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

NORTH SHORE, L. I., 60 miles from N. Y. C.—Camp fully equipped, private beach on Sound; also cottages for rent or sale. PRINGLE, Miller Place, N. Y.

DRESSMAKING

ALTERATIONS by first-class dressmaker with car; will call for and deliver the work. 69 College Ave., Medford. Mystic 3012-W. Elizabeth Morrison.

FOLDING CHAIRS

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
Tables, Coat Racks. Sell, Rent.
660 Park Sq. Building, Boston HUB. 6767

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MAN'S raccoon coat, size 39-40, 50 inches long, excellent condition; rare at $50.00. 201 Clarendon St., Boston, Suite 8.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—Residential; 3 minutes from stores; 14-room house, 2 baths, 2 porches; modernized. 19 Lincoln St.

MARYLAND—Bay home, insulated, nr. Camp Meade, Annapolis, Washington, Baltimore; fireplace, phone, electricity. Box F-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

GOOD-PAYING SUMMER JOBS
for husky upper-class college men to work as waiters, housemen, gardeners, etc., and double as musicians or teach sports. $100 guaranteed for the season.
HAPPY ACRES VACATION CLUB
Middlefield, Conn.

INTERIOR DECORATOR, woman, has opportunity for high class workman with car for cleaning upholstery and rugs in private homes by new easy process. Apply Monday. DISTAFF, 136 E. 47th St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

QUEENS, N. Y.—General housekeeper, white, good cook; take full charge small house; business adults; $40. Vic. 4-3787. Box X-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TWO ladies, working, desire Christian Scientist, for housework and care of girl of six. V. DAVIS, 73 Pine St., Fitchburg, Mass.

HOMES TO SHARE

HAVE furniture; would like furnish and care for home with one or two persons desiring refinement; location Westchester County. N. Y. 6 Rockridge Rd., Rye 1049.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

FAIRHAVEN LODGE — Attractive home for Christian Scientists desiring rest, study or special attention; references; reasonable terms SARAH E. CLARK, 119 Lafayette Place, Woodmere, Long Island, N. Y. CEDARHURST 8792.

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study, attention if desired; meals optional. 1934 N. W. 35th St. Phone 3-4047. Mrs. Mary G. Martin.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office to share. 11 West 42nd Street, Suite 1966. Reasonable.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY —scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street), New York. Branches near you.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass.
Tel. Wat. 0766

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

5 PELHAM ROAD
LEXINGTON ESTATE
FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE. Reproduction of 1760 Georgian house in Kittery, Maine. All modern improvements. Fine large trees and shrubbery. No traffic noises. One minute to railroad and bus services. Large hall running length of house with large dining room and living room on one side, library and tap room on other side. On second floor, two master suites, dressing rooms and tiled baths and showers. On third floor, five bedrooms, living room and tiled bath and shower. Six fireplaces. Elevator to third floor. Four-car garage. Service quarters over kitchen wing. Telephone Owner.
LEXINGTON 0518

MIAMI, FLA.—For sale, home and income with good opportunity for enhancement, 2 modern furnished cottages with solars on lot 100x310 facing N. W. 7th Ave.; splendid for tourist cottages or nursery; rich black soil; price $4,500, $1,500 cash, balance $40 per month. See owner, J. H. LOCKHART, 9500 N. W. 7th Avenue.

OWNER wishes to dispose of art and chinaware business; for sale, business premises and modern home, 5 acres beautiful, landscaped grounds; located on Route 17, north of Brunswick, Ga.; includes pottery studio with 3 oil-burning kilns. For information write Box 568, Brunswick, Ga.

WARD & COMPANY
Real Estate Property Management
251 Harvard St., Brookline Beacon 4203

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

AN OPPORTUNITY for a gracious lady to increase her present income by selling to young mother's by appointment the exclusive line of Klad-Ezee Garments for Children. Patented features and smart styles in sizes from Baby to "Teen" Age. No previous sales experience necessary. Generous Commissions. For further particulars and appointment write Factory Representative, P. O. Box 311, Wareham, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive single room, $11 or $12 weekly including meals. Call MRS. FAYET, Ken. 1574.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Attractive warm room in pleasant home for retired or business person; meals available. Trowbridge 6143.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Beacon Hill, 31 So. Russell St.—4 attractive rooms, fireplaces, semi-private baths; available for business people. Cap. 1087.

BOSTON, MASS.—Attractive room, private entrance to bath, parking; adult family. MRS. SWAN, 86 Gainsboro St.; Ken. 6353.

BOSTON, 256 W. Newton, near Mechanics subway—Large sunny room with private bath, shower, 1st floor; quiet. Ken. 3966.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Exclusive section; beautiful, large, sunny room; fireplace, private lavatory, garage, game rooms; $10 weekly. Asp. 7518.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 2025 E. 29 St., Bet. Ave. T and U—Attractive 2-room apartment; heat, gas, electricity; $32.00; adults. AMES.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room in apartment house, conveniently located; home privileges. Telephone TROw. 6607.

HOTEL MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston.
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
28th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Accessible residential neighborhood; 1 or 2 rooms, near bath; kitchen privileges; business people preferred. Mont. 2-2969-R.

N. Y. C.—EXCEPTIONAL ROOM, bath, kitchen privileges; $11.50 weekly; select address, modern, sunny, warm; midtown. CIrcle 7-6306 (3-F).

N. Y. C., 483 Amsterdam Ave. (Apt. 7)—Small single room for business girl; no other roomers, walk up. $3.50.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Newly furnished room for 1 or 2 business people; garage and board if desired; in refined home. Hancock 3527.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Pleasant, comfortable rooms in private home
706 4th Avenue North

THE PROMENADE INN, overlooking beautiful Casco Bay; modern, newly decorated; ideal for guests desiring quiet, all-year-round home; convenient to city. 285 Eastern Promenade, Portland, Maine.

RUGS FOR SALE

HAND-MADE rugs and afghans for sale. Call KENmore 6540 or write FRANCIS PREST, 155 W. Brookline St., Boston, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada *(Continued.)*

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-HELPER, by middle-aged woman; small adult family of Christian Scientists; simple home life; general household duties. Write Box X-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COMPANION-ATTENDANT, experienced, desires position part or full time. Write Box S-8, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

CULTURED, alert, middle-aged woman desires position as companion; go anywhere. Box E-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

IS THERE a motherless household needing refined, intelligent, American home-maker, economical manager, excellent cook, to make family comfortable? Box X-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RESPONSIBLE woman desires position receptionist, typist, experienced clerical worker; allocation, payroll, consumption reports, personnel work, etc. Write Box J-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SEASONED character actress, desiring parts, available immediately; flexible; dialects, eccentrics. Write Box E-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SEC'Y-STENOG.—Long experience, also grad. Lewis Hotel training, speaks French, go anywhere. Box C-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address and Telephone Service; we act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $2.50 monthly.
MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1093

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR. 3-1618. N. Y. C.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

MISS BLACK, *Flowers*
2022 11th Avenue So.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Kaufman's, INC.
Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear and Furs
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

JACKS
COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of COKE and COAL
PHONE 3-0209

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

MOBILE

Eat
at MORRISON'S
Good food at reasonable prices and excellent service

White Swan Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co.
CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE
PHONE DEX 1377

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Ph. Dex. 709-10-11

DAMRICH SHOE STORE
105 Dauphin Street
Shoes—Hosiery—Bags

Treat your pets to the best
French's Bird Seed
AND
GREER'S GOT IT
Remember prices are lowest at Greer's

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for ..... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.

PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00

Name .....
Street and Number .....
City and State .....

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 8 a. m. to 12 m., and 3 to 6 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Visit **Sears** New
Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave., Through to Monroe

PICKWICK *Cafe*
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

"Results, Not Excuses"
ACME ROOFING CO.
Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

Lane-Mallory
In Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

Florida

BRADENTON

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Dresses, Hats, Coats
Shoes, Hose
Milady's every need

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

Complete Upkeep Service for Your Car
STANDARD OIL SERVICE CENTER
Coral Way at Douglas Rd. Tel. 4-9231

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Circle
Phone 4-2820
Anna L. Barlow

DAYTONA BEACH

CURTIS DRY GOODS CO.
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed spreads. Dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear, linens curtains, drapery materials.

FORT LAUDERDALE

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc.
"Fort Lauderdale's First Laundry"
Service to fit any purse. A trial bundle appreciated.
700 N. ANDREWS AVE., PHONE 267

Barlitt's Market
815 E. Las Olas Blvd.
Complete Line of FOODS
PHONE 44

Complete Line of
Gossard Foundations
THE GOSSARD SHOP
Dorothy R. Bunch, 14 Tropical Arcade

Plumbing and Heating
Estimates — No Charge
H. R. STUART
121 S. W. First Ave. Phone 511

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS

The Lee County Bank
"The Bank of Friendly Service"
Fort Myers, Florida
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

USED CAR PLAN
For Tourists
DIXIE MOTOR CO.
Corner Second and Anderson

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-0762, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA

UNDERWOOD
JEWELERS
We sell only Nationally Advertised merchandise of the better quality
229 Hogan Street Phone 5-3311

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
—8 STORES—
There is One Near You

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply and Service Stores
Batteries—Spark Plugs
Brake Lining—Auto Supplies
Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1800

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER Pres
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. 1st St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

GAS SUNOCO OILS
ALL CAR SERVICE
717 N. E. 79th Street Tel. 7-9195
J. T. JOHNSTONE, Prop.

OCCASIONAL GIFTS AND CARDS
Marinda's
1819 BISCAYNE BLVD.
Opposite
FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

Tropical Furniture
Tamiami Furniture Co.
2100 West Flagler Street Tel. 3-4334

Diamonds and Watches
Fine Repairing
of Watches and Jewelry
Bead Stringing Engraving
ATTRACTIVE CHRISTMAS CARDS
CUMING'S
108 N. E. 1st Tel. 3-4921
Over 50 Years' Experience

RUG & JUG SHOP, Inc.
Hand Made Pottery, Metal Crafters, Hooked Rugs, Novel Gifts
1755 BISCAYNE BLVD.
Mail Orders Filled

"If particular we please"
MISS MICHAEL'S BEAUTY SALON
12 S. E. 1st Ave. Tel. 2-4616
Over Liggett's Drug Store
Iris Michael, Prop., assisted by Grace Hatton of 5th Ave., N. Y.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

FLORIDA

MIAMI *(Continued.)*

Not Just a New Stocking But a New Hosiery FABRIC
69c to $1.50
The Hosiery Shop
117 Seybold Arcade
MRS. JOHN GADDIS
19 Years in Same Location

"Bakers of the Best"
JUREIT'S BAKERY
2100 West Flagler St., Tel. 2-6181
DAILY HOME DELIVERY

Come in and have a
Therm-O-Oil Permanent
Something Entirely New
LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
231 Halcyon Arcade Tel. 2-1852

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
DADE-COMMONWEALTH TITLE COMPANY
100 N. E. 1st Ave. Tel. 3-7641

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St
1301 West Flagler St.

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 N. Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

MIAMI, FLA.
Floor Coverings, Linoleum, Asphalt and Rubber Tile, Rugs, Carpets, also Window Shades
The J. H. HAGOOD CO.
3801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-2288

PINE SHAMPOO and FINGER WAVE $1.25
Royal Salon de Beaute
7105 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-3054

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

MIAMI BEACH

ROBERTS BEACH HOTEL DINING ROOM
BREAKFAST, LUNCH, DINNER
Manager: MRS. O. M. SANBORN of the
"BLUE GENTIAN" RESTAURANT
Saranac Lake, N. Y.
3400 COLLINS AVE. PHONE 5-5821

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

DINE IN
OUR BEAUTIFUL PATIO or ENCLOSED DINING ROOM
Luncheon or Dinner
LOUIS' GRILL
731 Lincoln Road Tel. 5-9933
Serving Miami Beach Since 1928

Gasoline and Motor Oil
Watch for the Sinclair Sign!
REDFERN'S SERVICE STATION
1601 ALTON ROAD Phone 5-9381
"Service as You Like It"

DUDLEY-SOMES PRINTING COMPANY
5009 Meridian Ave. Ph. 5-1385

Pierre's
Fine
Merchant Tailor
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 LINCOLN ROAD TEL. 5-3812

Flamingo Town & Shoppe
Sportswear—Millinery
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
of Distinction
818 Lincoln Road Phone 5-4901

Dine at Beautiful
NORMANDY INN
ON NORMANDY ISLE
Breakfast—Luncheon
Dinner
Finest Foods Served
Opposite Monument Tel. 6-9112

WORLD OF GOOD FOOD
SOUTHERN CAFETERIAS
Moderate Prices
MIAMI BEACH MIAMI

FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH

ALYCE MAYNE
629 LINCOLN ROAD
Costume Jewelry, Handbags
Perfumes, Hosiery
AUTHORIZED AGENT
Lederer DE PARIS INC.
Fifth Ave. New York

ORLANDO

ORLANDO
Steam Laundry
Central Florida's Only Certified Dry Cleaners
PHONE 3176
WINTER PARK 100

• To Meet All Your Auto Needs
• GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring:
AMOCO-GAS
• Pennsylvania RX Tires
"They outmileage the field"

PUBLIX MARKET
808 EAST WASHINGTON
Fine Foods
Premium Meats
Phone 9833-9834 Orlando, Fla.

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

DOERINGS FOOD MARKET
Select Meats—Vegetables and Groceries
337 NORTH SHINE STREET
Phone 7080—Delivery Service

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.
PHONE 7463 W. R. MILLER

MILLER RADIO CO.
Radios
Sales and Service
Public Address Systems
139 S. Court St. Orlando, Florida

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

SARASOTA

MAC'S FOOD SHOP

PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH
Pineapple Ave., Halton Bldg. Phone 2299

Vitality Shoes — Paradise Shoes
WARREN'S SHOE STORE
Sarasota's Finest Shoe Store
Phone 2610 358 Main Street

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
SMART SUITS — SHOES
SHIRTS — TIES
for Men
338 Main Street

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
Nelly Don Dresses
Visit the Thrift Shop
AT FIVE POINTS

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
180 Main Street Phone 2231

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

HARMON'S
Clothes for Men Who Care
Where Quality Reigns
MAIN ST. AT FIVE POINTS

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

SARASOTA
(Continued.)

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS
Quality—Integrity—Service
487 Main Street Phone 2256

PALM RESTAURANT
for gracious dining
Main Street at Five Points
Coffee Shop Entrance Pineapple Ave.

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 68-343, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second St., North

OSANN
Distinctive Modes in Sportswear, Coats, Hats, Accessories
Sorena Hotel Building

Lowrey's Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg Florida 346 Central Avenue

You will find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES
HOME BAKED GOODS at
VINOY MARKET
432 First Street North

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Quality Food—Popular Prices
MAGNOLIA ARCADE
440 First Avenue, North

WOMEN'S APPAREL
of Distinction
SCHUTZ INC
334 FIRST AVENUE NORTH
"41 Years in St. Petersburg"

Fredric March
Margaret Sullavan in
'SO ENDS OUR NIGHT'
ADVERTISED IN THIS ISSUE—WILL BE SHOWN AT THE
FLORIDA THEATRE
FEB. 18-19-20 ST. PETERSBURG

DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
(Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables,
Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

ORANGE *and* GRAPEFRUIT
Gift Boxes Shipped Everywhere
M. D. Wever & Son
(Growers Since 1883)
"The Year Around Packing House"
42 SIXTH STREET SOUTH
Phone 91-151 We Deliver

Southern Dairies Ice Cream
HOWARD'S Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third St. North Phone 65-911

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
DE VOE
524 First Ave. North Phone 8412

DONEGAN
CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 6-980
Clearwater 5-4201

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

ERMATINGER'S
Men's
Knox Stetson Trimble
and Borsalino Hats
17 Third Street North
Ladies'
Knox Weyman Stetson
and Gage Hats
Fine Feather and Admiration Hosiery
Costume Jewelry
24 THIRD STREET NORTH

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 5 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
805-807 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

Philco Radios Kimball Pianos
GOURLIE MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
"A home without music is a house"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

SAVE AT
Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

DARLING
DEPARTMENT STORE
Ladies' Dresses, Coats, Suits, Furs, Millinery, Sportswear, Beachwear, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's and Infants' Wear, Draperies, Curtains, Beauty Salon.
505-509 Franklin St., Phone M-6787

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

Oranges, Grapefruit
Tangerines
Half Bushel, 30 lbs.—$1.00
Other sizes proportionate price
PALMER'S CITRUS GROVES
LUTZ, FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS
Jewelers
321 Clematis St. West Palm Beach, Fla.

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
Tel. 4037—New Location
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus
West Palm Beach, Florida

Gladys McCarley
HATS DRESSES
ACCESSORIES
201 SOUTH OLIVE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . are most popular
KERMANS
327 Clematis ● West Palm Beach
Palm Beach ● County Road and Sunset Avenue

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

BARCO MOTORS, Inc.
Serving the Palm Beaches over 25 years
Your Ford V-8 Dealer
SALES —— SERVICE
416 3rd St., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Eastman—Bell & Howell
Motion Picture Equipment
Complete Lines of Accessories
Cameras Films
The Camera Center Palm Beach
Halsey & Griffith West Palm Beach

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 3806

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued.)

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving The Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

WE SERVE ONLY THE BEST
BOOTH'S RESTAURANT
MEALS AT POPULAR PRICES
COOL—CLEAN—CONVENIENT
205 S. Olive Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

SONNY BOY'S FRUIT CO.
Packers and Shippers of Indian River Fruit in Gift Boxes
Featuring Temple and King Oranges, very finest quality. Every box Certified by Florida State Fruit Inspectors.
2702 South Dixie at Belvedere Road
West Palm Beach, Florida

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA GA

Chajage's
Home of Heart o' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

National Window Cleaning Co., Inc.
Walls, Woodwork Cleaned
Floors Waxed
We carry workmen's compensation
Call Jackson 2100
6½ Bread St., N. W.

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO & A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

The First National Bank & Trust Company IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Marjen Shop
Ready-to-Wear
Savannah, Ga.
Gowns 235 BULL STREET TELEPHONE 7908

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

OIL PAINTINGS
Gifts that last
Suitable for Wedding, Anniversary, Birthday, Graduation and Holiday Gifts
Orders filled by JULIET HOWELL
12 E. Taylor St., Savannah, Ga.
Phone No. 22060

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 188

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our Service not the cheapest, but the Most Economical.
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

A Department Store for All Your Home and Family Needs as in Durham
Ellis Stone & Co.

Europe

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

J. F. BROMS & SON H. A. B.
15 Norrlandsgatan Tel. 10 34 52
Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods,
Rumford Baking Powder
Fruits, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc. Speciality: Vegetables.

The Oldest and Largest House for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblom's
Norrmalmstorg

MIMOSA
Florists
Norriandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work
Tel. 11 70 92

Switzerland

BASEL

KIESER
BASEL · NEUBAU GERBERGASSE 59
Bestecke Haushaltungsartikel
Modeschmuck
B. K. G. MARKEN
(Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.)

HETTINGER
Carpets—Linoleum
Steinenberg 19. Tel. 2.48.71

BLUMENHAUS
For Flowers, Plants
Floral Tributes Arranged
SCHÖPFLIN
Tel. 2.83.99 Streitgasse 3

Küchenartikel—Eisenwaren
STRAHM
Greifengasse 38
(Kitchen Utensils Ironmongery)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. RUOF
Bijouterie—Orfeverie—Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN Christoffelgasse 7 Telephon 24.968

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59. Founded 1868

Knives, Forks, and Spoons
(Bestecke)
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

All sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
Bubenbergpl. Berne.

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
MARKTGASSE 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

CORSETS
QUALITY
STYLE
BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery — recommends

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MODES
Maison Jeantet
104 Rue du Rhone

QUALITY GROCERIES & DRUGSTORE
English and American Products
CH. LECLERC & GORIN S. A.
Rue de Rive 8.

Cooking and Heating by Gas
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6, Boulevard James Fazy

INTERLAKEN

Raeuber & Co.'s
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken, and Branches throughout Bernese Oberland

LUGANO

S. A. Commerciale Carboni
Bée & Soldati
Telefone 2.25.38
Olio a Gas-Legna e Carboni di ogni Qualità e provenienza
(WOOD AND COAL)

THUN

WEBER & CO.
Sanitary Installations, Central Heating, Repairs
"LE RÊVE" GAS STOVES

ZURICH

OTTO MEIER-HOTZ
PRIMA FLEISCH & WURSTWAREN
Lieferung prompt in's Haus
Badenerstrasse 155 Hardstrasse 89
Tel. 31.477 Tel. 37.036
BUTCHER

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
und Hauptbahnhof
Tel. 3.46.86 u. 3.46.87
Tel. Adr. Blumenkrämer
(Florists)

AUTO-KAROSSERIE
OTTO KUSTERER
Rheinhardstrasse 11-15
Tel. 2.37.16
(COACH BUILDING)

HETTINGER
Carpets—Linoleum
Talacker 24. Tel. 3.77.86

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

Chames & Nelson Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans

DURBAN

Mills Hosiery Coy
CASTLE ARCADE DURBAN
Sole Proprietors of
EMINGOLD
Hosiery and Underwear
—the brand that always gives satisfaction

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
W. P. BOOTH (Pty.) Ltd., Proprietors
MEAT PURVEYORS
36-38 BEREA ROAD, DURBAN
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard.
Creamery Butter.
Branches: Estcourt Butchery, Stall 20 City Market; W. McDonalds Butchery, 99 Bulwer Road, and at Rosburgh, Seaview Malvern and Isipingo Beach.

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:
FISH, POULTRY and PROVISIONS
Home Made Pickles a Speciality
We stock Heinz Food Products
Rumford's Baking Powder
6-8 Commercial Road (close to Station)
Phone 22493

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376 West St. Phone 25289

STEVENS
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
330 WEST STREET

THE Moore Shoe
For Satisfaction and Value in
FOOTWEAR
268 West St., Durban

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

Gladden Every Day With Flowers from
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
853 West St. Phone 25321
Residence 22933

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
• DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Gay Modern Café
Air-conditioned Throughout

Cleghorns
P.O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. JOHANNESBURG Phone No. 22-0311

BRENNER'S
Service Station
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES:
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

June's and O. K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor, O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
17 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6918

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors, L. Lovely, G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St. Johannesburg

V. M. F. Dairies (Pty.) Ltd.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St. and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 22-4582
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

TYPEWRITER
Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

STOCKIST OF
LOTUS, CLARKS, and all well-known makes of Footwear
THRESHER'S
73, ELOFF STREET JOHANNESBURG

PIETERMARITZBURG

For Groceries and Provisions
L. GODWIN
285 Church St. Phone 4110

ROSS' DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements Under One Roof
"Value With Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225

WHITTAKER MOTORS
See Us First Before Disposing of Your Car
We Pay Highest Prices
SPOT CASH
121A, Commercial Rd. Phone 3521

PEACH & HATTON Ltd.
For Furniture and Soft Furnishings
"Congoleum" Floor Coverings
"Cold Spot" Refrigerators
"Kenmore" Electric Washing Machines
136 CHURCH STREET PHONE 3037
also at 537 West St., Durban

Union of South Africa

PRETORIA

TELEPHONE 3213
KULZ,
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Mader Perms 25/-
Specialists in Permanent Waving and Blow Waving, etc.
Bourke Trust Buildings
183 St. Andries Street, Pretoria

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoe Arcade, Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

SPRINGS

D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware.
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU.

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETON'S
Speciality CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years

Syd. FL5171 Adelaide *3796 Melb. F9084

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

EDWARD FAY
Pty Ltd
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS

Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers
Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD MANLY Telephone XU 1076

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
8 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B. 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

LITTLE DUTCH INN
When next in town have your afternoon tea with us.
Home made meat pies, sandwiches, cakes, etc.
Mrs. Webb, 11 Park St., Opp. Palmer's

Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

Max Factor ★ Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Pike
BROTHERS LIMITED
Queen Street Brisbane
Men's Wear Specialists

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE
AUSTRALIA

"DRUMBORISK"
High Class Guest House
393 Vulture Street East, South Brisbane
Queensland
Overlooking Brisbane River
Tourists or Permanents
Tariff moderate, all conveniences, garages
Ph. 13947 Mrs. CARLETON, Proprietress

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE
(Continued.)

OVERELLS PTY. LTD.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
The Valley-Brisbane
"OVERELLS' QUALITY" SAVES YOU MONEY

PRYCE & READ
Invite You to See
SMART FROCKS and MILLINERY
also
DRESSMAKING to ORDER
Fit and style guaranteed
Address: 173, Adelaide Street Brisbane, Australia

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

AUSTRALIAN DRY CLEANERS
High Class Dry Cleaners
Carpet Cleaners and Dyers
Kent Road Kent Town
City Dept. 21 Charles St. F 1177

GOLDEN CRUST BAKERY
South Australia's Largest and Most Modern Bakery
Gover St., No. Adelaide

THE GRAND
Unlicensed and Residential
85 HINDLEY STREET
Garage for 60 Cars Under Cover
Telephone Central 594

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Recapping, Retreading, Tyres, Batteries, Petrol, Oils, Accessories. Lowest prices for quality goods.
BEAUREPAIRE PTY. LTD.
TYRE SERVICE
Opposite Christian Science church, 322 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne; 83 Franklin St., Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Sale, Albury, Warrnambool, Horsham, Shepparton, Colac.

PRINTING . . .
GUNN & TAYLOR
PTY. LTD.
Printers, Publishers, Advertising Calendar and Novelty Specialists
Telephones Central 6020-1
544-550 LONSDALE ST., MELBOURNE

"GRASS ON THE DOWNS"
Poems by Florence Irene Gubbins
Price 3/6, posted 4 extra
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
367 Little Collins Street F 6343

LITTLE & HALL PTY. LTD.
Antique Furniture and Interior Decoration
127 Queen Street Telephone MU 2773

C. CARLSSON
F 6862
Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

Merva Stainer
Beauty Studio
155 Camberwell Road
Phone WF 2585
Special Attention Given to Individual Hair Styling

MELBOURNE-Elsternwick

Thinking HARDWARE—TIMBER—PAINTS? *then think*
WEBSTER'S
PROPERTY REPAIR SPECIALISTS
41 Glenhuntly Rd., Elwick LF. 1155

C. POLLARD
MEN'S and BOYS' OUTFITTERS
33 Glenhuntly Road, Phone LF 5383

MELBOURNE—Glenferrie

Ray's
CORSET SPECIALISTS
Selling Agents for JENYN'S *Corsets*
LINGERIE HOSIERY
133 Glenferrie Road HAW. 4882

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Casey Jones

Smithfield, Penna.

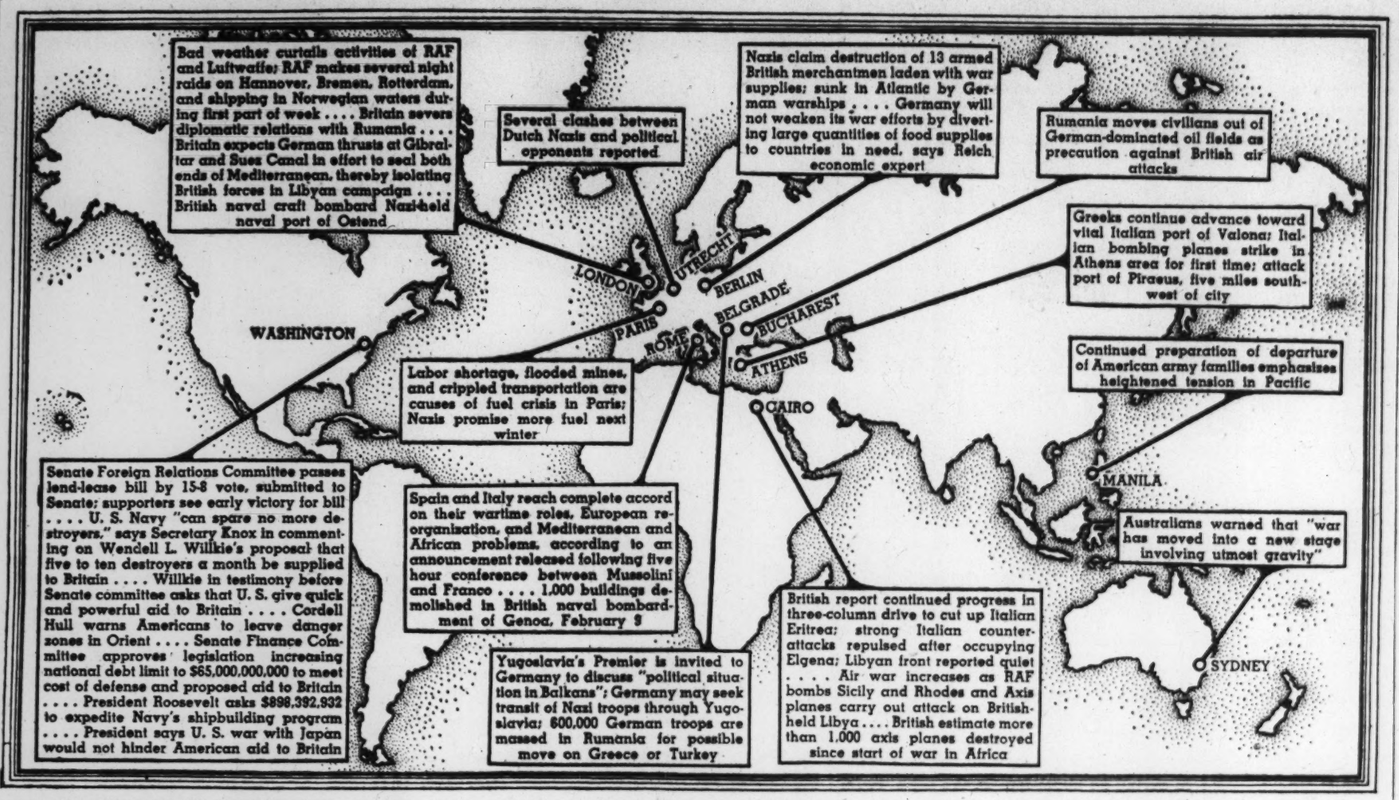
No tale is this of the intrepid engineer whose deeds have been immortalized in song. It is of Casey Jones, a railroad man, to be sure, but his activities lack the glamor of the other, being of a routine, commonplace nature. Many would consider them wholly devoid of interest and popular appeal; but they are not so, simply because this Casey Jones was unwilling they should be.

He is a railroad crossing watchman in Uniontown, and, during the eight years he has performed the duties of that position, has made himself the town's "landmark." He is famous for the flower garden he maintains nearby, sharing its blossoms generously with the hospital in the town and with his many friends. Last Christmas he had to hire a truck to transport home the gifts bestowed upon him by people using his crossing—people of all ages and all walks of life, who had through the year known of his unfailing courtesy and kindness. But suppose we let the Uniontown, Pa., Morning Herald tell of him:

"Most everyone knows Casey Jones of Smithfield . . . surely you do. He's the old Casey fellow who's been watching the B&O crossing in East Fayette Street for so long his name is a household commodity in the homes of high school students and other children around. He always has a cheery 'Hello' for every school kid, and the same for the older folks. One of the last things mothers tell students upon leaving home is: 'Be sure and see Casey before crossing the railroad track!' It is interesting to stop and chat with Casey Jones—to sit on the bench with him and hear him discuss the topics of the day. In the middle of some topic of interest, the first thing you know Casey ups and trots to the crossing and helps an old lady, or a mother and child. He doesn't wait for trains; he's a perpetual crossing watchman. And all the students who know him and pass him day by day simply love the jovial old man."

Casey Jones refused to allow physical misfortune to "down" him. Out of the very circumstances over which many another would murmur, he has wrested the opportunity to serve, and, through doing so, to gain that richest of possessions—the esteem and affection of his fellows.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Bad weather curtails activities of RAF and Luftwaffe; RAF makes several night raids on Hannover, Bremen, Rotterdam, and shipping in Norwegian waters during first part of week . . . . Britain severs diplomatic relations with Rumania . . . . Britain expects German thrusts at Gibraltar and Suez Canal in effort to seal both ends of Mediterranean, thereby isolating British forces in Libyan campaign . . . . British naval craft bombard Nazi-held naval port of Ostend
Several clashes between Dutch Nazis and political opponents reported
Nazis claim destruction of 13 armed British merchantmen laden with war supplies; sunk in Atlantic by German warships . . . . Germany will not weaken its war efforts by diverting large quantities of food supplies to countries in need, says Reich economic expert
Rumania moves civilians out of German-dominated oil fields as precaution against British air attacks
Greeks continue advance toward vital Italian port of Valona; Italian bombing planes strike in Athens area for first time; attack port of Piraeus, five miles southwest of city
Continued preparation of departure of American army families emphasizes heightened tension in Pacific
Australians warned that "war has moved into a new stage involving utmost gravity"
British report continued progress in three-column drive to cut up Italian Eritrea; strong Italian counter-attacks repulsed after occupying Elgena; Libyan front reported quiet . . . . Air war increases as RAF bombs Sicily and Rhodes and Axis planes carry out attack on British-held Libya . . . . British estimate more than 1,000 axis planes destroyed since start of war in Africa
Yugoslavia's Premier is invited to Germany to discuss "political situation in Balkans"; Germany may seek transit of Nazi troops through Yugoslavia; 600,000 German troops are massed in Rumania for possible move on Greece or Turkey
Spain and Italy reach complete accord on their wartime roles, European reorganization, and Mediterranean and African problems, according to an announcement released following five hour conference between Mussolini and Franco . . . . 1,000 buildings demolished in British naval bombardment of Genoa, February 9
Labor shortage, flooded mines, and crippled transportation are causes of fuel crisis in Paris; Nazis promise more fuel next winter
Senate Foreign Relations Committee passes lend-lease bill by 15-8 vote, submitted to Senate; supporters see early victory for bill . . . . U. S. Navy "can spare no more destroyers," says Secretary Knox in commenting on Wendell L. Willkie's proposal that five to ten destroyers a month be supplied to Britain . . . . Willkie in testimony before Senate committee asks that U. S. give quick and powerful aid to Britain . . . . Cordell Hull warns Americans to leave danger zones in Orient . . . . Senate Finance Committee approves legislation increasing national debt limit to $65,000,000,000 to meet cost of defense and proposed aid to Britain . . . . President Roosevelt asks $898,392,932 to expedite Navy's shipbuilding program . . . . President says U. S. war with Japan would not hinder American aid to Britain
LONDON
UTRECHT
BERLIN
BELGRADE
BUCHAREST
PARIS
ROME
ATHENS
CAIRO
WASHINGTON
MANILA
SYDNEY

Party Fun

Name Game

Have each individual choose one of the letters of the alphabet but do not give him a reason until he has signed his name to a slip of paper on which he makes his choice.

Then he is requested to answer the following, within an allotted time, with a word beginning with the letter chosen.

For example, suppose he chooses the letter "C."

Questions

Where were you born?
What is your name?
What is your favorite animal?
What is your favorite fruit?
What is your favorite flower?
What is your favorite vegetable?
What is your favorite hobby?
What is your favorite name?
What is your favorite State?
Who is your favorite movie star?

Questions may be changed and varied depending upon the guests.

Answers

Chicago, Charlie, cat, cherries, corn-flowers, cabbage, cricket, Catherine, Colorado, Clark Gable.

Midget Trucks

The U. S. Army's newest midget trucks are small enough for three to five to be loaded on a transport plane.

Daily Quotation

THE smallest good deed is better than the grandest good intention.—DUQUET.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: If a hostess makes too great effort to make you feel at home, you wish you were.

Detroit News: "Halifax in Washington," says the headline—in keeping with the new swing type of geography.

Portland Oregonian: It has been a Stephen Collins Foster season. First, the beloved composer is elected to the hall of fame. Then he rescues radio from ASCAP.

In Lighter Vein

No Cook

"So Jones decided not to get married."

"Yes, it seems that when he and his young lady went looking for apartments the girl made the mistake of asking what one room was used for—it happened to be the kitchen."

System

The most effective political system of which I have ever heard flourished in the ancient days when the Southern Pacific bossed California politics.

They had two legislative reading clerks who solemnly droned out the wording of the various bills. If the clerk with the red necktie read the bill, all the boys who could see voted "Aye"; if the blue-necktie clerk read it, they voted "No."

It saved a lot of time and spared the world many endless miles of bad oratory.—Harry Carr in Los Angeles Times.

Changes Contemplated

Visitor: "So your son is planning to run the farm when he gets out of college."

Farmer: "Well, at least he's beginning to take an interest in it. He's been showing me where we could have a fine golf course and keeps telling me how easy it would be to turn the barn into a garage."

Endless Task

The hostess had carefully instructed her new maid to bring in the Roquefort cheese at a certain appointed time during the dinner. The time arrived, but not the cheese. Finally, the mistress excused herself to investigate matters and discovered her maid busily at work at the kitchen table.

"Why isn't the cheese served yet?" asked the hostess.

"It's not ready, mum," replied the girl plaintively, "and I don't know when it will be. I just can't get all these green pieces out!"

Little Chauncey

"Why, I can remember when you were only this high!"

Monitor Movie Guide

Buck Privates (Universal) — Potpourri of slapstick farce, musical numbers, and training camp material, with a dash of romance for added measure. The farce bulks largest among the ingredients, and Abbott and Costello are the most conspicuous of the contributors to the entertainment. Lee Bowman, Alan Curtis, Jane Frazee, Nat Pendleton, Andrews Sisters. — Adults and young people.

Fantasia (Disney)—Elaborate experiment in combining sight and sound, with Walt Disney and his artists providing illustrations to music conducted by Leopold Stokowski and played by the Philadelphia Orchestra. The whole has been gathered into a two-hour movie concert with comments by Deems Taylor on the eight numbers in the program. At its best it is good entertainment, but there are minor lapses in taste, and exceptions have been noted on artistic grounds. Technicolor photography. — Adults and mature young people.

Hudson's Bay (Warners)—Paul Muni in an alert and wiry performance as the Canadian pioneer and trapper, Pierre Esprit Radisson, setting forth the man's dreams of empire, his simple appreciation of nature's bounty, and his realization of its value. The film in general is hampered by unessentials and unnecessary dialogue. Gene Tierney, Laird Cregar, Virginia Field, Vincent Price, Nigel Bruce.—Adults and mature young people.

Jennie (20th-Fox)—Adaptation of Jane Eberle's short story about a domestic Führer who dominates his family until he is brought to reason by a girl who marries one of his sons. Thesis is that the way to stop a tyrant is to stand up to him. Excellent performances by Virginia Gilmore, as the girl, and Ludwig Stossel, as the tyrant. William Henry, George Montgomery, Dorris Bowdon, Rand Brooks, Joan Valerie.—Family.

The Mad Doctor (Paramount)—Unpleasant melodrama about a psychiatrist who, deceived by his wife, kills her and her lover, and then embarks on a career of marrying and murdering other women. His last bride is saved through the efforts of a newspaperman. Basil Rathbone, Ellen Drew, John Howard—Adults only.

This Thing Called Love (Columbia)—Tedious and offensive bedroom humor with insistent double entendre. What little genuine humor the film possesses has been supplied mostly by the comedy talents of Melvin Douglas, Rosalind Russell, Binnie Barnes, Allyn Joslin.—Adults only.

20th Century-Fox

Paul Muni

As Pierre Esprit Radisson in "Hudson's Bay"

Above-Average Films

Family — "Spring Parade," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Rhythm on the River," "Sandy Is a Lady," "Young Tom Edison."

Adults and Young People—"Gone With the Wind," "Night Train," "Thief of Bagdad," "Blackout," "Escape," "The Great Dictator," "Foreign Correspondent."

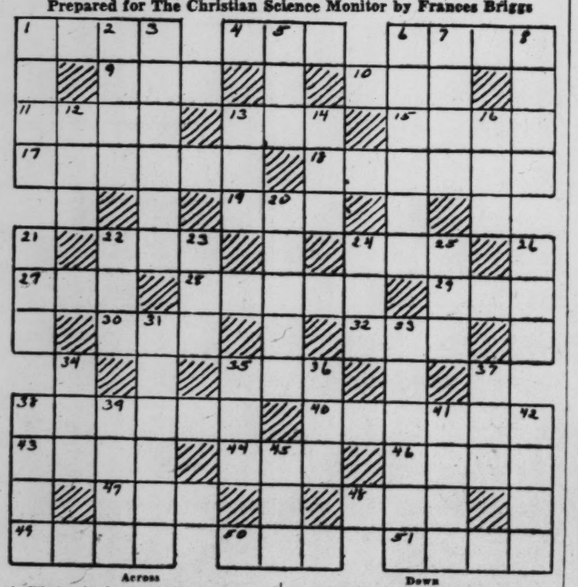
Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Baker's Wife," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath."

A Verse for Today . . .

For thou, LORD, wilt bless the righteous; with favor wilt thou compass him as with a shield.—Ps. 5:12.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What animal is much like a dog?
4—What creature went up a winding stair into a parlor?
6—How many daughters has Eddie Cantor?
—Would you row, don, or eat khir?
—What is a cape of Massachusetts?
—Lucien Fugere did what to gain fame?
—What fresh-water food fish of Europe reaches length of one foot?
—Withered.
17—What are instruments for threshing grain from ear by hand?
18—Who is confidant of Sherlock Holmes?
19—A garden tool.
22—What was first name of Gray, American botanist?
24—What is a monk's title?
27—A Spanish gentleman.
28—What singer made debut as "the little Florinda"?
29—To propel with oars.
30—What is a high craggy hill?
32—Chicle is what?
35—Consumed.
38—American woman novelist.
40—What hung just beyond reach of fox in certain fable?
43—Gertrude Atherton wrote "Black ——."
44—What is smallest canton in Switzerland?
46—Who is an Ibsen heroine?
47—Era.
48—To be situated.
49—How many players on a side in baseball?
50—What bird is related to ostrich and runs swiftly?
51—Man's name.

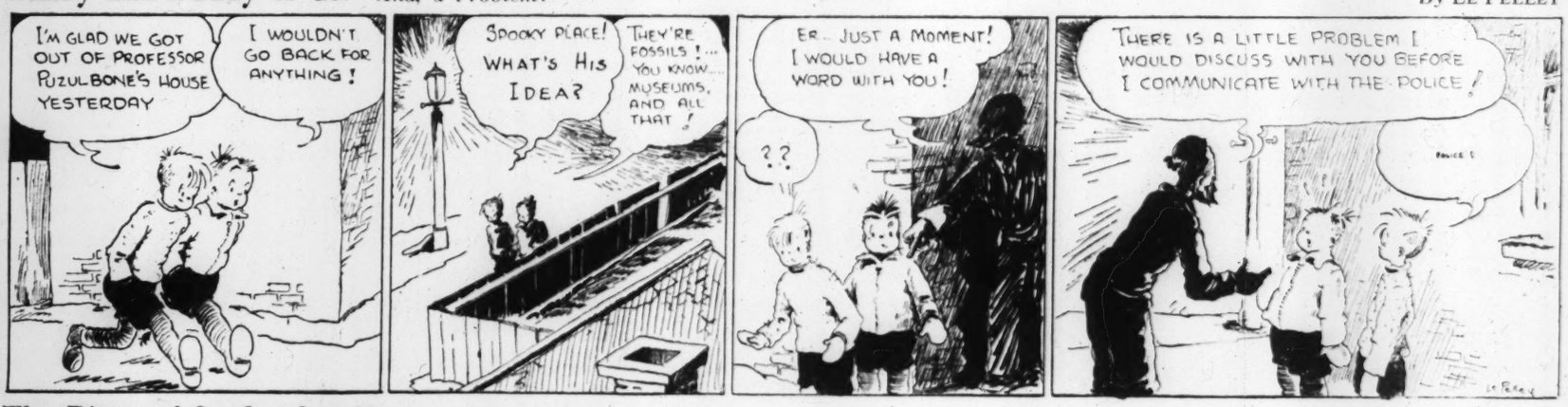
Down

1—If you were in Reading, Pa., in what direction would you travel to reach Pittsburgh?
2—What is a river of Siberia?
3—Who is a character in Oliver Twist (poss.)?
5—Who was a legendary king of Britain?
6—Collins was middle name of what American composer?
7—What was certain day of ancient Roman month?
8—Where was first home of man?
12—High in pitch.
13—What is a suffix used to form adjectives?
14—Female sheep is what?
16—What is a bird of "Arabian Nights"?
20—Group of eight singers is what?
21—What was first name of Miss Rehan, American actress?
22—An industrious insect.
23—William Wordsworth was born in what month (abbr.)?
24—What is a fruit cultivated in Smyrna?
25—To furnish with means of defense.
26—A night bird.
31—A citrus fruit.
33—Who was the Muse of astronomy?
34—What State of U. S. is largest in area (abbr.)?
35—What cutting tool has thin arching blade set at right angles to handle?
36—An ovoid is shaped like what?
37—Through.
38—Light, feathery part of a thistle.
39—What kind of meat was eaten by Jack Sprat?
41—What is Joaquin Miller's "Columbus"?
42—Tools for severing.
45—What is a fortified manufacturing and commercial city of Germany?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

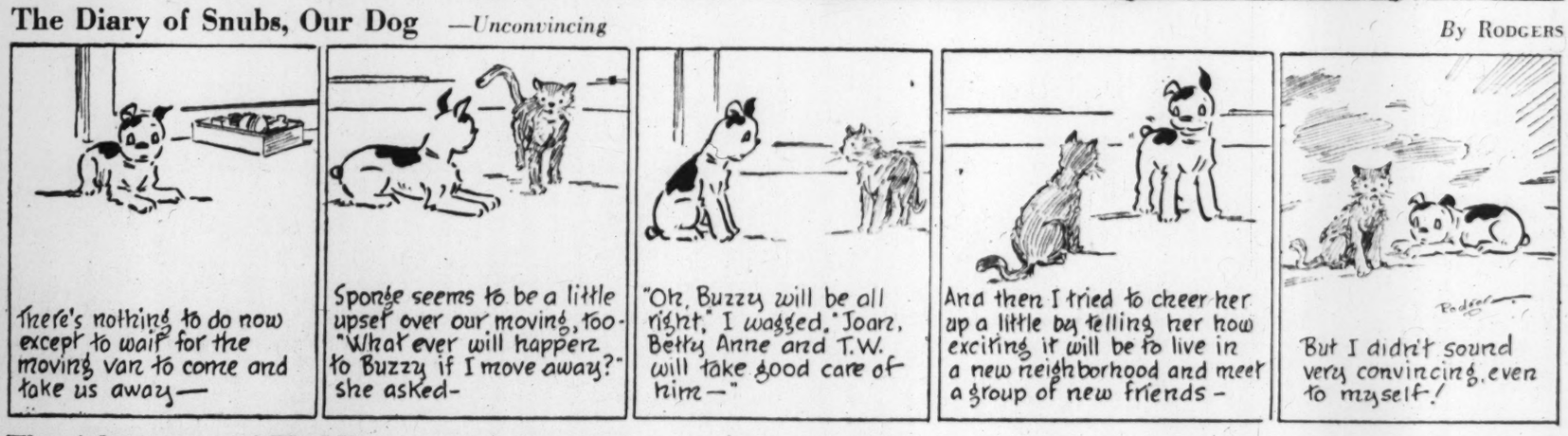
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Aha, a Problem!*

By LE PELLEY


I'M GLAD WE GOT OUT OF PROFESSOR PUZULBONE'S HOUSE YESTERDAY
I WOULDN'T GO BACK FOR ANYTHING!
SPOOKY PLACE! WHAT'S HIS IDEA?
THEY'RE FOSSILS!... YOU KNOW... MUSEUMS, AND ALL THAT!
ER... JUST A MOMENT! I WOULD HAVE A WORD WITH YOU!
??
THERE IS A LITTLE PROBLEM I WOULD DISCUSS WITH YOU BEFORE I COMMUNICATE WITH THE POLICE!

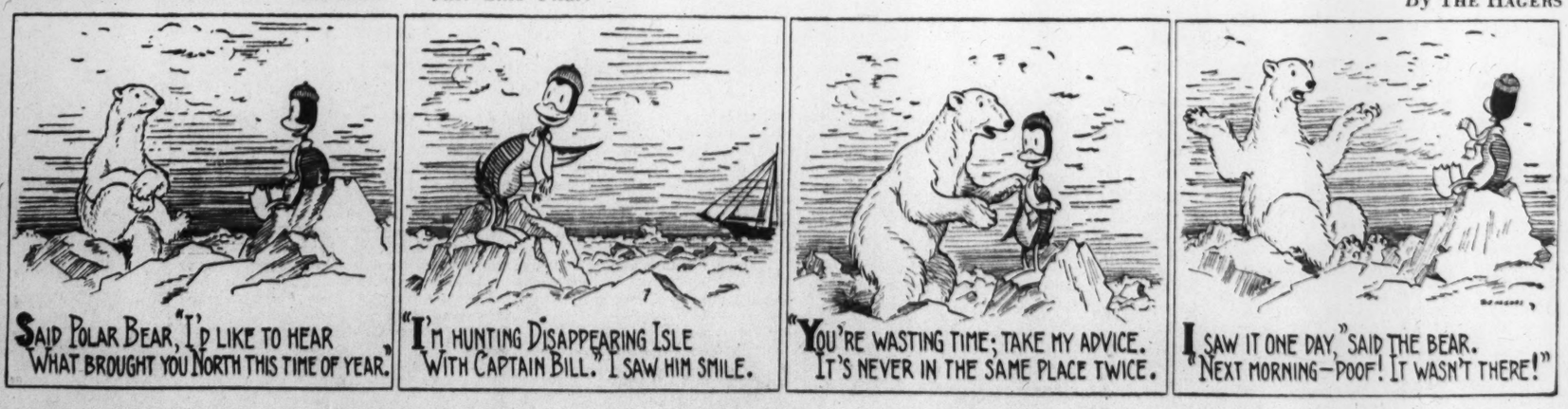
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Unconvincing*

By RODGERS


There's nothing to do now except to wait for the moving van to come and take us away—
Sponge seems to be a little upset over our moving, too. "What ever will happen to Buzzy if I move away?" she asked-
"Oh, Buzzy will be all right," I wagged. "Joan, Betty Anne and T.W. will take good care of him—"
And then I tried to cheer her up a little by telling her how exciting it will be to live in a new neighborhood and meet a group of new friends -
But I didn't sound very convincing, even to myself!

The Adventures of Waddles —*Just Like That!*

By THE HAGERS


SAID POLAR BEAR, "I'D LIKE TO HEAR WHAT BROUGHT YOU NORTH THIS TIME OF YEAR."
"I'M HUNTING DISAPPEARING ISLE WITH CAPTAIN BILL." I SAW HIM SMILE.
"YOU'RE WASTING TIME; TAKE MY ADVICE. IT'S NEVER IN THE SAME PLACE TWICE.
I SAW IT ONE DAY," SAID THE BEAR. "NEXT MORNING—POOF! IT WASN'T THERE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Aims

The United States is taking a big step toward assuming its share of responsibility for an orderly world. Only six years ago the United States refused to take such a small measure of responsibility as was entailed in membership in the World Court—even after fifty nations had revised the membership terms so that America could withdraw if the Court became too dangerous.

Today Americans are seeing that they must co-operate to resist lawlessness either before or after war starts. It is only common sense to think a bit about what kind of co-operation is going to follow the immediate step of the lend-lease bill.

Thinking about peace aims is eminently in order. Even such questions as Senator Warren Austin of Vermont is asking about how an area of safety is going to be "established for British-American ideas, economy and spirituality." News reports have put the emphasis in Mr. Austin's statement on British peace aims; while he is reminding Britain that her co-operation with America has not always been quite perfect, he is also concerned that Americans should be thinking about their own aims. To a good many Americans such self-examination appears not only more graceful but more useful.

They fully appreciate Mr. Churchill's reasons for saying that Britain's first aim is survival. They are convinced that the patterns of a new democracy are already forming both in Britain and on the Continent. Many of the British people are giving any time they can spare from active defense efforts to planning for a better world. Probably a more general outline of such a peace may become as useful as Wilson's Fourteen Points in holding up for harassed peoples an inspiring alternative to the Nazis "new order."

But in drawing that picture America should play as large a part as Britain—unless when the war is over she intends to pull back in an isolationist shell. Her interest is as great as any nation's. Her opportunity to think now about peace aims is greater than any belligerent's. And the shape of things to come depends possibly more on her than on any other country. Particularly does it depend on whether Americans prefer to co-operate in resisting lawlessness before or after war starts. They might well try to answer that question before pressing Britain too sharply to define her peace aims.

What Did He Do Sundays?

For fifteen years John McBride led a double life: As crane operator for the Erie Railroad he used to report for work at 7 o'clock in the morning, and check out at 4 p. m. Then he had a let-up—until 4:30, when he started work at Hoboken's City Hall. About midnight he came off duty from City Hall.

Hoboken's City Commissioner has just ordered his suspension. It does sound like a bit of extra-curricular activity for one man—though many in public life both in Britain and America are working on similar shifts these days. McBride's zeal for jobs may be counted an error—but it must be admitted that such use of leisure must be more widespread if we are successfully to stand in a world where aggressors aver "capacity for work is our gold."

Tracks in the Snow

On these winter mornings, after a fall of snow, there are beautiful, dainty tracks in the garden, field, and meadow. They are soft-lined, but distinct etchings that tell us stories of wild friends. A walk across field and pasture is full of meaning to him who has eyes to see.

Weeteeca, the tiny, black-button-eyed, soft-gray-coated woodmouse has wandered about beneath the weeds at the edge of the garden, getting her breakfast from the fallen seeds; at the lower corner of the field we see the trail of Kooza, the red fox, where he has trotted steadily along. Across the pasture wall, beneath the old Greening apple tree, are the footprints of Binka, the partridge, and Beena, the ring-necked pheasant.

At the edge of the pasture swamp is a spot covered with the footprints of Moocha, the long-eared rabbit. This conglomeration may mean he and his friends played a game there in the light of dawn. Down by the meadow brook, we come upon the track of Marqueeta, the dark-haired, bright-eyed mink. Even as mankind has used the world's waterways as travel guides, so does Marqueeta.

The wildfolk friends have winter sports of their own.

Feathers Are for Birds

The National Audubon Society and the Feather Industries of America are to be congratulated on the mutual good sense and co-operation which enabled them to draw up an agreement whereby, contingent upon new legislation in New York, the use of wild-bird feathers will be eliminated by the industry.

According to the plan, the allowance of a six-year period in which to dispose of certain types of wild-bird plumage would protect the industry from unwarranted loss, and the agreement to add no more to their inventories would stop at once the further slaughter of wild birds for purposes of adornment. Certain kinds of plumage would be relinquished at once, and at the end of the six-year period all remaining stocks would be delivered to State agencies for destruction.

If this legislation is passed in New York, the two organizations will endeavor to have it made uniform throughout the country. Those interested in preserving our wild birds can help by expressing to their representatives their approval of the measure.

War Production in Britain

No one who understands the immensity of the task of turning over the industry of a country from a peace to a war basis will have been surprised at Winston Churchill's recent statement, that Britain is still only a partially armed nation. Under the modern conception of total war a nation is only fully armed when industrial war production reaches a maximum such as to keep fully equipped the largest possible fighting force. The number of men who can profitably be trained to fight is limited by the capacity to equip them adequately.

Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, has stated that in January, 1941, more British people were engaged in munitions production than at the peak of the last war, in July, 1918. But the standard of equipment has gone up since then, and far more munitions will be needed for, say, 4,000,000 soldiers in this war than for 5,000,000 in the last.

To achieve the desired results requires the most exact organization of all the major activities of the country. Control at the top is essential, and the mass of the people have asked nothing better than that they should be told by the Government what each should do in the common cause. From the moment that conscription for the army was adopted it was generally agreed that the same fundamental must be applied to civilians, and that the Government should have power to control property and profits, and the labor of men and women, rich and poor alike.

The machinery to be set in motion was intricate. The fighting services had to decide what equipment they needed. The supply departments placed orders on a gigantic scale with firms capable of adapting their plants. There was immense demand for machine tools and skilled labor. More tools had to be manufactured, more labor trained. Care had to be taken that the rate of production of one part of a weapon kept pace with the rate of production of other parts manufactured in perhaps many other factories.

It was essential that skilled men should be carefully distributed to meet the needs of competing industries and the Services. Registration for service in the Forces has now been followed by the industrial registration of the civilian population by age-groups—that is, by the making of lists of those who may be called on to serve the State in national industry. Compulsion in like manner is applied to employers who, if engaged in vital war work, have no longer the right to dismiss their employees except for misconduct; and the Government has the power, sparingly exercised, to take over and run industrial undertakings.

How far this vast machinery of production has been organized to the best possible advantage cannot yet be fully judged, but there is no doubt that equipment is now coming into production on a scale that is literally enormous.

It has been a Stephen Collins Foster season. First, the beloved composer is elected to the Hall of Fame. Then he rescues radio from ASCAP.—*Detroit News.*

After ASCAP was organized to rescue others from Foster's plight of poorly-paid composership!

It might be said of the Italian soldier that he isn't putting up much of a fight. But it certainly can't be said of the Italian journalist!

Our Readers Say—

Belligerency Among Anti-War Persons

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have noticed among many who claim they are anti-war or anti-draft a willingness with one sweep to designate those who would fight rather than be slaves as mere blood-thirsty maniacs.

At the time of the last war, I knew a man who claimed he was not pro-German but anti-war. In my presence he made a nasty remark about the United States. Another anti-war person I know never loses an opportunity to say something ill against Britain.

Are these signs of a superior brand of Christian piety?

Note some of the letters even in The Christian Science Monitor written by those who are opposed to war. Are they brimming over with expressions of love for their fellow man? I find anti-war people and letters often quite belligerent.

In view of what has been happening to the small nations, as well as the ruthless bombing of England, and after reading the article in The Christian Science Monitor's Magazine Section of January 25, by Ann Cardwell, how can anyone say: "We must not help Britain because war is wrong" or "It makes no difference which side wins"?

I wonder if these good people are really anti-war, or pro-Nazi or pro-Axis or pro-Communism or pro some other evil worse than war. Or are they fooling themselves?

Brewster, N. Y. MRS. HELEN FERBER

Peace Terms

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There are those of us Americans who have been educated in the mistakes preceding, during, and more especially following the World War who have difficulty in making as abrupt an about face as the press would have its readers believe has been made by the Great American Public. We remember the acclamation accorded pacifists, isolationists, and other similar schools of thought. In spite of this I think it is undeniable that the majority of us are pro-British. I think Americans are unwilling even to conceive of a Nazi victory and are eager to do all in their power to prevent such a victory. In other words, we feel this war is an evil to be dispensed with as quickly and painlessly as possible. And already we begin to think of the all important question of peace terms.

There has been much talk of the injustice of the Versailles Treaty. The greatest error, as I see it, lay in the lack of wisdom and understanding with which the Allies took over vanquished Germany, set up a new form of government essentially attractive to the democracies and then proceeded to saddle this Government with impossible debts and limitations that eventually destroyed it, providing excuse for the present totalitarian State.

Enough of backward glances, though; now is the time to begin thinking clearly and profoundly on a peace plan that will not include dissension and hate, or a recurrence of dissatisfaction and war. R. D. C.

Reading, Mass.

"Country Above Party"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

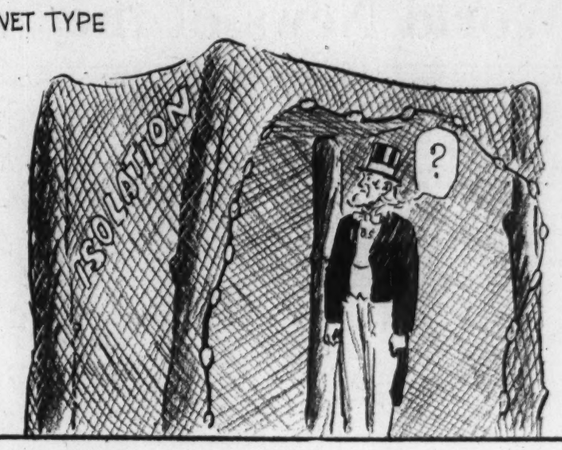
Hurrah for Wendell Willkie for putting country above party. He is adding another name that will shine with a bright light to the list of illustrious American patriots. Of course, the members of Hitler's Foreign Legion in this country denounce him.

Pierce City, Mo. WILLIAM H. HARGROVE

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Bomb Shelters

FISH NET TYPE



CONCRETE MODEL

"That Wicked British Empire"

1. That wicked British Empire insisted on settling the Alabama claims by arbitration.

2. It followed the same vain policy in 1895 about Venezuela.

3. It gave the defeated Boers so crafty a peace that the poor, deluded fools fought to stay inside the empire only a decade later.

4. Its leaders rashly warned the Versailles Peace Conference of the danger of harsh terms to Germany.

5. It cruelly gave southern Ireland "dominion status," shown by this war to mean complete independence.

6. It stupidly presented India with economic independence so that India now excludes British goods by a stiff hostile tariff and by bounties upon Indian production.

7. It had possession of Egypt and Irak and bungled things so badly that both are now free.

8. In the Ottawa agreement, which shut Germany out of some of its markets, it had the presumption to copy our protective tariff wall.

9. It offers India self-government as soon as Hindu and Moslem will come to a working agreement.

10. It treated the Arabs so brutally that the minute the war broke out the Arabs took advantage of a preoccupied Britain to make a truce with the Palestinian Jews.

11. It still has a naïve faith in religion, democracy and the right of minorities.

12. It is deluded enough to think right-at-a-distance worth defending.

13. It has not the wit to shoot, or at least imprison, its conscientious objectors. In many cases they are carrying on at their old jobs.

14. It missed its chance to close down Parliament. The windbag institution is still functioning.

15. It is so simple that it tells the truth about its losses in air battles, as our own observers in Britain testify.

16. It refuses to use naval bases in Eire which had been in its hands for centuries and which would be an enormous help against U-boats and raiders. It allows a vital part of its tiny islands to contract out of any struggle for survival, because Eire wishes it. It swears to its own hurt and changes not.—*The Outpost*, Magazine of Americans in London.

"Defense Must Be United"

It is worse than useless to consider defense of the Western Hemisphere apart from world strategy. . . . To defend North America we must also deny South America, Africa, and elsewhere to the Nazis; the United States fleet must command the Pacific, and the British the Atlantic, and both co-operate in this. The British and American Commonwealths are now inter-dependent for defense, and the cheapest and best defensive system for them in the future will be, as it practically is now, a joint one. At present the front line of defense for the Western Hemisphere against . . . Nazism runs along the west coast of Europe and up the Mediterranean, and it is being held by Britain, fighting almost alone.—Lieut.-Col. R. R. Thompson in the *Saturday Night*, Toronto.

A Pretty Dress for Every Woman

The President at times has spoken of a third of the American people being ill-housed, ill-clad and ill-fed, and whether his estimate is correct or not, we all recognize a challenging situation. The problems involved in correcting it are complicated and difficult. So for the moment we welcome the simple solution offered by Mayor La Guardia to The Star's fashion editor in New York.

"When hundreds of girls," he said, "step out of these offices at 4 o'clock, they should have pretty dresses. A pretty dress is the right of every woman."

We may not have all the answers on how to abolish poverty and prevent unemployment. But to see to it that every woman has a pretty dress—that ought not to be beyond the capacity and intelligence of the Nation. —*Kansas City Star.*

North . . South . . East . . West

Expert Testimony

By Frank L. Perrin

A rule, long established and faithfully observed in courts of record, provides that those who offer or are called to give expert testimony must first establish their qualification. In other words, if their testimony is to be given credence and carry weight and conviction, it must be made to appear affirmatively that they are able, from a state of facts, actual or hypothetical, to determine a certain or a hypothetical result. Those who are familiar with the results even when this qualifying safeguard has been applied by a cautious and conscientious trial judge, are aware that among experts there are, under searching questionings and cross-questionings, wide divergences and glaring differences of opinion. The human factor persists.

No one will be disposed to question the wisdom of the rule thus applied by courts generally. Its observance tends to make more certain the interpretation and application of the laws which the peoples of democratic nations have enacted for their own government. Justice and equity are the established safeguards of those thus governed. It is in the continued enjoyment and the zealous safeguarding of these that it is sought to assure valuable but often rare contributions of wisdom and experience. In the first instance, thus comparatively speaking, we see the operation of the institutions set up for the enactment and prorogation of those laws which these same free people propose and by which they pledge themselves to be governed. But in this operation and functioning we discover that we have failed to provide that protection against possible errors or misconceptions which the courts, in their wisdom, have established.

* * *

In the final analysis, of course, courts may declare legislation unconstitutional and thus null and void. But even a law fundamentally unsound is, until it is so declared, enforced by inferior courts which apply the established rules of evidence. Would it not be wise and prudent, therefore, to subject pending legislation to the same searching and at least theoretically unbiased analysis which witnesses expert and thoroughly qualified can apply? This, in homely paraphrase, would be locking the stable door before the horse is stolen.

The people of America, as well as their neighbors everywhere, have watched, and are watching, the troubled course of the lend-lease bill, so called, in the Congress at Washington. It may be that some of us have wondered by what preparatory method and in what school many of those who have contributed eloquent argument against the pending measure have been taught and trained, that they offer themselves as qualified to give expert testimony. Thus posed or posing, they profess, like the expert witness in a court of law, to be able, assuming an established state of facts, or a hypothetical state of facts, to determine a certain or a hypothetical result. Except among those who may have agreed with them in advance, it is doubtful that they have convinced many, either at home or abroad, that they are qualified to speak with finality.

* * *

The architect draws plans and specifications and supervises the erection of a towering building. His studies, based upon experience and the observation of others, have qualified him to provide against all known or probable emergencies. Neither he nor those upon whose knowledge he may depend, profess to be able to provide against possible or speculative emergencies not reasonably predictable. In human affairs the wise and prudent are, so far as can be forecast or foreseen, guided and influenced in their judgments and conclusions by the experience of themselves and others. But there come times when even the prudent, the conservative, the wise, must look beyond prescribed and fixed horizons in the fervent hope that they may discover the assured fulfillment of the promise of a balm in Gilead, of that new era of peace on earth and good will to men.

As yet, among the brave defenders of human freedom and liberty of conscience, there persists the abiding faith which sustains, encourages, and makes strong. We like to think of such a people, armed or unarmed for actual combat upon land or sea or in the air, as invincible and unconquerable. Today, as yesterday and last year, no insidious thought of defeatism persuades or sways them. We of the democracies are not fatalists. And yet, in the dim distance, ringing down through years from the little hall in Virginia Colony, come the brave words of Patrick Henry: "Give me liberty, or give me death!"

The Wide Horizon

A Voice in the Wilderness

By Robert A. Curry

Count Stefan Bethlen, former Premier of Hungary, is reported to have caused "a political sensation" by stating openly that the world "must return to democracy" regardless of who is the victor in the present conflict. Here is a voice raised in a wilderness of political hopes.

Count Bethlen who, it may be recalled, cautioned not so long ago against permitting the German Reich to have so much use of and control of the Hungarian railways for the passage of armed forces across the country, said in a recent lecture before a literary society: "Humanity must come back to democracy; not the degenerate type which was the source of internal unrest, but a newer, cleaner democracy with better balance of power between classes of society." He dared make this statement when, from Berlin to Bucharest, were anyone else to do it, the chances are more than likely that he would be imprisoned at the instance of Germany.

* * *

Count Bethlen is a member of one of the oldest families from the Hungarian heart of Transylvania. He is a slight man physically with a scholar's face. The writer was a newspaper correspondent covering Hungary during three of the eleven years that Count Bethlen was Premier. The opportunity was given on a number of occasions to meet and to watch this man. One scene comes to mind.

It was the opening of Parliament, in those rarely beautiful buildings along the Danube which, both in setting and in appearance, have been likened often to the Houses of Parliament on the Thames River in London. Admiral Horthy, another remarkable man, was seated as the central figure on the dais. To right and left were the church dignitaries in costumes chiefly cerise in tone and the nobles in their medieval uniforms of all colors. One simple, modest man in black stood near the Regent and read the speech of the Government. This was Count Bethlen, unobtrusive, unspectacular, and yet obviously respected, and even deeply beloved in general, by these men—in their dress and in their bearing as romantic and haughty as a gathering of chiefs of Scottish clans.

The Premier's dyed-in-the-wool political enemies always conceded that their opponent was a patriot, although fighting him often and hard because of his liberalism, his advocacy of aid by the League of Nations, his views about land reform, and other matters.

* * *

On a few early Sunday mornings the writer was privileged to cross the Danube River and take the funicular up to the castle heights to the Foreign Ministry where Count Bethlen resided. There, in his study, he would answer many questions and talk frankly and freely on many subjects. Little or none of this might be for direct quotation or even for publication, but it supplied invaluable background in forming one's own opinion on current political subjects. It is true that Count Bethlen wanted his country's needs and position stated in a light as beneficial as possible. But he talked and acted far more as a hospitable host than as the chief instrument of his country's foreign policy seeking even the slightest form of publicity.

This is the man, the gentle and wise aristocrat, who now champions the rights of democracy in the face of a Naziism which has already swept over most of Europe. His is a voice to note and to remember as the pages of history are turned today and tomorrow.

"Irrespective of the war's outcome," said Count Bethlen, "some form of constitutional life must be resumed. Liberalism raised hundreds of millions of men to a higher standard of existence than ever before achieved, and the progress of the last 100 years was greater than that of the previous 1,000 years."

That indubitable fact gives point to the Hungarian statesman's expressed belief that a Nazi dictatorship cannot be "the final form of political life in other parts of Europe."

A Briton's Prayer

Help me, O God, to search my soul
That I may know for what I fight,
And, knowing, may achieve the goal
If it be worthy in Thy sight.

Is it for power and wealth we send
The flower of our youth to fall?
If that be so, God, let the end
Be swift and certain for us all.

But if, in truth, for Freedom's sake
I gladly cast my all away,
Then let me Thy forgiveness take
And, losing all, still win the day.

—Published anonymously in *The Times*, London

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months $6.00 — One month $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 86 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ..... Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 25 S. E. 2nd Avenue
St. Louis ..... 611 Olive Street
Kansas City ..... 1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 1326 Fifth Avenue
London ..... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris ..... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

COPYRIGHT 1941 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 15, 1941

Color Photo by Walter L. Greene

MOUNT VERNON *See Page Six*

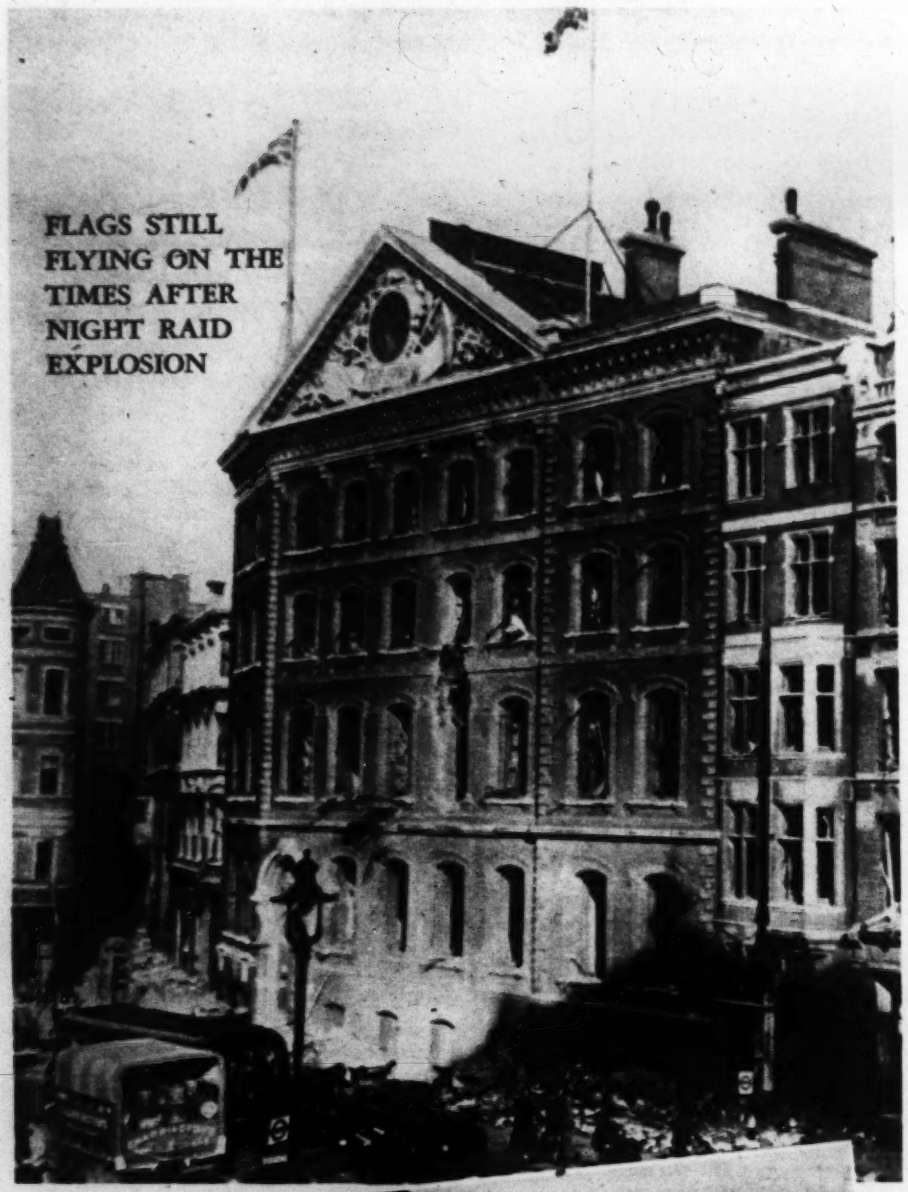
FLEET STREET UNDER FIRE . . . . . *By R. Maillard Stead* . . Page Two

FLOWER MAP OF THE UNITED STATES . . . . . Pages Eight and Nine

Fleet Street Under Fire

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor



LONDON, VIA PRESS WIRELESS

ONE OF THE MOST gripping unwritten stories of the war is the story behind the stories—the daily adventure serial wherein heroes nothing more heroic than newspaper reporters are doing an ordinary job of work under extraordinary difficulties. With very few exceptions they do not in the slightest degree see themselves or each other as romantic characters. And all those I have talked with play down the importance of their own part in wartime newspaper production compared with those of the delivery van drivers, compositors, subeditors, and even editors, whose teamwork, undeterred by danger, has enabled Fleet Street to preserve the proud record that not a single daily or evening paper has failed to appear as a result of enemy action.

High-explosive bombs have crashed through newspaper office roofs when the bustle of production was at its height, incendiary bombs and shell fragments have clattered down into the "Street of Adventure," and toll been taken of workers of all kinds who stuck to their posts. But the papers have always come out. Sometimes they have been late, owing to transport or other difficulties, yet they have never failed. And, as a fellow reporter remarked to me once in circumstances that could certainly be described as hazardous, "It is amazing the way people carry on with all this trouble about—I should hate to have to work in it."

At the time he was pencilling something by the lurid light of a burning building with the menacing throb of Nazi airplane engines overhead, and bombs whistling earthward not so very far away. I think that is rather typical of the London reporter in this time of war, when assignments take him constantly among people who are facing danger absolutely as a matter of course.

After all, you don't have to go off to the wars to find this war, if you live in Britain. The war just comes to you. And while it is disturbing enough for the individual, it is vastly more so for any organization—such as a newspaper—which is an intricate, carefully geared and balanced machine, depending for its effective working on the smooth running of all its different parts. It is an astonishing operational feat to reel off more than 2,000,000 copies of a newspaper from one battery of presses in four hours or so, and providing copy wherewith to fill a newspaper calls for a hairtrigger system of administration and communication. So in maintaining unbroken service to readers, newspaper folk can certainly reflect they have done well.

Nearly all the big newspaper offices have been hit—The Times, for example, had several editorial offices blown inside out while the paper was actually being made up—and on the unforgettable night of the "Fire of London," the traditional street of ink was running with water, and congested with fire engines as the flames ate into the heart of the city a stone's throw away. The press people were too busy "putting the paper to bed" to concern themselves with the drama outside, and in some cases inside their buildings; but afterward, instead of putting themselves to bed, they lingered, watching the dawn break on the most dramatic story the ancient city has ever provided.

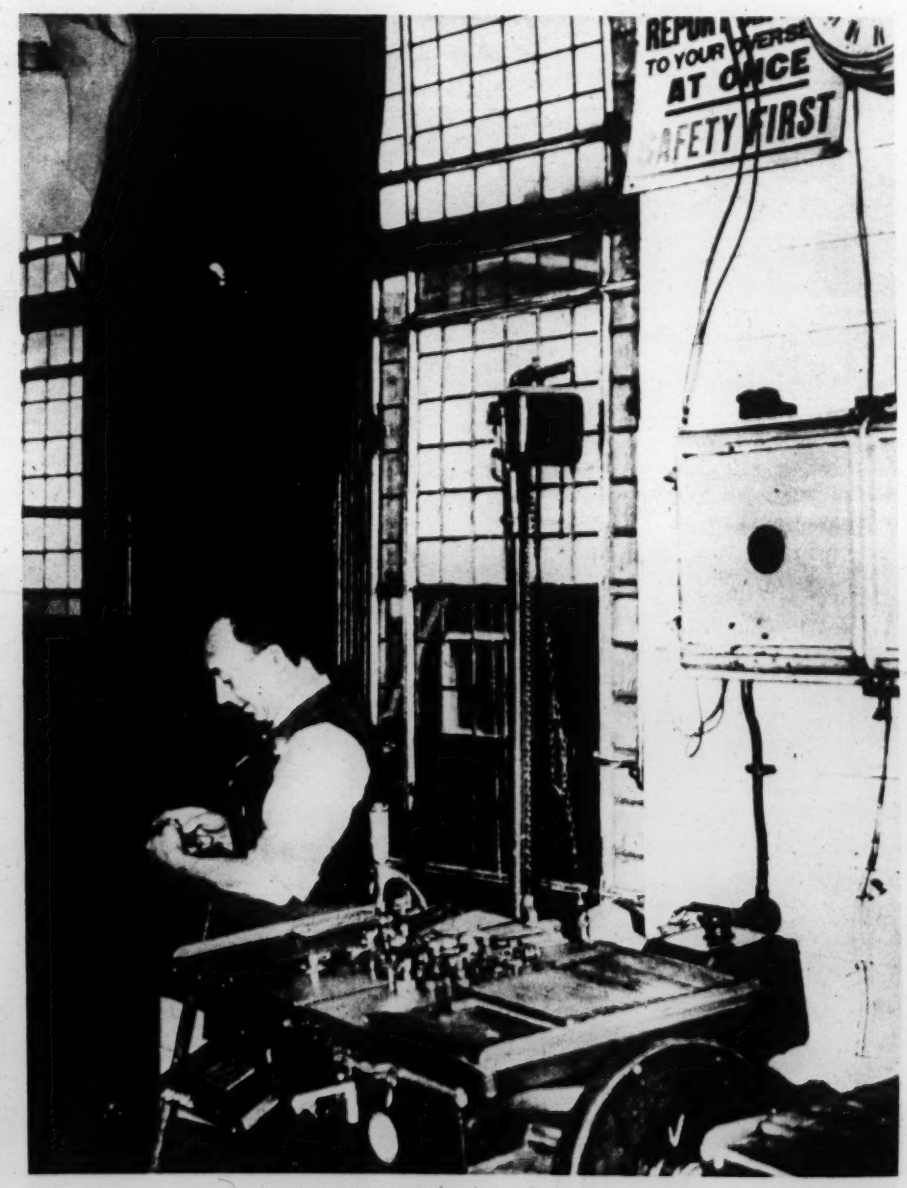
Cases of individual courage among news gatherers and presenters of all kinds are too numerous to mention, and it is an open secret that refusal to consider personal danger, despite a warning, was the reason for several fatalities on one occasion when the British Broadcasting Corporation's headquarters were bombed.

The Christian Science Monitor's London Bureau has escaped severe trials of this kind, but it affords, all the same, a small illustration of the way drastic changes of setup have been accomplished at the spur of necessity without the slightest break in news service. This occurred when the Government suddenly requisitioned the Monitor offices, necessitating moving in the midst of a series of daylight raids, with inadequate removal facilities, and no prospect of reinstalling the Bureau's telephonic and telegraphic communications for many days.

In former times it was only the special war correspondent who smelt the smoke of battle and could write personal accounts of the way the fight was going. But from personal experience I can vouch that the handful of uniformed official war correspondents attached to the British Army's home front have often the curious sensation of leaving the war behind when they leave London to visit other military regions in Britain, and do not feel as if they were moving up into the line until heading for Fleet Street again.

THE PAPER MUST GET OUT ON TIME

Airplane Spotters on the Roof (Top) in Contact With the Air Raid Precaution Worker (Center), Who Warns the Staff When to Go Underground (Above)



AN EMERGENCY LAYOUT Wide World, International News

In "The Street of Ink" Duplicate Machines Are Set Up in Odd Places, So That All the Eggs Won't Be in One Basket If Bombs Drop By

Congress in Crisis

By Richard Lee Strout

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS has entered upon its critical duties as successor to a Congress which had no vacation. Technically, at least, the Seventy-sixth Congress sat in continuous session, achieving in this respect an all-time record. In the protracted crisis now confronting the United States, the Seventy-seventh Congress may also sit continuously all this year and the next. Until such time as it feels it can take a vacation, giving workmen opportunity to make lasting repairs, deliberations will continue under roof girders put in as temporary supports in both legislative wings. Thus is preserved the business-as-usual sign on one of the few great landmarks left in the world of democratic process and of majority rule.

One is conscious, even without these physical reminders, of the new mood of Congress. Of course in many outward respects each session is like all the others that have gone before. But to the sensitive observer there can be no question of the changed temper of the Representatives and Senators today, whether they are making formal speeches from the green-carpeted floor or chatting unofficially in anterooms and offices. They share the anxiety of the Nation. They are groping for solutions that will meet the situation in the democratic way. This does not mean to say that partisanship, prejudice, or even demagoguery are utterly banished. Perhaps that will never happen. But these matters are relative. Let us say that if the average Congressman's speech is examined for these matters today, it will assay out with more metal and less dross than usual. Danger does unite the Nation. In times of great crisis Congress, like the people, perceptibly increases its stature.

* * *

Speaker Rayburn caught the mood on that opening Friday, Jan. 3. The incoming Congress merged almost imperceptibly with the outgoing one. The old House ended one day and the new House began the next. The incoming Senate drew the line even closer: one session ended and another began on the same morning. In all this Mr. Rayburn's words set a keynote. He warned that American democracy must justify itself, with democracy on trial everywhere. He proposed a higher standard of political conduct and a new unanimity of patriotic endeavor.

"The center aisle," he said, "did not divide the patriotism of our citizens during the World War, and this time I expect to see again practical unanimity on national defense and national security."

There was a storm of applause at these words. Every member in the chamber stood and cheered.

"It is going to take all of the patriotism," he continued, "all of the fine common sense of every inhabitant of every democracy upon the face of the earth in the months that lie ahead of us to see that democracy survives and that tyranny does not take its place."

Shortly after these words were spoken the Congress was confronted with the unprecedented lend-lease bill, presenting new peacetime choices to the membership. Bitter though differences have been over this measure, the observer who talks with members finds them approaching it, on the whole, with an unaccustomed degree of national perspective, rather than the parochial or partisan perspective which so often obtains. There can be no doubt, despite all the honest disagreements, that the membership feels the challenge of the new era.

The new Congress differs little in its make-up from the old one. A few famous figures are absent, Senators King and Ashurst, for example, but not many. Statistically the Senate numbers 66 Democrats as against 69 before, while there are 28 Republicans, or four more than last year, with one Progressive and one Independent.

* * *

In the House the Democrats number 268 against 260 last year, and the Republicans 162 as against 167. There are also in addition three Progressives, one American-Laborite, and one Farmer-Laborite, besides four vacancies as the session began. It will be seen how great a preponderance the Democrats have. In the past this Democratic majority has been illusory. A deep cleavage exists in the Democratic ranks, dividing New Dealers from southern conservatives. As a matter of fact, it often appears on typically New Deal legislation that there are three parties in Congress and the balance is held by a shifting alliance between Republicans and the southern Democratic conservatives.

But the new emergency has shifted that alliance round somewhat, too. The South, for various reasons, is more solidly behind aid for Great Britain than any other part of the country. This has changed Mr. Roosevelt's paper majority into an actual majority on preparedness measures. Thus, whether the Republicans agree or disagree, Mr. Roosevelt has far greater power in Congress as the session starts, on this type of legislation, than he had in the seventy-sixth session.

Leaders on either side of the aisle remain about the same. In the House, veteran Sam Rayburn of Texas, whose service has been exceeded by only three other men, and runs back 28 years, commands general respect. He has a personal following that makes him one of the most powerful figures in Congress.

The majority and minority leaders of the House come from the same State, Massachusetts, a rare event. On the Democratic side is John M. McCormack, lean, tall, and quick-witted. He came up the normal city political ladder from a South Boston boyhood by way of law, public schools and the practice of law, then branched into State politics in the local House of Representatives and Senate, where he served the last two years as party leader, then turned to the national scene with entrance into the House, where he has served the last dozen years. He is a World War veteran.

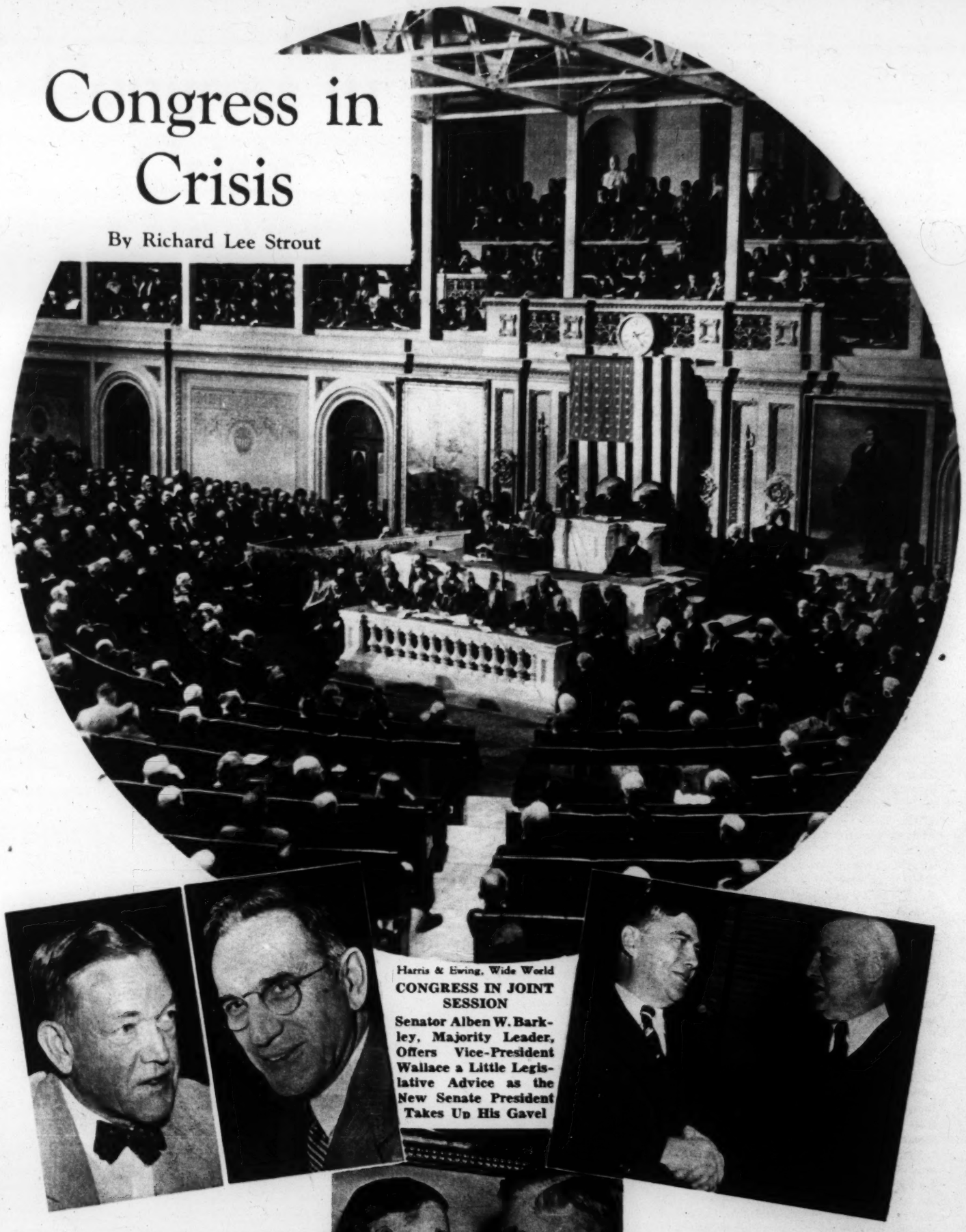
His counterpart, who shepherds the Republican votes, is bachelor Joseph W. ("Joe") Martin, stocky, popular publisher of the Evening Chronicle of North Attleboro, Mass., whose voice has a Yankee twang not surpassed in either House. Neither Mr. McCormack nor Mr. Martin is a first-rank speaker, their power being exercised largely behind the scenes in marshalling cohorts, and their authority coming more from their personality and good fellowship, like most political lieutenants, than from the intellectual leadership which they supply. Mr. Martin was, of course, chairman of the Republican National Committee in the Willkie campaign, where he did loyal service.

* * *

There is room for development of greater individuality on the less crowded Senate side of the Capitol. Among the 96 members are a dozen or more whose personalities are nationally known. Shy, philosophical, and idealistic, Henry Wallace of Iowa has succeeded ruddy-faced Jack Garner, whose protruding eyebrows were as white as the cotton of his native Texas, in the presiding officer's chair. A close-knit group of Democrats give the party leadership, genial Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, linked closely with James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, known to most of the Senate as "Jimmy," and now co-operating more closely than in the past with Pat Harrison of Mississippi, whom he defeated on a memorable occasion for the majority leadership by a single vote. These men are all from the South; it is frequently left to Robert F. Wagner of New York to supply the initiative in presenting to the chamber that type of social legislation characteristic of the New Deal.

In this new world crisis the names of many Senators hark back to the 1917 scene. The leonine Borah has passed from the picture, but the redoubtable isolationist, Hiram Johnson, is left, a bitter isolationist still. George Norris is still here. The names of others recall old memories. There is Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., grandson of the Lodge famous for his vendetta against President Wilson; Robert M. La Follette, Jr., son of the old Progressive. There is Bennett Champ Clark, too, son of the former Speaker of the House, who might have been President instead of

(Continued on page 15)



Harris & Ewing, Wide World

CONGRESS IN JOINT SESSION

Senator Alben W. Barkley, Majority Leader, Offers Vice-President Wallace a Little Legislative Advice as the New Senate President Takes Up His Gavel

TWO CONGRESSIONAL STALWARTS

Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon (Left) and Rep. John W. McCormack of Massachusetts

VICTOR AND VANQUISHED

Rep. Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader, Congratulates Speaker Sam Rayburn on His Re-election

Ingrid Bergman: Her Heart's in Her Work

By Frank Daugherty

IN HOLLYWOOD, it is unusual to find an actress who is almost universally admired among her own kind. Such an actress is Ingrid Bergman. She had been in America only a few months, and had made only one picture, "Intermezzo," when she began receiving scores of letters from American stage and screen players praising her for her work.

On the Metro lot, she is now making a picture from one of James Hilton's novels, "Rage of Heaven." One of Metro's stars, Joan Crawford, has recently been at some pains to secure one of Miss Bergman's early Swedish pictures to remake here. Miss Crawford—who has never met Miss Bergman, though she was one of her first admirers and supporters—is making this picture the subject of some intensive study in the Metro projection rooms.

Miss Bergman of the screen, and Miss Bergman the actress, however, it probably should be said at once, are two almost diametrically opposed personalities, as her admirers might discover if they took the trouble to call on her on the set of her picture. Miss Bergman of the screen is a somewhat wistful and even evanescent person; Miss Bergman the actress and mother of Pia, a little girl of two and a half years, is a forthright, direct, and capable artist.

She still speaks with a somewhat Garbo-ish accent, which she is working hard to eliminate, because she hopes to continue making pictures and plays in America. As she says, "You can't keep on working in America and talking like a Swede"—but this was slight enough last spring to allow her to make her New York stage debut in "Liliom" for Vinton Freedley. At the moment her accent seems to be affecting her screen career very little, if at all. She went to work in the Hilton picture the day after finishing a picture called "Legacy" at Columbia studios, which she made for Producer Robert C. Sherwood with Warner Baxter, Susan Hayward, and Fay Wray.

When I met Miss Bergman on the Metro set she was working in a scene with Lucille Watson and George Sanders, and we repaired to her dressing room on the stage to talk. I had been told that she was shy, but I found her a level-eyed, intelligent, and capable conversationalist, with no such nonsense about her.

* * *

She was, she said, finding it comforting to be in America with her baby while the war is on, at least. Her husband, Dr. Peter Lundstrom, a Stockholm physician, is still in Sweden, and she plans to return there as soon as she conveniently may.

"I have a contract with David Selznick," she said. "It was when he discovered that he had nothing for me to do that he let me go to New York to play in 'Liliom.' I do not know what he has planned for me. So meantime I make these other pictures."

It has been told quite often that, since Miss Bergman had made "Intermezzo" in Sweden before she made it here, she was brought here by Mr. Selznick for that picture. This is true as far as it goes, but it fails to tell the whole story.

Miss Bergman didn't particularly want to come to America. She had become a popular actress in Sweden—was, in fact, known as that country's biggest woman star. She had made one picture for UFA in Germany, and was happy in her home life in Sweden. Mr. Selznick, on the other hand, had not bought "Intermezzo" for Miss Bergman, but for Leslie Howard, whom he had under contract for a picture, with no picture at hand. It was only after he saw Miss Bergman in the original version that he decided that she was indispensable for his remake.

She went to the Lyceum school for girls in Stockholm, wrote the school play in her senior year, and was appointed to the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art before she was half way through her teens. She was chosen for the leading part in the Academy play during her first year; but this was afterward taken from her, because tradition at the Academy held that only a third-year girl could be used.

She worked in her first film with the proviso that she be allowed to continue studying at the Academy evenings. She did a couple of small stage parts; and then began motion picture work in earnest, working with Victor Seastrom, Lars Hanson, and other Swedish actors.

"I didn't know when I began to work in them," she says, "that we were almost performing miracles. I didn't know that until I returned from America after my first picture here. But now I know. Over there we make pictures without money, without sets, and with only the most primitive sound and camera apparatus. If it is winter, we make a winter picture, with snow backgrounds; and if it is summer, we make stories that have the fields and farms for their setting. We don't know what it is to shoot a picture all in a studio. Sometimes we have a few tables and a chair, or we shoot a picture of someone on a park bench in a studio, but that it all. There is nothing like this." She waved at what we could see of the great set through her dressing room door, alive with cameramen, electricians, grips, handymen, director, clerks, and other members of the studio staff; alive, too, with the latest inventions in camera and sound equipment, flooded with light from arcs and kleigs that would seem incredible to her Swedish co-workers.

When she made her first Hollywood picture her little girl was in Sweden. Returning here, she brought Pia with her. She would like to do Ibsen and Shakespeare on the stage.

She will willingly do anything in pictures. "As long," she says, "as the part makes any sense, and the character is a human being. I don't like to do artificial people on the screen. A character that is just made up doesn't give the actress a chance to do anything with it. It is lifeless to begin with. Nothing done with such a character can make it real to audiences. But if the character is something that has life, someone who has lived, then there are all sorts of possibilities. Almost anything can be done with it."

Miss Bergman is no slight judge of these qualities in others. In both "Intermezzo" and "Legacy" she was directed by Gregory Ratoff, actor, director, writer, husband of Mme. Leontovich, one of the hardest workers, and perhaps one of the least understood men in Hollywood. Ratoff's irate yells during a picture have been the undoing of more than one actor. His speech is sometimes almost unintelligible. But actors who have come to know him dismiss these things and find that, fundamentally, he is working as hard as they are to bring out the best that is in them. Miss Bergman smiles when she recalls her work with Ratoff.

"He is only outside a barking man," she said. "Inside he is sincere and earnest. I owe him very much."

* * *

Since she has been much alone in her life—her mother passed on when she was two, and her father when she was twelve—Miss Bergman confines her interests outside the theater and the studio very largely to the care of Pia. When she is not with Pia, she walks. Eastern country houses she has visited have been surprised to find her up early and out in any sort of weather, walking long distances over hills and stiles, down country lanes, across meadows. She does much the same in Hollywood.

People in Stockholm asked her about the night clubs and restaurants in Hollywood, which they had read about in the newspapers and magazines. But she had not been in any of them. In New York, she confined her time to the theater and to her apartment, where she studied hard. Even on the set, when she is not working, she is studying. The business of being an actress with Ingrid Bergman is a very serious thing. She cares little for the encomiums she receives from the press and from her audiences. But she appreciates the plaudits of her follow workers—the other actors and actresses who write to her that they find sincerity and great talent in her work.

"That is nice," she says, "because they know how hard work it is."

THEY CALL HER AN ACTOR'S ACTRESS

Miss Bergman Is Now Rehearsing for Her Part in "Legacy," the Robert C. Sherwood Production for Columbia Release; Practicing a Smiling Greeting (Right) With Johnny Downs, While Warner Baxter Looks On; Lunch (Below) on Location During the Work of Filming

Four Strong Men of Turkey

By Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah

IF IT IS TRUE that Mustafa Kemal Ataturk—the late President of the Turkish Republic—had said that he ruled as a dictator so that no dictator should come after him, then his wishes have certainly been fulfilled; because four personalities who are controlling the Turkish program of progress today are anything but dictators.

The first of these men is, of course, General Ismet Inönü—the present President of the Turkish Republic—of whom I have vivid recollections when our Oriental delegation was addressed by him in his Lausanne hotel in the summer of 1923. In his quiet tone and courtly manner he had that day assured his Conference antagonists that if terms satisfying Turkish claims were not forthcoming by next morning, then his train would take him back that afternoon to Turkey; and he, as the head of the delegation, upon his return might not after all be able to persuade his Chief, the Ataturk, that further military measures would not be taken against the defeated Greeks. "But I have hopes," he said, "that I may not go from Switzerland without an honorable treaty, for we do wish to have friendship with the Greeks."

The truth was that his extraordinary power of negotiation—which is so strongly backed by his sincere desire for preserving peace—had already contrived to mellow down his Chief; the indemnity was admitted by the Greeks on the one hand, and Ismet compromised by agreeing that Greece at the moment was unable to pay for the damage done. Triumphantly, therefore, wise soldier-statesman that Ismet is, he signed the treaty on July 24, 1923, and left for home.

* * *

Prominence of mention of that occasion is deserved, because it was Lausanne that laid the foundations of those future treaties and agreements which Turkey contracted with other powers, and thus secured peace—a peace without which the urgent work of the New Turkey's regeneration could not have been carried on. It was the Treaty of Lausanne which helped Turkey to reoccupy Istanbul, make Ankara her capital, proclaim the republic on Oct. 29, 1923, abolish the Caliphate, sign the Turco-Russian Treaty in 1925, agree with the French about the boundary, adjust her affairs with the British and the Iraquian governments regarding Mosul in 1926, sign the Montreux Convention of 1936; and arrange for a diplomacy of peace.

Ismet Inönü's whole mental outlook is remarkable because, with many others, the present writer regards him as perhaps the only Turk of our time in whom blends the best of both East and West. Born in Smyrna in 1884, the son of Sesit Bey, a prominent jurist who rose to the Judicial Division in the Sultan's Ministry of War, Ismet was educated at the Military High School and the Civil Service High School at Sivas; thence he went to the Halicioglu Artillery School (War College) and graduated as Captain in 1906 from the Army Staff College.

Soon after that he saw service in southern Arabia, becoming a Major in 1912, when his abilities as negotiator and adviser were recognized, and he was appointed military adviser to the Turkish delegation that went to Belgrade to arrange peace following the First Balkan War. The World War gave him a further chance to prove himself a good soldier and administrator, for since 1914 onward, rising from Lieutenant Colonel to General's rank, he served with the 3rd, 4th, and 12th Army Corps, ultimately reaching the status of Under-Secretary of State for War.

* * *

Ismet had seen the effete system of the Sultans too closely to be enamored of it; so as soon as Mustafa Kemal raised the standard of revolution, Ismet was there in 1920 to help his nation to regain its past glory. From that day he was a constant friend and adviser of his great Chief, Ataturk. The final Turkish victory over the Greeks at Inönü gave Ismet the last part of his name.

In the program of nation-building, Ismet's counsel was so useful to Kemal that from Oct. 30, 1923, to Nov. 30, 1924, he acted as Prime Minister of Turkey. He was recalled from his retirement in 1925 for the Premier's post, which he filled with distinction till 1937. It was a tribute which his countrymen paid to his services when, on the passing of Ataturk, 348 Deputies unanimously elected Ismet Inönü the President of their Republic on Nov. 11, 1938.

Wide World, Eisenstaedt-Pix

TURKEY'S LEADERS

President Ismet Inonu (Extreme Left Above) Watches Army Maneuvers; Premier Refik Saydam (Center With Cane); and Marshal Fevsi Cakmak, Turkish Chief of Staff (Belt Buckle Prominent). At the Right, a Session of the Balkan Council: Left to Right, Shukru Saracoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister; Alexander Cincar-Markovitch, Yugoslav Foreign Minister; the Late John Metaxas, Premier and Foreign Minister of Greece; and Grigore Gafeneu, Rumanian Foreign Minister. Below: President Ismet Inonu on a Less Formal Occasion

During Ismet's life two feelings have held him passionately; one, the service of his country and the other a deep attachment for his home and family. When the day's task is done, he is seen surrounded by his two sons and daughter in his snug villa.

The man who has followed Ismet as Prime Minister, Dr. Refik Saydam, is three years older than the President, and is Ismet's lifelong friend. Although he received his medical education in Germany, he is no lover of Naziism. Public health problems have always attracted this bachelor statesman of Turkey, and his services in that direction were so luminous that Ataturk always placed great store by him. Thus Dr. Saydam continued as Minister of Health from 1921 to 1937.

He is a great reader, and his capacity for work is tremendous. He has been known to labor 18 hours a day. He believes in getting work done, and he is polite and courteous toward his juniors. If he shows undue politeness, it is a sign that the work has not been done as well as he wished.

* * *

The one man about whom very little is known is the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army—Marshal Fevsi Cakmak. What can be known about a soldier who has passed his career in a tent? It is enough to say that he commanded the close friendship of Ataturk, fought shoulder to shoulder with him in all wars and disturbances, and has not lost a single engagement. A hardened soldier, he does not like town life, is seldom seen out except on occasions of national festivals. Only when he wants to have something done quickly for his men is he known to step into a government office.

A man who may yet go high is Turkey's Foreign Minister—Sukru Saracoglu. Beginning public life as a political economy research student in Belgium and at Geneva during the war, he was one of the first who joined Ataturk. His scholarship soon recommended him to the directorship of the School of Economics. Thence he rose quickly to the post of Minister of Education in 1922, and was sent on a roaming commission in 1927 to study the teaching methods of other countries.

His intellectual equipment enabled him to take an economic mission to the United States. In 1933 he signed a financial engagement in Paris, and then for a time he was Minister of the Interior. Since becoming Foreign Minister in 1938 his capabilities have been severely tested, notably in Moscow in October, 1939; but he is known to be a man of strong views; especially where the independence of his country is concerned he will yield to nobody; yet he is a star performer in diplomacy. He will keep on negotiating and devising new approaches not because he is an expert diplomatic chess player, but because he believes in the reasonableness of mankind.

With this well-knit combination of youth and experience, professional soldiering and devout feelings for peaceful progress of the nation, these four men are pulling their weight for Turkey, confident in the hope that the spirit of modern Turkey is for the good of all, but with its face stanchly set against aggression.

Courtesy The Old Print Shop, New York

"LADY WASHINGTON'S RECEPTION," ENGRAVING BY RITCHIE AFTER PAINTING BY HUNTINGTON

A Washington Looks at a King

By Irene Tinsley Washington

THIS MORNING, as I stood in the garden of our home in Alexandria, Virginia, I could see, faintly outlined several miles to the north, the shaft of the Washington Monument. A short distance behind the house was the George Washington Masonic Memorial Temple. To the south, a few miles down the river, was the General's beloved Mount Vernon, the sanctuary to which he had retreated after the storm and stress of war and of public office. What peace and comfort, what satisfaction its serene and simple beauties had brought to him on retirement. What an inspiration they have been to succeeding generations!

My husband joined me for a moment before leaving for his office. Although he is not a direct but a collateral descendant of George Washington, being descended from his brother, John Augustine, he has the General's profile. I saw that he, too, was stirred over the war news that had come over the radio and in the morning newspapers. As I waved good-by to him, my thoughts again reverted to Mount Vernon. I recalled the many joyful Sunday afternoons we had spent there with members of the family, having picnic suppers on the lawn or down on the sea wall near the spring, before Mount Vernon was opened to the public on Sunday.

* * *

But the most vivid recollection was of one particularly significant day, in 1939, June the 9th, when King George and Queen Elizabeth visited Mount Vernon, and the King laid a wreath on the tomb of George Washington.

It was a glad day for our family. We had passes to Mount Vernon for that day, when it was to be closed to the public. It was clear and cool in the early morning sweetness. The gentle breeze brought throaty bird songs, chief among them the cheerful song of our faithful mockingbirds.

My sister-in-law, whose husband is financial secretary to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, who are the Trustees of Mount Vernon, and an aunt from Washington joined my husband and me. Together with my young son and daughter, Selden, 14, and Nancy, 17, we filled the car.

Off in the distance, at the Washington Navy Yard, we heard the 21-gun salute to the King and Queen. We knew the party was boarding the President's yacht and our enthusiasm grew as we speeded toward Mount Vernon.

We had read for days about the precautions being taken by Scotland Yard, J. Edgar Hoover, the U. S. Secret Service, and state and local police. At the gates two state police and a Mount Vernon guard stepped up to the car and requested our passes, and, counting the occupants, nodded to us to go on. As we entered the gates, a policeman directed us to a parking place, and several police watched us get out of the car and roll the windows up. Looking back, I was surprised to see that they were peering into our car.

We proceeded along the walk to Julian's, my brother-in-law's, office, to thank him for sending our passes. Julian made a casual remark about removing the right glove if one shook hands with Their Royal Highnesses. Our collective blood pressure went up a few points. Perhaps we would be presented! I thought of the ceremony which usually accompanies the presentation at Court, the proverbial white gown and train, the feathers that adorn the fortunate head, the pride and thrill when one's name is announced, and the sensible or excited thoughts that one must entertain at the moment. Perhaps a lift of the shoulder, and the thought, "If the folks back home could see me now!"

We sauntered to the front porch of the mansion and seated ourselves in the comfortable Windsor armchairs, which gave the impression of having been there always, so weathered are they. It was so cool and peaceful sitting there looking out over the Potomac. The birds were singing everywhere. As we sat there enjoying the quietness and harmony, other invited guests arrived and some of the vice-regents of the Association settled themselves on the porch with their families and friends. The escort ships were at last sighted and there was much speculating and borrowing of glasses. We walked out to the edge of the lawn for a better view.

The Royal Party were to go straight to the Tomb of Washington from the boat. Julian advised that we remain where we were, since the Secret Service men might detain us awhile after the party had left the tomb to come up the hill, and we would miss seeing them as they passed along the receiving line on the porch, composed of about 25 vice-regents of the Association.

My husband and children decided they would risk detention and go to the Tomb Aunt Nannie and I waited at the Mansion. When the party, consisting of the King and Queen, President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Sir Ronald and Lady Lindsay, many of the Cabinet officers and their wives, aides, and Secret Service men, left the boat, they were to be greeted by the regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, and then taken to the Tomb in official cars. I decided I might be missing something and hurried off in the direction of the Tomb. Newsreel photographers and the press were on a platform flanked high in front of the Tomb, and the Secret Service men looked very alert.

* * *

We were reading the inscription on the memorial to my husband's grandfather, John Augustine Washington, who was the last private owner of Mount Vernon, when we were ordered back. We retreated to another spot, but realizing that that place was reserved for the regent and others, we left before we were asked to and, crossing the walk, stood under the trees beside the Tomb. Telephones fastened to trees were all about, and more newspapermen and Secret Service milled around. To our delight we soon saw the first automobile come up from the river, slowly turn, and drive up the walk in front of us. The car stopped and out of it stepped the King and Mr. Roosevelt, followed by the second car, from which the Queen and Mrs. Roosevelt came, the Queen passing directly in front of me, so close I could have touched her.

I had become separated from my family, but soon spied them lined up behind the Queen. The Queen's parasol caught as she started to open it, and my husband was standing close enough to offer to raise it, and was actually too excited to remember his manners.

The Queen—how exquisite she was. A certain Dresden china daintiness, a lovely complexion with light color, eyes of delphinium blue, and hair much lighter than I had imagined, with a reddish gold glint. She was calm and serene looking, with a sweet smile and nod that were cordial and not at all perfunctory. My daughter Nancy was thrilled when, turning about, the Queen smiled directly at her.

There was the moment when the King laid a wreath on the Sarcophagus. The significance of that brief moment solem-

(Continued on page 14)

ROYALTY COMES TO MOUNT VERNON Wide World

King George and Queen Elizabeth With Mrs. Roosevelt Inspecting the Estate During the American Tour of the British Rulers

Rescuing America's Child Refugees

By Susan B. Anthony II

THE UNITED STATES has 750,000 child refugees—refugees from depression, dispossessed farms, and drought areas. To investigate the needs and problems of these children and their parents, who total 4,000,000 persons, Congress appointed a Special Committee to Investigate the Interstate Migration of Destitute Citizens, headed by Representative John H. Tolan.

In addition to the low standards of health, housing, and education suffered by all poor children, these 750,000 migrant children are exposed to the hazards of crowded and unsafe transportation and sometimes to the strain of long hours of work and constant instability.

Though the labor of children in sweatshops has long been the subject of agitation by consumer and child welfare organizations, few states have made any effort to control the employment of children in agriculture. Dark as the present may be, there are many rays of light to point the way to a better future for the nation's children.

Sept. 1, 1940, marked the hopeful beginning of a new era for America's migrant children, when New Jersey's new child labor law went into effect. Passed because of the concerted efforts of such groups as the Consumers' League of New Jersey and the National Child Labor Committee, the new law is hailed by them as the first real step toward ending a "benighted system of juvenile farm labor." The statute forbids the employment of children under 12 at any time, and forbids employment of children under 16 when schools are in session.

* * *

Enforcement of this law will probably improve the children's school attendance and consequently their grades and time of graduation. A survey several years ago by the State Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania, from whence much New Jersey labor is drawn, showed that because of their absence, 64 per cent of the migratory children were below the normal grades for their ages. Of the migratory children 14 and 15 years old, 98 per cent were below the normal grade.

Prominent among the private agencies giving aid to migrant children is the Council of Women for Home Missions, representing a number of various religious denominations, which has pioneered in social service in migrants camps since 1920.

Realizing that daytime care for babies and small children was needed to protect them while their parents worked in the fields the Council established experimental community centers in migrant labor camps, in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The co-operation of employers was enlisted and some erected simple buildings or adapted existing buildings for the experiment. From six in the morning until ten at night these centers were humming with activity—havens for babies, older children and young people.

They were so successful that requests came from Oregon for similar service which led to the development of this phase of work on the Pacific Coast. The Council of Women for Home Missions sent a public health nurse in the field in California. Today the Council works in more than 14 states, including the middle-western states of Michigan and Minnesota.

The migrant work is supported by the Council's Mission Boards of the 18 denominations—and by a few of the growers who have been converted to the fact that the welfare of their workers is as important as their crops. In 1939, more than 33.3 per cent of their total budget was contributed by employers and nearby communities—showing the progress that the Council of Women has made in persuading them to take the responsibility. Altogether the Council raises about $40,000 for the work, spending most of it on the children through education, health aids and religion.

* * *

The Farm Security Administration has been the only Federal agency which has concentrated on the welfare of the migrants to any large degree. The main efforts are devoted to stopping unnecessary migration at its source. Throughout the country it has helped more than a million needy farm families to get a new start in their own communities.

Under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Act, the Farm Security Administrator is making loans to tenants, sharecroppers and farm laborers to enable them to buy farms of their own. The program has only recently started, however; but funds for it were sufficient to help 7,000 tenants become land owners during the 1939-40 fiscal year. A great many more families are being helped to get a new foothold on the land through the FSA rehabilitation program financed by emergency relief funds.

Most direct aid to migrants are FSA's permanent camps in Arizona, Idaho, Florida, Oregon, California, and Texas, which give shelter to as many as 12,000 to 15,000 families a year. These camps do not pretend to provide first-class housing, nor can they be considered a permanent solution for the migrant problem. They merely offer the minimum of decent living facilities, yet the camps give better shelter and sanitary arrangements than many of the migrants have had before.

Most of the camps have a children's clinic and a nursery with a resident nurse and visiting physicians. A few of the camps have temporary school buildings with teachers supplied by the local authorities. Child welfare committees are often organized by the resident or visiting nurses to give instruction in first aid, hygiene and child care to camp residents. Sewing groups sometimes are formed to make clothes for children with cloth purchased through the camp welfare fund.

"How can a man the likes of me get a chance?" was the bewildered and unbelieving question asked by the heads of 100 families three years ago when Farm Security gave a chance to 60 white and 40 Negro families in its rehabilitation demonstration project at La Forge, Mo.

Convinced of the basic worth and courage of these Americans who had been on the move for years—from Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, the Old South and the Southern Appalachian area, Farm Security decided to prove to the nation that, given a chance, disheartened migrants could make a success at farming.

That they have made a success is proved by the fact that from their original total possession of $40 when the project started in 1937, they have increased their possessions in two years to more than $4,000.

The story of the La Forge project runs in the best American tradition of building something out of little. In the Southeast section of Missouri, during the past 25 years, cotton has displaced grain as the major crop. With the coming of cotton, came also the plantation system, sharecroppers, the one-crop philosophy, and erosion.

Hopefully the migrants kept on the move in and out of the state in an effort to find a living for themselves. Their children usually stayed home from school because they had no shoes or clothes to wear to school. Proper equipment and machinery, good schools, facilities for health and recreation were luxuries they had never dreamed of enjoying. Such things were for "quality folks," not for poor people.

It was to this type of farmer that FSA gave the hundred farms carved out of the 6,700 acres at La Forge, Mo. These farmers were also encouraged to make applications for loans for the purchase of their own livestock and equipment.

In the process of the purchasing it occurred to the farmers that they could save money if they pooled their funds and shared in the machinery purchased. Their thoughts went further—and the idea of intelligent co-operation to reduce expenses and increase services grew.

* * *

Even so it was with considerable hesitancy, humility, and uncertainty of their own capacities, and still expecting decisions to be made for them, that these sharecroppers ventured into the field of co-operation. When they received their gold-embossed charter of their own La Forge Co-operative Association from the State of Missouri, they recognized for the first time that they were embarking upon a venture that would take them, in their thinking and activity, far beyond the limits of their previous interests. They were called upon to accept unfamiliar responsibilities. But their advisors soon discovered that while many of the things these people were starting to do were new to them and rather foreign to their previous ways of living, they had latent

(Continued on page 13)

FSA Photo by Lee, Vachon

UNCLE SAM'S DEPENDENTS

A Nursery School for Children of Migratory Fruit Pickers; Steel Shelter at an Arizona Labor Camp

NO DULL BOYS AND GIRLS HERE

Plenty of Play Is Provided at This WPA Nursery School Connected With a Camp for Migrant Laborers in Arizona

A NOSEGAY CHOSEN FROM TH

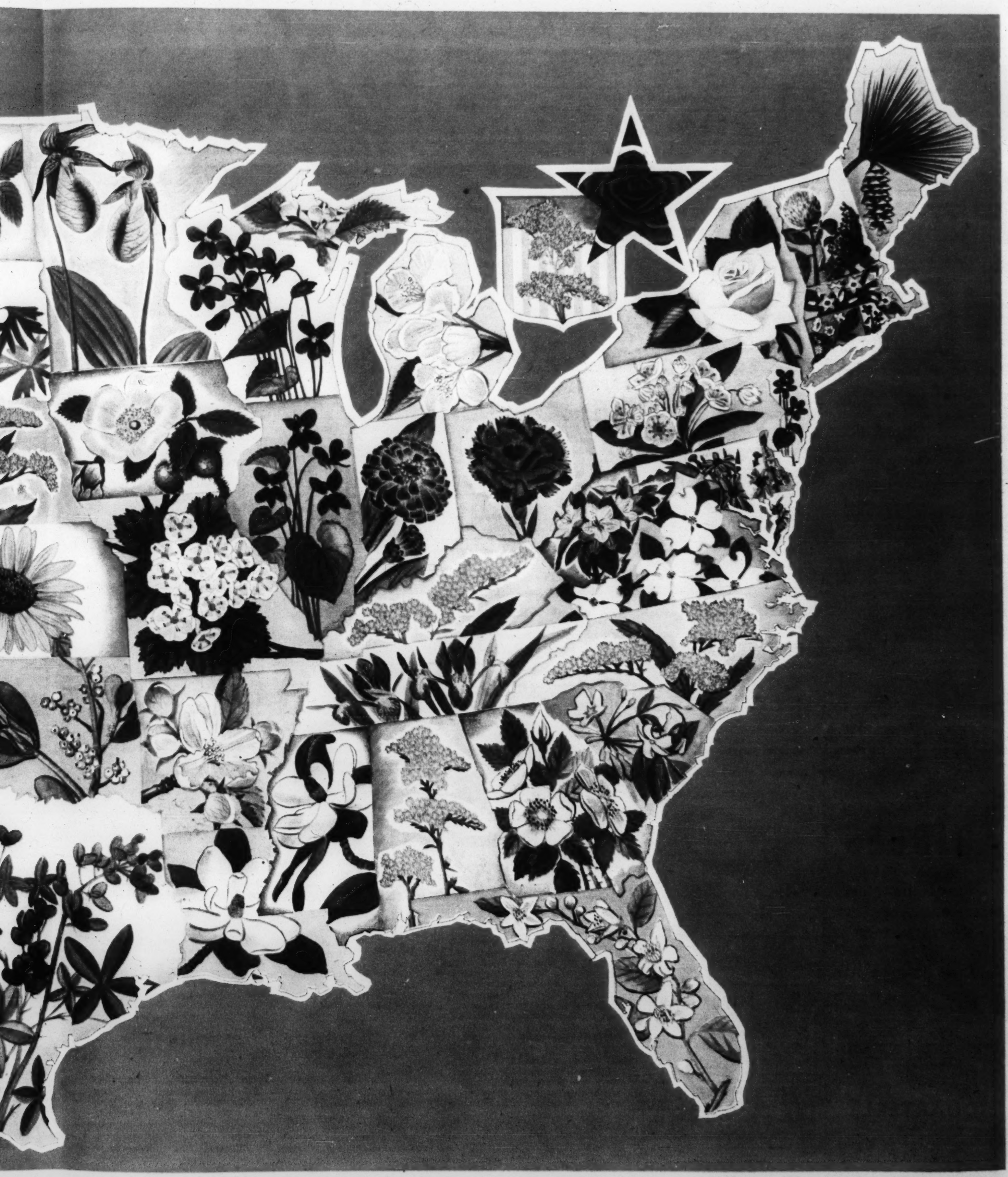
By Roxie G. Harmonson

Originator of Flower Map

WHILE THE UNITED STATES has no national flower, the Wild Rose and the Columbine being next in order in popularity to the Goldenrod, we are using the latter as the most widely liked blossom, as shown when votes are taken. It is the state flower of Alabama, Kentucky, Nebraska and North Carolina. Washington and West Virginia both chose Rhododendrons; Arkansas and Michigan the Apple Blossom; Rhode Island, Wisconsin and New Jersey Violets. Delaware chose the Peach Blossom, Florida the Orange Blossom, and Oregon the Oregon Hollygrape. Georgia specifies the Cherokee Rose, Iowa its Wild Rose, North Dakota the Wild Prairie Rose; while New York names as its state flower simply the Rose. All the other states have individual flowers. The District of Columbia has a flower all its own, the American Beauty Rose.

ALABAMA	*Goldenrod*	DELAWARE	*Peach Blossom*	IOWA	*Iowa Rose*	MASSACHUSETTS	*Mayflower or Arbutus*
ARIZONA	*Saguaro Cactus*	FLORIDA	*Orange Blossom*	KANSAS	*Sunflower*	MICHIGAN	*Apple Blossom*
ARKANSAS	*Apple Blossom*	GEORGIA	*Cherokee Rose*	KENTUCKY	*Goldenrod*	MINNESOTA	*Moccasin Flower*
CALIFORNIA	*California Poppy*	IDAHO	*Wild Syringa*	LOUISIANA	*Southern Magnolia*	MISSISSIPPI	*Southern Magnolia*
COLORADO	*Colorado Columbine*	ILLINOIS	*Wood Violet*	MAINE	*Pine Cone & Tassel*	MISSOURI	*Downy Hawthorn*
CONNECTICUT	*Mountain Laurel*	INDIANA	*Zinnia*	MARYLAND	*Black-eyed Susan*	MONTANA	*Bitter Root*

THE FLOWERS OF THE STATES



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Robert Blattner

Arbutus	NEBRASKA	*November Goldenrod*	NO. CAROLINA	*Goldenrod*	RHODE ISLAND	*Violet*	VERMONT	*Red Clover*
Blossom	NEVADA	*Sagebrush*	NO. DAKOTA	*Wild Prairie Rose*	SO. CAROLINA	*Yellow Jessamine*	VIRGINIA	*Flowering Dogwood*
Flower	NEW HAMPSHIRE	*Purple Lilac*	OHIO	*Scarlet Carnation*	SO. DAKOTA	*Pasque Flower*	WASHINGTON	*Coast Rhododendron*
Magnolia	NEW JERSEY	*Violet*	OKLAHOMA	*Mistletoe*	TENNESSEE	*Iris*	WEST VIRGINIA	*Bay Rhododendron*
awthorn	NEW MEXICO	*Yucca*	OREGON	*Oregon Grape*	TEXAS	*Blue Bonnet*	WISCONSIN	*Violet*
ter Root	NEW YORK	*Rose*	PENNSYLVANIA	*Mountain Laurel*	UTAH	*Sego Lily*	WYOMING	*Indian Paint Brush*

Among the New Books

A Biography of Coleridge's Daughter

Coleridge Fille: A Biography of Sara Coleridge. by Earl Leslie Griggs. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.75.

PROFESSOR GRIGGS, known in the United States and in England for his scholarly edition of Coleridge's hitherto unpublished letters, for his biography of Hartley Coleridge, and for other studies in the same field of literary inquiry, has now added to his reputation by writing this biography of Coleridge's daughter. Being in the confidence of the present generation of the family, who have given him access to a quantity of manuscript material, he has been able to produce a book as authoritative as it is sympathetic.

To paint a sympathetic portrait of Sara Coleridge is no difficult matter, for she was, as child, as young girl, and as a mature woman, a person of singular attraction and charm. How beautiful she was as a girl we know from the testimony of those who knew her and from the portraits Mr. Griggs reproduces. Her brothers, Hartley and Derwent, thought that she inherited more of their father's genius than either of them did. She might have accomplished more as an original writer if she had not devoted so much time and intellectual effort to the task of setting in order her father's miscellaneous literary work in criticism, in philosophy and theology, and in other departments of speculation.

* * *

That task needed to be done, and there was no one at the time better fitted to do it than she. How well it was accomplished is shown by the testimony of the various scholars of our own day who have followed in her steps. One of Mr. Griggs's most interesting chapters surveys this work of "setting Coleridge's house in order." To her efforts more than to the efforts of any of the other disciples of the poet-philosopher is due the expansion of Coleridge's posthumous fame in the middle years of the nineteenth century.

Sara Coleridge was brought up in the household of Robert Southey, her maternal uncle. From the time she was a little girl until her years of fresh womanhood she saw nothing of her father, for these were the years when the poet was alienated from his wife. The shadow of that separation hung over her youth. She was also privileged to spend much time in Wordsworth's home, walking and talking with him and displaying an understanding of his genius beyond what could have been expected of so young a person. The tragic quarrel between her father and Wordsworth cast another shadow over her life. Fortunately for her, she had the satisfaction of seeing the partial and not unsatisfactory reconcilation of her father and mother and the renewed friendship with Wordsworth.

* * *

Sara's reverence for her father's genius was one bond of sympathy which attached her to her first cousin, Henry Nelson Coleridge. The young people were betrothed for many years, for till Henry had established himself in his profession of the law they could not afford to marry. During their few years of wedded happiness there was perfect congeniality. They lived near Sara's father during his last years, and it was at this time that Henry recorded many of the conversations now known to everybody in the "Table-Talk." The task of assembling and editing the posthumous editions was shared between them (with some of it apportioned to other disciples); but Henry did not live to see it completed.

Of original writing Sara accomplished little except a now-forgotten fairy tale which Mr. Griggs recalls to remembrance, some verses for children, and a few miscellaneous poems, articles, and reviews. But she made a name for herself in cultured society in London and was a friend of the Carlyles, Mrs. Browning, Aubrey de Vere, and other literary celebrities. She became something of a blue-stocking, willing and able to discuss philosophical, theological, and literary problems on equal or more than equal terms with her masculine friends. Much time was devoted to the education of her attractive son and daughter. To the end she preserved the charm which had attracted everyone to her as a child.

This is the simple story which Professor Griggs has told with grace, learning, sensitiveness, and sympathy. It is a worthy addition to the growing library of books about one of the most wonderful of English poets and his kinsfolk.

S. C. C.

Dr. Moffatt's Study of Jesus

Jesus Christ the Same. by James Moffatt. New York: Abingdon-Cokesbury Press. $2.

IN THIS FURTHER VOLUME from the versatile pen of Dr. James Moffatt, an age-old theme is approached from a fresh and stimulating angle. "Jesus Christ the Same" is not a biography of the Master, nor is its primary aim to discuss his teachings; rather its object is "to consider some of the relevant evidence for the divine humanity of our Lord in historical perspective." The author takes issue with those who would seek to present Christ Jesus as a divine abstraction, and rightfully insists upon his humanity, while at the same time stressing the divinity which motivated him.

One question which has often troubled the reader of the Bible is as to how it was possible for the evangelists to record the actual words of the Master, if, as modern scholarship contends, the earliest of these Gospels did not appear until some 40 years after the Ascension. Dr. Moffatt suggests a satisfactory answer to this question by stressing the view that Jesus trained his closest followers "not only to preach, but to commit his sayings to memory"; hence the conclusion is reached that the Gospels present "singularly credible information about what Jesus said and did."

* * *

The author appears to be somewhat troubled by the words of Christ Jesus at Lazarus' tomb, "I thank thee that thou hast heard me," when taken in conjuction with the statement, "because of the people which stand by I said it"—characterizing the latter phrase as a "rather unhappy addition . . . as though he prayed to be heard or overheard by men." But why should not the Master remind the people of God's ability and willingness to answer prayer, whether spoken or unspoken, and of his own realization of the fact? Had not an earlier prophet recorded the words of the Lord: "Before they call, I will answer"?

An interesting thought is set forth in the suggestion that just as the Torah of Law was the central point of the Hebrew religion, so Christ Jesus represented "the authentic revelation which determined man's worship of God as well as his will for their lives," thus providing a firm foundation for their faith.

Those of us who regard the miracles of the Master not as supernatural happenings, but as natural results of the realization of ever-operative spiritual law, will be disinclined to accept Dr. Moffatt's affirmation that "many of the miracle or wonder stories baffle us to know what core of fact is at the heart of them, if any"; though this is partially offset by the admission that "the nucleus of most tales is beyond question authentic."

* * *

Throughout the centuries, from the time of Tatian's "Diatessaron," men have pondered over the not inconsiderable variations between the Gospel narratives. In this connection, Dr. Moffatt aptly remarks that both the Gospels and the Epistles "exhibit a natural tendency to sing in harmony, but not in unison." How true it is that the very differences between the Gospel records prove that the evangelists were not mere copyists, but sincere and individual recorders. "The writers have their idiosyncrasies, but somehow they are looking at the same Lord."

Though scholarly in its approach, "Jesus Christ the Same" is a book singularly free from theological dogma, and the reader is left at liberty to give his own connotation to the phrase "divine humanity" so constantly used by Dr. Moffatt with reference to the nature of Jesus the Christ. The author has provided us with a lucid outline of views concerning the Master's identity, stressing the fact that "what he said depended upon what he was."

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN

Artist in Retreat

Life for Life's Sake, by Richard Aldington. New York: Viking. $3.

MR. ALDINGTON, author of "Death of a Hero" and other works of postwar disillusionment, has taken the path of escape. He no longer sees any prospect of a world in which one may wander over the Continent looking at pictures, writing, and talking with friends about writing. He has no use for politics, and no hope of a solution of the European mess. So he has withdrawn to Connecticut. In this book he looks nostalgically back to a Europe that is gone.

But if he has no contribution to make to world problems, he offers

Blackstone Studios, Inc.
Richard Aldington

a pleasant picture of happier prewar years, and some striking portraits of many of the literary figures of the time: D. H. Lawrence, Ezra Pound, T. S. Eliot, Amy Lowell, H. D., Ford Madox Ford, and many another. He is a warm defender of Lawrence in particular.

Mr. Aldington doesn't think much of journalists; yet surely one of the best things he ever wrote was a review of a Dada poem which ran:

A B C D E F
G H I J K L
M N O P Q R
S T U V W X
Y Z

His comment was:

1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10

Alas; The Times of London refused to publish the review.

The Book Window

Story-Lives of Great Composers, by Katherine Little Bakeless (Stokes, $2.50), prepared in connection with a list of gramophone records, deals with European composers only. Reversing the arrangement of the usual historical book, it works from the present back to the past. Chronology turned backwards, the little biographies begin with Rachmaninoff and conclude with Scarlatti. They are written in a style to interest youth, or any who are youthful in musical experience. Being authentic, they are serviceable, too, to the advanced listening class.

Pistols at Ten Paces, by William Oliver Stevens (Houghton Mifflin, $3), is a story of murder without mystery, being an account of how Americans, from the Revolutionary down to the post-Civil War period, some of distinguished name and others too young to have won renown, stood up to kill or be killed in duel. To judge from evidence adduced by the author, the gladiators themselves seem not, as a rule, to have been interested in the pastime so much as the public, which condoned it and did little to restrain it. In the end, good manners and laughter did the business which neither protest nor tragic experience could effect.

Letters of Robert Carter, 1720-1727 (Huntington Library), picture the manners and practices of businessmen in Colonial Virginia, when fortunes were made in land deals, planting, and ocean shipping. Information and opinion is seen to have been circulated among the well-to-do, at least, by means of the book, the pamphlet, and the sheet that has grown into the modern newspaper. Deeds and invoices were documents carefully prepared and kept against dispute.

Governments of Continental Europe, edited by James T. Shotwell (Macmillan, $4.50), is a collection of studies of France (R. K. Gooch), Germany (Karl Loewenstein), Italy (Arnold J. Zurcher), Soviet Russia (Michael T. Florinsky), and The Scandinavian Countries (Nils Herlitz and John H. Wuorinden), marking the shifts and swings of politics and statecraft in Latin, Teutonic, and Slavic lands from the time of the equalitarian revolutions of the eighteenth century to that of the totalitarian upheavals of the twentieth. Switzerland and the Low Countries also come in for brief attention.

Tom Jones, by Henry Fielding (Modern Library, $1.25), strikes off on pages generous of outer margin and scant of inner the novel of mid-eighteenth-century England that portrays the delectable heroine, Sophia Western, and that advertises, gratis, the business of "Mr. King, of Bath, whose coaches we heartily recommend to all our readers who travel that road."

The Universal Jewish Encyclopedia, edited by Isaac Landman, Vol. II (Universal Jewish Encyclopedia, Inc.; $100 for set of 10 vols.), carries the labors of the compilers through the second letter of the alphabet and some distance into the third, from an article on Baal to one on Canada.

Roman Portraits

Roman Portraits. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.

THIS NEWEST ADDITION to the Phaidon Edition art books should find a place in all libraries that are concerned with the history of aesthetics, for here are exemplified "the only great European achievement in art of the first four centuries" A. D.

These 120 plates reproduce Roman portrait sculptures which represent mankind in the age of the Caesars with a quality of individuality that is impressive to those who may have supposed such work would be dominated by formalism. These portraits represented something fresh in an era that has too sweepingly been labelled as derivative, offering nothing but echoes and variants upon the classic Greek inspiration. Here the reader may see intimations in some examples of an impressionist impulse, and, in other examples, of an expressionist tendency, as we know of these trends in their manifestations in nineteenth-century French art.

L. Goldscheider's preface presents his subject in six epochs, indicating changes of tone that were manifested in each of these periods, starting with the beginning of the Hellenic influence, at the time of the fall of Carthage and Corinth, and concluding with the decline of the empire.

Readers' Size
King James Version
BIBLES
Corresponding to
Large Type Editions of
SCIENCE and HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

01783X. Size 10¾ x 8 x 1⅝ inches; Persian Morocco, limp, leather lined, Oxford India paper, Oxford pica type; uniform in style of binding with large type edition of Science and Health. $17.00.

01780X. Size 10¼ x 7¾ x 1¾ inches; printed from same plates as above; black cloth binding; uniform in style with the Clear-type edition of Science and Health. $7.00.

QUARTERLY
containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches. Large size in English only; $1.40 a year, single copy 35c.

Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittance direct to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

LETTERS TO
STRONGHEART
by J. Allen Boone
—who tells how he learned from Strongheart (of movie fame) important things about love, friendship, play. $2.50 plus 5c post., from AA agents or:
ASSOCIATED AUTHORS
53 W Jackson Blvd., Chicago

WHO WAS THIS NAZARENE?
Dr. Albert F. Gilmore's latest book,—a most discerning biography of the Master. $2.75 from AA Agents or:
ASSOCIATED AUTHORS
53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois

DON'T MISS THE BEST PART OF YOUR TRIP—
A complete, first-hand guide that tells you what to SEE, DO, BUY in Mexico. 41 photographs. $3.50 at bookstores or from PRENTICE - HALL, Inc., 70 Fifth Ave., New York.
Read What To See And Do In MEXICO
A PRENTICE HALL BOOK

Cambridge History of the British Empire—A London Letter

The Cambridge History of the British Empire, Volume Two: The Growth of the New Empire, 1783-1870. by Various Authors. London: Cambridge University Press. £2 10s. New York: Macmillan. $7.50.
English Saga, 1840-1940, by Arthur Bryant. London: Collins and Eyre and Spottiswoode. 10s. 6d. **In America, Pageant of England.** New York: Harpers. $3.50.
British Women in War, by Peggy Scott. London: Hutchinson. 7s. 6d.
Old Routes of Western Iran, by Sir Aurel Stein. London: Macmillan. £2 2s.

LONDON

THE CAMBRIDGE MICROSCOPE—an instrument celebrated for its accuracy—having gone over in great detail the development of the ancient and the modern worlds, is now examining the history of the British Empire. The second volume pursues the course of imperial development from the defeat of the British forces by the American colonials to halfway through the reign of Queen Victoria, a moment that is generally regarded as being more or less the climax of Britain's roll of success, though Mr. Arthur Bryant, in another book upon my list, strongly disagrees.

In a world that is apparently given over to propaganda, to nationalistic bias and prejudice, and the doctrine that history is merely an instrument of political aggression, the Cambridge History of the British Empire magnificently continues the course of absolute impartiality that Acton marked out for the great Cambridge Modern History 40-odd years ago. This publication is therefore not only a superb work of scholarship; it is a moral gesture, a witness to ideals that are now dangerously threatened, but can never be wholly destroyed.

It is no part of the scheme of these Cambridge historical productions to act as a commentary on current affairs. They are written, not merely for today, but for all time. Nevertheless, they contain a great deal that clearly illumines the immediate problems of our age. In this volume, for example, Dr. Holland Rose's chapter on "The Struggle With Napoleon, 1803-1815," though written with as stern a detachment from contemporary preoccupations as it is humanly possible to attain, is a more convincing comment upon the present European situation than any to be found in the daily press, because it is based on full and accurate knowledge of its subject, and complete understanding of the laws of strategy therein involved.

* * *

From 1803 until near the end of the period dealt with in this chapter, Napoleon dominated the Continent of western Europe. His career was a succession of dazzling victories. The world was astounded and staggered by the brilliance of such fields as Austerlitz, Jena, Auerstadt, and Wagram. Against the genius of Napoleon, and the magnificence of his armies, no human force in all those years was able to prevail. Yet never once during that unparalleled burst of military glory had Napoleon a chance of ultimate triumph.

He did not realize this himself. The British Prime Minister Addington, who made a premature peace at the beginning of the century, did not realize it. But slowly the truth forced itself upon Napoleon, upon his sole opponents, the British, and upon the world, that land power, however spectacular its immediate success, is doomed when it comes into conflict with sea power. No amount of brawn and sinew is of any avail against a stranglehold that cannot be loosened.

Through those years Napoleon despised the British. "These much-vaunted English," he said, " . . . know nothing." "The English are in a regular muddle with orders and counter-orders." He could imagine "nothing more short-sighted than the English Government, occupied with internal cavilling and swayed by every rumor."

The really delightful thing about all this is that Napoleon was right. "Bell's Weekly Messenger" of July, 1809, was quite correct in saying that the British Government did not reveal its policy because it had no idea what its policy was. This is what makes it so recurrently exasperating to ambitious Continental nations that the muddle-headed and incompetent British always beat them in the end, because they possess in their sea power and blockade a weapon that inevitably turns the edge of all their efficiency and organization. This does not mean, of course, that Britain can never be beaten. What it does mean is that it can never be beaten except at sea.

"The Struggle With Napoleon,"

© Elizabeth Corcoran, London
Arthur Bryant

however, is only one chapter of a book of more than 1,000 large and closely printed pages, contributed by professors and lecturers from the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Melbourne, Durham, Aberdeen, and Wisconsin. The American writer is Paul Knaplund, and he deals with "Colonial Problems and Colonial Policy, 1815-1837."

The movement toward Free Trade, the development of the various Dominions, the abolition of the slave trade, the exploration of Africa, and the industrial revolution also influence Mr. Bryant's survey, "English Saga." The contemplation of the nineteenth century throws Mr. Bryant into a mood of profound gloom. It is his conviction—conveyed with splendid eloquence and numerous misprints—that Britain in the last 100 years has betrayed its ancient integrity and honor for the sake of economic profits. The country has made itself into a business concern, and forgotten that the whole world profits a man nothing if he lose his own soul. Mr. Bryant establishes this thesis with a wealth of picturesque illustration, and his opening chapter is a remarkably fine and vivid picture of the Britain and London of 1840. His book is melancholy in outlook, though it is also a clarion call to better things, and it is written with superb fire and intensity of feeling.

* * *

Miss Peggy Scott has a more cheerful theme in "British Women in War." Unlike Mr. Bryant, she is able to contemplate her subject with complete satisfaction, and the value of her work is increased by its extensive first-hand knowledge of the great services women are rendering to the democratic cause. The book is written in a lively and bright style, and is full of interest. It is also generously illustrated. Every aspect of feminine war-time activity—from the Women's Royal Naval Service to the Citizen's Advice Bureau—is admirably covered.

Sir Aurel Stein's "Old Routes of Western Iran" is the story of his extensive archaeological explorations of the country once known as Persia. Sir Aurel writes without great imagination, giving facts and dimensions instead of purple patches, which, from the point of view of sound learning, is a very good thing.

HAROLD HOBSON

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

A Moslem's Picture of India

Indian India, by N. Awab Zada. London: Quality Press, Ltd. 6s.

A GOOD MANY Muhammadans in India have joined Mr. Gandhi's organization, the Indian National Congress, if for no better reason, because they think Britain is abdicating and that they had best be in with the coming top dog. That attitude is brought out in this well-written and remarkably frank work by a Moslem.

Describing Mr. Gandhi as "in the saddle" and the Congress as "the only vocal political party in India," Mr. Zada says that "when the British have so definitely dethroned themselves . . . it is clearly a wise and timely policy to make friends while the going is good and there is yet a little grace in the invitation of the Congress."

Mr. Zada recognizes that the future may not be easy. He refers to "misgivings in Moslem minds regarding the vaunted good faith of the Congress." He also dwells upon the growing seriousness of Hindu-Moslem riots in Indian towns and villages. More riots, he says, are likely to occur "because the Hindu is richer than the Moslem and what little a Moslem has is so often mortgaged with a Hindu moneylender."

The poverty and backwardness of the Moslems, Mr. Zada declares, is largely their own fault. For instance, "no one forces them," he says, "to borrow money from a Hindu moneylender at an exorbitant rate of interest in order to give a grand show at their daughters' marriages."

The poverty prevailing, not only among the Moslems, but also among the Hindu peasantry, is another matter on which Mr. Zada dilates. For this he blames in part British administration, though the evidence he adduces in support of the charge is far from convincing. One of his chief arguments is that Indians would have more industries, other than agriculture, but for more favorable tariff treatment of British than of Indian goods.

Similarly, he declares that Britons have been unduly favored in appointments to the better-paid official posts in India. He does not mention the answer usually given to such allegations. It is that so long as Britain bears the heavy responsibility for preserving the peace and safety of India it is not unreasonable that she should direct trade and administration there in the ways it thinks best.

As regards tariffs, it is said in British-Indian circles that nowhere else on earth has a European people given a non-European one the right to tax the manufactures of the mother country.

One of the chief governmental difficulties in India has hitherto been to prevent corruption among low-paid servants of the State. This and the prevailing indebtedness among the Indian masses may well take precedence of debate as to past tariff and employment policy, in the counsels of the self-governing administration which the British are trying to persuade now mutually antagonistic parties in India to co-operate in working.

Meanwhile such books as that of Mr. Zada may help non-Indians to understand some of the special difficulties with which all attempts to introduce political reforms in India have to contend.

E. C. C.

Army With Banners

Lone Star Preacher, by Lieut.-Colonel John W. Thomason, Jr. New York: Scribners. $2.75.

JOHN W. THOMASON'S biography of Jeb Stuart established the author in the van of the writers who have sought to reconstruct picturesque details of the War Between the States. In his present book, he further entrenches his position. The generous subtitle describes the book as "being a chronicle of the acts of Praxiteles Swan, M. E. Church South, sometime Captain, 5th Texas Regiment, Confederate States Provisional Army."

Hood's Texicans seemed always to be in the thick of the action, which was all right with Elder Swan, who sturdily maintained that a man is bound to fight for what he believes in. General Lee symbolized in himself all that Praxiteles was glad to fight for; in accepting this, the Elder was typical of thousands of the southern soldiers, men who might have had some confusion in their thought in regard to an exact definition of the rights which they were defending, while they never had any doubt whatsoever but that they must help "Marse Robert" in the thing he was called upon to do. For four years, then, against overwhelming odds, they fought gallantly under the leadership of one of the finest and greatest men who ever led an army into battle in defense of a cause. Praxiteles Swan was there—from the beginning to the end.

The Elder's exploits are already known to readers who are familiar with Mr. Thomason's stories, but they will no doubt be delighted to renew their acquaintance with the stalwart preacher; others, who have not yet encountered Praxiteles, now have a special treat in store for them—provided they are not averse to the tumultuous background, wherein the clangor of battle is never long absent, and cannons "spit forth their iron indignation" in a way to make the pages rattle. To find Praxiteles, one must go to Sharpsburg, to Richmond, to Gettysburg, to the Wilderness, wherever the Army of Northern Virginia is to be found flagrante bello. The great red-bearded Texan is in the front line every time, shouting the words of Isaiah and Joshua, and through all the smoke and flame, the picture of an indomitable man emerges.

Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, Hood, and Jeb Stuart often cross the stage; but the lowest ranking soldiers also receive a share of the spotlight, just as Praxiteles would desire; for his sympathy toward the men in the lines is in its way as potent an influence upon his generous impulses as is his proud affection for Marse Robert. Thus, the incidents involving Trooper Stokely and the McKeevy boy show the Elder at his best. In these two stories, the hilarious elbows the grim, as it does throughout the book; but the most important element is the great humanity of Praxiteles, who knows that a man may be brave even though tempted by fear, and that a man can quit himself well even though beset by hunger and privation. Here, as usual, the right text comes readily to his lips: "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." It is, perhaps, the favorite text of Praxiteles Swan.

M. W. S.

Guide to the Bay Region

San Francisco: A Guide to the Bay and Its Cities. New York: Hastings House. $2.50.

THIS VOLUME in the American Guide Series, sponsored by the City and County of San Francisco, is a model of its kind. Compiled by workers of the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in Northern California, the material has been well edited and compactly organized, and is illustrated by historical and contemporary photographs. Authorities in every phase of municipal, industrial, educational, and recreational activity cooperated by providing information and by checking every detail of the text.

The result has a quality of authority, with no loss of readability. Chapter headings indicate the scope of the contents: Bay Region, Today and Yesterday; Industry, Arts, Learning; San Francisco's By-gone Days; Downtown; Street Scenes; the City's Sights; Across the Bay; North and South of the Golden Gate. The suburban touring section is made of special value by its presentation of the points of interest, and its planning with autoists in mind. There is a good index.

DEVELOPING and PRINTING
1c SALE during February on reprints and enlargements. Write H. F. H. Co., photofinishers, Jamaica Plain, Mass., for free snapshot magazine, prices and mailing equipment.

LITERARY SERVICE
HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Stories revised to fit any requirements. Free reading. 10% comm. on sales. Ask for circular. (Est. 6 yrs.). H. D. BALLENGER, 4820 Oakwood. HO 1801.

THE
Modern New Testament
Result of most recent study of Aramaic manuscripts, by Geo. M. Lamsa, intensely interesting interpretations of Jesus' words. **Latest Translation, $3, $4, $5**
"This translation out of the Aramaic is the best I have seen; and I am sure the scholars of the New Testament will gladly welcome it. It helps the student out of many difficulties and throws much light on difficult problems. It may be read parallel with the King James Version or any other version profitably. His translation is superb."—W. R. Chapman, Ph.D.
On sale at all book stores or from publisher. Circular free on request.
A. J. HOLMAN CO.
1224 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa.

PETER V. ROSS:
"The essentials of good public reading briefly and delightfully expressed."
EFFECTIVE PUBLIC READING
By HENRY E. ASHMUN
A bookful of constructive, inspiring hints for public readers, radio speakers and students who want to master the art of effective delivery.
IMMEDIATE HELPS ON
Winning Attention—Poise and "Naturalness"—How to Use Your Voice—Breathing and Tone Placement—Improving Voice Quality—"Words that Breathe"—Contrast—Emphasis—Inflection—"The Pause that Refreshes"—Tempo—Rhythm in Prose—Pronunciation—Reading Poetry—Reading the Bible—Radio Reading.
FREE! 5 DAYS' EXAMINATION
Get EFFECTIVE PUBLIC READING at your bookstore. Or, mail this coupon for a copy on our 5 DAYS' MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE.
PRENTICE-HALL, Inc.
Dept. EG-4, 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.
Send me, POSTPAID, . . . copies of EFFECTIVE PUBLIC READING, by Henry E. Ashmun, for which I enclose $ . . . If I decide not to keep this book, I will return it within 5 days for full refund.
NAME . . . .
ADDRESS . . . .
☐ SEND C. O. D., in which case I will pay a few cents extra for postage and charges. SAME REFUND GUARANTEE.

Story-Book City

"YOU MUST SEE BERN. It is one of the most fascinating cities of the old world," advised a friend as we planned to go abroad that summer. "You will love its bears, and quaint fountains, and arcades, and century-old cathedral, and the famous clock tower with its mannikins that ring a bell and tap the hours. You must not miss it." After spending some days in the charming Swiss capital we wondered why so few travelers in Europe fail to discover this lovely old town so unique in beauty of location, in historical association, and picturesque touches of a bygone day.

The beginnings of Bern date from the year 1191, when Duke Berchold the Fifth of Zahringen built a fortress on a rocky promontory overlooking the rushing Aar to serve as a rampart against the attacks of neighboring lords of the countryside. Around it, we read, he dug a deep moat and set up a high wall, and later erected a fine castle, the site of which is occupied today by the Nydeck Palace on the Square of Justice. It was a lovely spot he chose, a high plateau surrounded on three sides by the blue-green waters of the ancient Roman river, and commanding a sweeping view of the snow-crowned giants of the mountains of the Oberland. As the settlement grew, Duke Berchold called it "Berne," which meant "bear" in the dialect of that day, and an old legend recounts that the name was suggested by a ferocious bear that terrorized the early colony until hunted and finally killed by the redoubtable nobleman.

And Mr. Bruin, certainly, has managed to make his appearance felt in some form or other ever since. His name appears on hotels, and shops, and pleasure gardens of his ancestral city; on civic seals and armorial emblems. Everywhere in the city's decorations he protrudes himself. From cornices, pillars, and façades of public buildings he looks out, and bearish figures grace monuments and surmount fountains. Two immense bears form the gateway to the National History Museum, and for centuries mechanical bears have announced the time by tapping a bell in the fourteenth-century clock tower. Even the wood-carving stores feature bearish articles, and bakeries, gingerbread, and frosted cookies in his likeness. Besides all this there is a bear pit in the city's outskirts, where live bruins are always glad to receive honey cakes and carrots from friendly visitors. So it is no wonder that someone once exclaimed:

The bear—the bear,
In Bern, he's everywhere!

Of all the large cities in Switzerland, Bern is the most definitely Swiss, and furnishes strangers a quaint example of the medieval combined with the modern. On all sides is seen the thumbprint of the past; curious leftovers from the "days when knighthood was in flower." To be sure there is "die neue Stadt," the new city, with its fine white marble Parliament buildings, Ritz Hotel, jangling streetcars and electric displays at night. But mixed in with all this up-to-dateness are old grilled gates and shop ensigns, strange towers and turrets, and curiously carved archways. Somber gray-stone houses huddle around old squares and narrow streets, some painted on the outside with legendary heroes. And in the downtown district shady arcades protect the sidewalks, so that "even in a storm one can walk dry-shoed," as an old chronicler relates. Day in and day out you may wander through ancient lanes and byways with the dim long ago in evidence on every side.

* * *

Bern has been called the city of fountains, and there is perhaps no city in the world that can boast so many beautiful and well-preserved fountains. At every turn they catch the eye, surmounted by strange and comical figures, restored to their original colors by bright paint coats of red, yellow, blue, and gold. The crossroads are marked by quaint old columns, often ornately decorated with encircling beds of greens and bright-colored flowers. The most famous of all are the ten fountains which mark at intervals the center of the Zeitglockenturm, once the main street of the city. They are the work of a Swiss sculptor, Hans Geiler, who designed and erected them in the early part of the sixteenth century. On some the inscriptions are still intact, the monogram of the artist-creator plainly in evidence. They present a picture of quaint medievalism impossible to describe in words.

Standing in its original form is the Bagpipe Fountain, "Dudelsackpfeifferbrunnen" in the dialect of Bern. This striking column was erected by the local musicians' guild. The player stands on the top of the pedestal, rising from the center of the basin, and is playing his instrument with evident zest, while a goose at his side looks up at him appealingly, as if imploring him to play something that sounds like a tune or stop altogether!

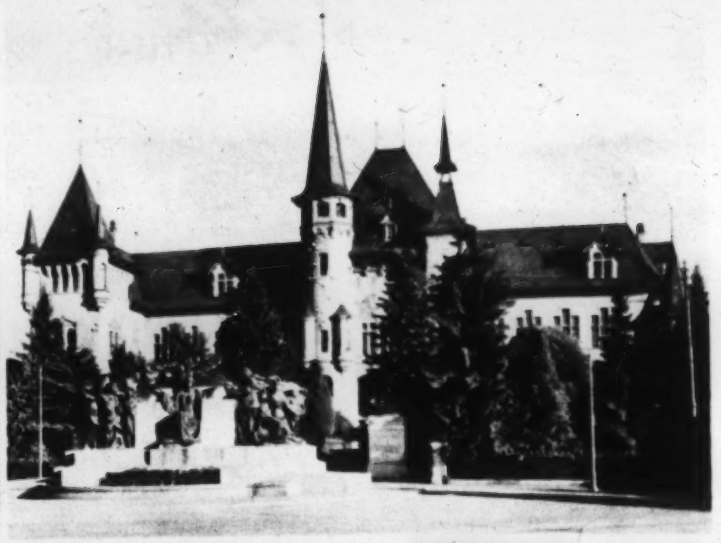
The Samson Fountain is full of vigor like all these compositions. The pleasant-faced giant is wrenching open the jaws of a lion, which gapes with astonishment.

* * *

But we must remind ourselves that this enchanting old-world city is the capital of the Swiss Republic, and that in no way does it lag behind other modern centers of today. As such it claims a splendid educational system; many fine schools and a great university. There are museums covering the fields of natural history, art, and education. The Parliament Buildings of white marble are among the most imposing public structures in Europe, as is also the great Casino or music hall.

Close by these government buildings is to be found the monument of the World's Postal Union, an impressive work of art wrought in bronze. Figures depicting the five continents, each with a letter in its hand, passing it on to the next, surround the globe. For the importance of Bern, the charming city by the Aar, is more than national. It is also the world's postal headquarters. Here are settled the colossal accounts which the nations pile up against one another for money orders, telegraph charges, and the transport of parcels.

ETHEL R. ADAMSON



HISTORICAL MUSEUM, BERN

INTERESTING ORIEL WINDOW IN OLD BERN

Collect State Seal Buttons

MAGNIFICENT collection of 48 Official State Seal Uniform Buttons; 24 k. gold plate; mint condition; finest bas relief workmanship. Historical, educational and authentic. Choice collectors items. Set also includes one each Army, Navy and U. S. Great Seal. Money back if not finest you have ever seen. Sent post paid in Gift Box for $3. Or send $1. for collection 15 Famous Regimental Buttons; including Ancient & Honourable Artillery, New Haven Grays, 71st New York, etc. No duplicates. Made by oldest and largest button makers in America supplying Government and States for over a century. These offerings are genuine collectors items.

WATERBURY BUTTON CO.
Dept. M, Waterbury, Conn.

FREE! "Adventures in Conversation" Just mail COUPON

Make Your Conversation
Bring Poise, Individuality and Progress . . . This Quick, Interesting Way!

HOW we modern Americans dislike to be bored! We are indeed an active lot of people! We like entertainment, sports, and adventure. One night we are off to the movies. The next night we play bridge. Over the week-end we take a trip in the car. Even when we do spend an evening at home, we must turn on the radio. Anything, you see, to escape from boredom.

But already a very significant change is taking place. Some say that the so-called depression has been a factor, others that the new trend is simply a natural reaction.

All over America thinking people are beginning to weary of the terrific rush . . . the incessant high speed . . . the endless round of bright lights, the unsatisfied quest for diversion. Too many movies, too much bridge . . . too much running around . . . what, they ask, can be more boresome than that?

Interesting Conversation . . . the Secret

The result is that more and more intelligent Americans are beginning to relax. They are finding a new happiness. They are turning to the finer things of life. And that is leading to an ever widening desire for conversation.

True, not every man or woman knows the art of good conversation. But that's simply all the more reason why the interesting talker is so welcome in this new world of ours. He brings enthusiasm with him. Sparkle! Entertainment! Thrills! No more silly gossip about the neighbors . . . no more stupid remarks about the weather . . . no more tedious tales of family trouble. Instead bright, sparkling words that arouse attention and quicken the imagination.

You know, through your own observation, that good talkers always win attention. They command respect! They quickly become not only popular, but often very influential. All of which directly helps them to win the good things of life —while others are still vainly wishing for them!

Resolve now that you too will win. Decide now—this very day!—that you will take the first step toward success by finding out how to become a good conversationist.

Just a Few Simple Rules

Conversation has certain fundamental rules and principles—just like any other art. The good talkers whom you admire know these rules and apply them whenever they converse. That's all there is to it! Learn the rules and you, too, can make your conversation brighter, more entertaining and impressive. You'll be amazed how many obstacles fall away—how much sooner advancement comes and your income rises . . . as you learn the power of words.

The Famous Ethel Cotton Conversation Course

Several years ago a woman famous in adult education had a revolutionary idea. Impressed by the fact that thousands of men and women were needlessly retarding their progress through lack of good conversational ability she decided to help them.

The result was the famous Ethel Cotton Conversation Course, the astoundingly simple plan through which thousands have discovered powers of conversation they never dreamed they possessed. Indeed, many have written that their very lives have been transformed — they've opened the gates to new and fuller lives, rich with opportunity and golden promise.

The woman's name is Ethel Cotton. You probably have heard her over stations of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Formerly, only those living in such cities as New York or San Francisco could enjoy the benefits of Miss Cotton's now nationally famous Conversation Course. Today, the full Course, consisting of twelve thrilling lessons and twelve personal "Studio Talks" from Miss Cotton, is available by mail.

Those who have already taken the Conversation Course agree that there is absolutely nothing like it. They tell us that it is not only intensely practical, but also exciting and inspiring.

Send for FREE Book!

You, too, can take the step that may mean social and business advancement. Determine now to understand the art of Conversation!

Just send for our new book "Adventures in Conversation." It's free!

This fascinating book is filled with dramatic, helpful information about the art of Conversation. It is profusely illustrated and written in a straightforward, gripping style that will hold your enthusiastic interest.

Yes, this book is FREE! Just fill in and mail the coupon. Don't delay another second. Take the step TODAY that may mean so much to you.

Conversation Institute, Dept. 2452
1315 Michigan Avenue
Chicago, U. S. A.

MAIL COUPON NOW

Conversation Institute, Dept. 2452
1315 Michigan Avenue
Chicago, U. S. A.

Please send me a free copy of your new book, "Adventures in Conversation."

NAME .....

CITY ..... STATE .....

YOUR NAME stamped in 23 Karat Gold on simulated leather

IDENTABS

as easy to apply as a postage stamp

Will Identify Your . . .

shoes, bags, tennis racquets, golf clubs, cameras, army equipment and a dozen other things.

IDENTABS insure them against loss.

25 for $1.00

Specify black or brown Tabs, and Print Name clearly.

ON IN A MINUTE — STICK FOR A LIFETIME

IDENTABS CO.
354 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Sell NYLON Hosiery
WITH FAMOUS LONG-WEARING SNAG-PROTECTED SILK HOSE

Thrilling news! Earn up to $22 in a week! Amazing new patented process makes women's Snag-Protected Chiffon Hosiery resist snags and runs, wear twice as long and reduces silk hosiery bills. Also sell sensational NEW NYLON HOSIERY. Write fully for actual silk stocking and sample nylon fabric sent FREE!

AMERICAN SILK HOSIERY MILLS
Dept. W.W.-115 Indianapolis, Indiana

LET YOUR STREET NUMBER SHINE
Make it easy for your friends to find your address in the dark.
Reflective Numerals on both sides.

Sturdy, Weather Resisting
Easy to Set $2 Postpaid

Money refunded if not satisfied
HOME REFINEMENTS, INC.
833 Drayton West Ferndale, Michigan

NEW WAY TO CHOOSE A CAREER

LET SCIENCE PICK A JOB FOR YOU.

TODAY, getting a job or choosing a career is no longer a hit-or-miss task. Science can now accurately determine for you, in advance, just what type of work or profession you are best suited for.

FREE Send your name on a penny postcard for FREE booklet explaining this new proven way to greater success.

Vocational Guidance Asso., Dept. 132A, Tucson, Ariz.

. . America's Child Refugees

(Continued from Page 7)

capacities which responded, with surprising effects, to new opportunities.

"Learning by doing" was the first method of education used in the La Forge community. Gradually, however, as new interests developed, more formal types of education were introduced. Discussion groups were formed, WPA teachers were brought in, and the principal of the local school and the staff members of the project are working out a correlated home and school program upon which will be based the truly effective Parent-Teachers' Association of the future.

The changes that have been wrought in the lives of these people at La Forge, Mo.,—are indicative of the hope that the "rich land—poor people" problem can be solved. Aside from freeing themselves economically and making their land pay and support them, many other benefits have been noted at La Forge. In place of reliance upon the "boss man" for management and instruction, there is now reliance upon their own information and initiative. Where once their energies were directed to the cultivation of one crop, they now must know how to care for cows, mules, hogs, and poultry; know how to raise corn, grain, grasses and a variety of garden produce; and how to maintain and care for their new houses, built by FSA, their lawns and their out-buildings. All these activities and responsibilities call into play information, skills, and intelligence that the sharecroppers formerly had little or no occasion to use. Thus the transition is in itself a process of education for them.

The children of the La Forge sharecroppers, instead of growing up "on the road"—knowing no stability or security—are growing up as America boasts all of its youngsters grow up—realizing free education and choice of occupation.

These children at the La Forge project, form but a handful of the nation's 750,000 child refugees; but the example set by this project outweighs numbers of persons involved. When the Tolan Congressional Committee makes its report in January, 1941, it undoubtedly will point to La Forge and the other private and government aids to migrants as hopeful starts in the lasting solution of the problem.

Tapa in Vogue

TAPA, THE DECORATIVE bark cloth which was on its way toward becoming a lost art of the South Seas, has been rediscovered by the American world, and is enjoying a vogue this year.

Resembling a skin or hide, tapa is in reality a cloth made from tree bark. Before the discovery of Oceania by white men, this bark supplied the only clothing known to natives from Hawaii to New Zealand and down to Idonesia. Extremely durable—and very nearly waterproof — the tapa proved ideal material for tropical garments.

Bark is taken from the slender paper-mulberry sapling, and then prepared for use through processes of soaking, peeling, and macerating. With a square mallet, the bark is then beaten into strips. Holes or thin spots are filled in by segments attached securely with paste from masoa.

Then the fabric is ready for painting. Two kinds of blocks are used to transfer a design to the tapa. One has a raised pattern carved out of solid wood. The other is made from a frame with the ribs and fibers of the pandanuts and cocoanuts arranged in a design.

For color, shades of yellow are obtained from the fruits of the loa. The sap of the hibiscus supplies red and black. The juice of several tropical plants gives blues and a bluish-gray. When extremely dark shades of yellow or red are desired, slaked lime is added to the liquids. All these dyes withstand both light and moisture.

It usually takes about two weeks to produce a sheet of tapa 47 by 66 inches. No two are ever made exactly alike.

Rudolf Host, a New Yorker, was given some tapa cloth by High Chief Tuiasosopo while visiting in the South Seas. Interested by the craft and recognizing its worth on the American market, he arranged a partnership with the native ruler.

Since then, a great deal of tapa has been imported to America for use by interior decorators and art schools. Its decorative uses have come to include lamp shades and bases, book covers, waste baskets, picture frames, box coverings, upholstering, wall decorations, and in the making of purses. M. S.

WEALTH AHEAD
for those who speak
SPANISH

Tremendous expansion of our South American trade. Big jobs now opening up everywhere to Spanish-speaking Americans! Learn Spanish, easiest of all languages—"the Language of Opportunity"—quickly, cheaply, thoroughly.

SPEAK SPANISH FRENCH GERMAN ITALIAN **AT ONCE!**

Just listen to this record

Most fascinating, most satisfactory method ever known for learning or perfecting yourself in a foreign language. Cortinaphone METHOD used by thousands in all walks of life who have only spare moments for learning a new language.

Sent on 5 Days' Approval

You take no risk. You first PROVE —right in your own home—that this amazing "learn by listening" method CAN quickly teach you the language of your choice. Free book tells about this 5-Day Approval Offer. Mail coupon today.

Write for FREE Book Today

CORTINA Academy (Language Specialists for 50 Yrs.) Suite 3078, 105 West 40th St., New York City

Please send me, without obligation, your free booklet. I am interested in (mark):
☐ Spanish ☐ French ☐ Italian ☐ German

Name .....

Address .....

Keep Her Always As She Is Today
WITH
Filmo MOVIES!

IMAGINE how much more joy you'd get from each phase of your children's development if you *knew* you could *relive each priceless episode* at will, even years hence! That's the added joy Filmo movies can bring you.

It's easy. Press a button, and *what you see, you get!* It's inexpensive. The palm-size Filmo 8 makes movies for only a few cents a scene . . . makes *full-color* movies, too!

Filmos are built by the makers of Hollywood's preferred studio equipment. See them at your dealers', or mail coupon. Bell & Howell Company, Chicago; New York; Hollywood; Washington, D. C.; London. *Established 1907.*

Only a FILMO 8 offers all these features:
- A *lifetime guarantee!*
- "Drop-in" threading . . . no sprockets.
- Adaptability to grow with your skill.
- Automatic sealed-in lubrication . . . no oiling.
- Built-in mechanism for slow motion; animated cartoons.

Makes Movies at Lowest Cost $49.50 With Turret Head, from $109.50

Filmo-Master 8 mm. Projector, fully gear driven, with 500-watt lamp, now only $99.50.

BELL & HOWELL COMPANY
1805 Larchmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Please send complete information about Filmo 8 mm. Cameras and Projectors.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State ..... CSM 2-41

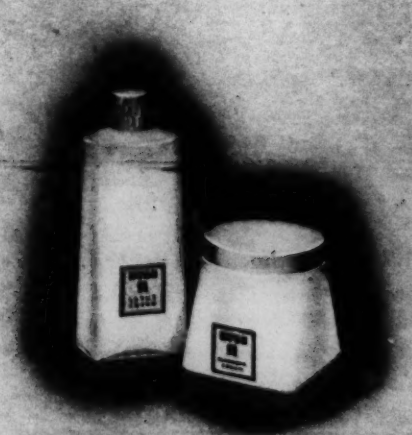
PRECISION-MADE BY
Bell & Howell

Helen Cookman, foremost designer of tweed creations, predicts that tweeds are to lead a double life this Spring . . . be equally at home in town or country setting.

Above all, your suit must be cut to follow your natural line . . . with simple drape, graceful shoulders . . . imparting that "tailored-to-your-individual-figure-look."

Just as today, each cosmetic, too, must be custom-styled to your individual type if they are to enhance your loveliness naturally.

"Correct-for-you" Avon cosmetics can be purchased in the privacy of your own home. When Avon's carefully-schooled representative calls she will help you, with the aid of Avon's comprehensive beauty charts, select the exact cosmetics Avon has created for you.



AVON *Cosmetics*

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK CITY

. . A Washington Looks at a King

(Continued from Page 6)

mined the spectators, and hearts beat faster and a catch came into more than one throat.

We then hurried behind the Tomb and over the lawn to cross the walk leading back to the Mansion. The Royal Party started up the walk, the King leading the group, accompanied by Mr. Wall, the superintendent, for the climb up the hill to the house. Nancy and Selden stopped halfway up the hill under a tree by the walk. As the King approached, Nancy smiled her gayest smile, and he tipped his hat most graciously. We continued up the hill, crossing behind the house as directed, and reaching the front lawn just as the Royal Party arrived.

The King and Queen went down the receiving line and the vice-regents were presented to them. Standing just behind the Royal guests again this time, I had a really good look at the King, so handsome and shy. He seemed very human and gentle, almost too young for so much responsibility. Yet not too much, perhaps, with Elizabeth to share it with him.

* * *

The Mansion, in its engaging simplicity, was particularly sweet and homelike that day, with bowls of flowers here and there. There were attractively arranged magnolias gathered from the heavily laden trees outside. In the dining room a single blossom lay in a flat bowl. Watching the King and Queen enter the portals of Mount Vernon, my thoughts reverted to the General and what this visit would have meant to him, of what it means to the United States and Great Britain. I felt that that step across the General's threshold obliterated any vestige of animosity that might have existed in the minds of the peoples of either country. I thought of the great bond of friendship and mutual understanding and interest that was being cemented by this visit between two nations, which, above all others, understand the meaning of the word freedom.

Again my thoughts went back to George Washington, and I remembered how he, too, had been earnest enough to be humble. I recalled how unreservedly he had turned to God when he had knelt in the bloodstained snow at Valley Forge, uttering a prayer for guidance at that desperate moment.

We recognized a good friend, Mrs. Robert Reese, of Alexandria. Her great-great-grandfather, Dennis Ramsey, was a close friend of George Washington and, as Mayor of Alexandria, was the first to address him as Mr. President, when he stopped at Wise's Tavern on his way to New York to take the oath of office.

* * *

There came to me a conversation between my mother-in-law and my husband I had heard a few years before. They were discussing Mount Vernon, and how necessary it had been for John Augustine Washington, my husband's grandfather, to sell it when he did. Before he endeavored to get the State of Virginia and later the Federal Government to buy it, and they had both declined, he realized that he and his family could not live there much longer, for daily their privacy was invaded by tourists.

John Augustine Washington received $200,000 for the Mansion and 200 acres. This did not include the entire acreage, the remainder of which was left to his children. He also left them stocks and bonds. He moved his family from Mount Vernon to "Waveland," a lovely old plantation in Fauquier County, Virginia. Almost immediately his wife passed on and he left his family in the care of his brother and his wife, Aunt Christian.

* * *

Although the estate of Mount Vernon had been the home of the Washingtons for five generations, a peculiar situation existed in the fact that no male children were born there during the residence of the first four generations. The original owner of the estate was Augustine Washington, father of George Washington. It was then known as "Epsewasson." After the original building burned, Augustine and Mary Ball Washington returned to the River Farm below Fredericksburg, Virginia. At his passing, it was left to his son Lawrence, who built the original part of the present house and changed the name to Mount Vernon. Lawrence being without heirs, left it to his famous brother, George Washington; George being without heirs, left it to his nephew, Bushrod, who in turn left it to his nephew, John Augustine Washington. From him his wife inherited the property and later willed it to their son, John Augustine. It was of this marriage that children were born at Mount Vernon.

This John Augustine, the last owner, moved from Blakely, in Jefferson County, Virginia, now West Virginia, when a boy, to Mount Vernon. His five eldest children were girls, and when his son, Lawrence, my father-in-law, was born in 1854 at Mount Vernon, his arrival was given considerable publicity, not only in the American but in the English press, as the first male child born at Mount Vernon. During those preceding generations, the owners either had no children, or their children were born before the parents came into possession of the property.

Lawrence Washington inherited a seventh interest in "Waveland" and endeavored to purchase the balance. For 15 or more happy years, he and Fanny Lackland, his wife, lived there. Then, due to difficult times, and to financial reverses, "Waveland" was sold and the family came to Alexandria.

* * *

On the memorable day of the King and Queen's visit, there were eight members of the Washington family at Mount Vernon. One was Ann Madison Washington, who has received international recognition as hostess at the copy of Mount Vernon at the Exposition Internationale in Paris in 1932. Several years later, when she returned to Paris, it was as the honorary guest of the French Government. She wears in her coat lapel the little red ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

King George and Queen Elizabeth left the Mansion and went to the kitchen in a separate building, and from there to the kitchen garden. The green was thronged with reporters and photographers. Among admiring glances and the clicking of cameras, the party left the vegetable garden and crossed the green to the flower garden, where they became only heads above the tall box hedge. That was our last glimpse of them, as they left by the other side.

I was reminded of a lovely experience we had some years ago when Queen Marie of Rumania, Prince Nicholas, and Princess Ileana were guests at Mount Vernon. When the Queen came out of the garden, she left the party and came over to us. She shook hands with Nancy and Selden, who were little things then, dressed in blue knitted sweaters and leggings, and exclaimed, "Such beautiful blue eyes I have never seen!" She went on a few yards, and then stopped to shake hands with my mother, Nancy James, of "Axton," Virginia.

Well, the children had shaken hands with one queen, another smiled at them, and the King had tipped his hat to Nancy. A royal start in life!

* * *

We had a pleasant ride home and through the streets of Alexandria, so rich in historic tradition. The original streets are so old they were named long before the Colonies broke away from the Crown. Thus the King and Queen, on their return to Washington by motor, crossed King, Queen, Prince, Princess, Duke, and Cameron Streets.

It had been a glad day. And if there lingered any trace of disappointment because we had not personally met Their Highnesses, how trivial it all seemed now. A phrase from the Scriptures came into mind—"the children of Abraham." As I see it, the "children of Abraham" were not necessarily those actually descended from Abraham, but all those, of any race or time, who, like Abraham, stand faithful. And the children of Washington, likewise, might be said to be not merely his own kinfolk, but those who, like him, are standing today for fidelity to truth and freedom.

* * *

A spattering of raindrops turned my steps reluctantly back into the house, and my thoughts back to the present, to a time so "out of joint." Mount Vernon of those gracious days of yore, of minuet and fan, periwig and pantaloon—Mount Vernon of that memorable day a year ago, faded into the past, and a present world of chaos and dismay came into sharp relief. Yet that brief, happy memory of beauty and goodness, of sanity and an ordered world, gave me courage and faith. We must remember, even in the shock of sudden, swift events, that ultimate success is always, inevitably, on the side of good.

Perhaps most of us feel right now that it is all too baffling. But there is not one of us but can, like the Father of his Country, be sincere enough to be humble. Do we feel there is no way to turn? There is a way, and but one way. Each can, without reservation, turn to a higher wisdom than human wisdom. We need not be in church to pray. It signifies little what words we use when we pray. But it is certain, that if we pray for guidance, it will surely be ours, both as individuals and as a nation.

KEYED TO YOUR BUSY, MODERN LIFE

REAL SILK'S

Shop-at-Home Service

You have plenty to do these days without spending a lot of time shopping for hosiery.

Through its modern shop-at-home method, Realsilk makes it easy for you to buy hosiery—and to be sure of getting fine, dependable quality every time.

You select, calmly, thoughtfully, the weights and shades you know you'll need for the coming season. This saves your time, your energy, helps you avoid spur-of-the-moment, haphazard buying. There is no shopping hurry, no parking worry, no battle to buy.

And when your Realsilk Hosiery arrives, fresh, unhandled, direct from the mills, you have that fine feeling of hosiery security that comes from knowing you have a supply of the best-looking hosiery money can buy—in the right weights and shades for every occasion.

P. S. In this same easy, Shop-at-Home way, Realsilk can supply you with lovely robes and housecoats, finely tailored slack suits and every type of lingerie. And for the men in your family, handsome shirts, ties, pajamas, robes—and those famous, long-wearing Realsilk socks.

REAL SILK HOSIERY MILLS, Inc.
Indianapolis, Ind.

REAL SILK HOSIERY MILLS, Inc. Dept. C-215
Indianapolis, Ind.

Please have a Realsilk Representative call on me and give me information about Realsilk's Shop-at-Home Service, and the following Realsilk products:

For Men		For Women	
Shirts	Pajamas	Hosiery	Housecoats
Ties	Robes	Slips	Nightgowns
Socks	Underwear	Robes	Lingerie
Name			
Street			
City		State	

Territories available for men and women of character—Write Dept. C-215.

Enjoy potted plants, window, balcony and patio boxes full of healthy green, bushy foliage covered with gorgeous flowers all winter through. It's easy when fed with Fulton's PLANTABBS containing Vitamin B1. These plant food tablets supply a rich, complete, balanced *double-duty* diet. In 25c, 50c and $1.00 boxes at florists, drug, hardware, seed and department stores, or Plantabbs Co., 10 W. Biddle St., Baltimore, Md.

FULTON'S PLANTABBS
PLANT FOOD TABLETS
Contain Vitamin B1
"FOR THE LAND'S SAKE—USE PLANTABBS"

HANDEE
Tool of 1001 Uses
A PRIZE TOOL For Junior Dad and Grandpa

Does about everything on metal, wood, alloys, plastics, horn, bone, glass, etc. A whole shop full of tools in one. Uses 300 accessories to grind, drill, polish, rout, cut, carve, sand, saw, sharpen, engrave. Plugs in AC or DC socket.

Save Hours of Hand Work

FREE 64-page CATALOG Describes all Handee Products and their wide application in crafts and industry all over the world.

10 DAYS MONEY BACK TRIAL For your own hobby enjoyment or as a gift. De-Luxe Model weighs 12 oz. Speed 20,000 r. p. m. $18.50 postpaid with 7 accessories.

CHICAGO WHEEL & MFG. CO. 1101 West Monroe St. Dept. C8, Chicago, Ill.

Over the Editor's Desk

ONE OF THE CEASELESS WONDERS of the Battle of Britain is the way London newspapers keep on publishing according to schedules, regardless of repeated bombing of the district in which they are printed. Spotters on the roof pass along the word when it is time for departments of the papers to move underground, where they carry on by means of equipment duplicating that in the offices above. R. Maillard Stead, of the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, tells us this story of the London press in wartime.

Of particular point at this time of approach to Washington's Birthday is the article about memories of the visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Mount Vernon, as told by Irene Tinsley Washington, whose husband is the grandson of the last private owner of Mount Vernon, John Augustine Washington.

Something of a novelty in maps, we believe, is the picture printed on the center spread of this issue, showing the state flowers of the United States. The original idea was by Roxie G. Harmonson.

Susan B. Anthony, II, a descendant of the early American worker for woman suffrage, sent in the article about America's own child refugees, the children of the migrant workers, and what the Government is doing to help them to their rights as children.

Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah, who writes out of long experience of affairs in the Near East, provides a study of the men who are carrying on affairs of state in Turkey today.

Ingrid Bergman, a Swedish actress who has made a place for herself in Hollywood, though only one of her several American pictures has yet been released, is the subject of a profile by Frank Daugherty, the Monitor's motion picture specialist in Los Angeles.

Richard Lee Strout, of the Monitor's Washington news bureau, provides a study of the makeup of the new Congress, and indicates the meaning of a number of changes in the balance of power between the two chief parties.

The article on old-time automobiles in the Dec. 28 issue of the Magazine Section mistakenly attributed to the Mitchell motorcar the slogan of the Jackson automobile: "No hill too steep, no sand too deep." Steadman G. Smith, secretary of the Horseless Carriage Club of Los Angeles, corrects us, and incidentally tells of this thriving organization of more than 160 members. They have headquarters in the W. P. Story Building, and regularly issue a magazine of club affairs, decorated with automobile advertisements of long ago. Ransom E. Olds writes that his first name was mistakenly printed as Richard. He writes from Daytona, Fla., from The Whitehall, one of the four hotels in a group of which he is the operating chairman. The Olds Hotel in Lansing, Michigan, is one of these. He was founder of the Oldsmobile in 1897, and commenced the manufacture of the Curvedash Oldsmobile in 1900. In August, 1904, he organized the REO Motorcar Company, using his initials for the name REO.

Standard Oil Company of California
NOON SIESTA
Kaieteur Falls, British Guiana

Royal Cygnet

LIKE A SET for Shakespeare is the little stream which flows under the gates from the Long Water into the Palace grounds of Hampton Court. The water reflects every tint of sky and leaf and tree, yet distorts them into a lovely composite design.

Few of the medieval castles of any country have so many nuggets of charm as Hampton Court. Situated near Richmond, it is easily available to visitors. Come Sunday—or any fine week day from spring to autumn, and its grounds have many visitors. It is not alone the palace, with its mellow, red-brick walls, its storied rooms, and famous paintings, but also its atmosphere of secrecy and political intrigue so well preserved in the very paneling of its rooms.

Everyone goes into the gardens and lingers until sunset. There is the famous maze through which plunge laughing groups as they solve the riddle of an exit. Tea gardens under the trees, flower gardens and tennis courts; and beyond, the truly rural park, with its avenues of chestnut trees, and in another direction, the Long Water, a canal constructed by Charles II, where lush green banks invite the wanderer.

Many amateur photographers stand watchfully waiting to catch a close-up of the swans, especially the younger ones, who seem to prefer this sheltered nook to the longer reach of water under the gates. At length a cygnet obliges, turning to the camera and posing graciously. He is too well fed to want the bread held out to him, but consents to sit at ease for a moment, while shutters snap.

They say the Cardinal was not eager to give away his Palace to his exacting majesty, Henry VIII. Who blames his reluctance? He could scarcely have chosen more gentle surroundings. George II was the last of the Kings to occupy the Palace as a royal lodging. It is a bit far from London in these days of busy Kings and Princes.

D. D.

Stumpp & Walter Co.
Free on request
1941
SEED ANNUAL
Complete 148 page catalog with 12 full pages of color illustrations of rare Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Garden Supplies
132-138 Church St., Dept. CS New York City

. . Congress in Crisis

(Continued from Page 3)

Wilson but for the Democratic "two-thirds rule," now repealed.

Republican leader is Mr. Wallace's unsuccessful opponent for the Vice-Presidency, Charles L. McNary of Oregon, who must be amused to see his erstwhile opponent thumbing over trivial parliamentary points of order in the chair, while he exercises real power as spokesman for the minority on the floor. Second in command is Warren R. Austin, hard-working, straighforward Vermonter, who has vigorously opposed any tendency to make any capital out of foreign policy.

These are only a few of the leading Senators. There are, besides, Adams, Byrd, Hatch, O'Mahoney, Wheeler, and others, on the Democratic side, not to mention falcon-faced little Carter Glass; there are Vandenberg, Taft, Brewster, Capper, Nye, and others on the Republican side. So Congress goes on; always the same and always changing, but now charged with a new current in the difficult days of a warring world in which it legislates.

SITROUX TISSUES are ideal for beauty care and scores of other uses. Practical, sanitary, inexpensive and disposable. Also use Sitroux Paper Table Napkins—made only from pure cellulose—no waste materials. On sale where you buy Sitroux Tissues.

SITROUX SAY "SIT-TRUE"
AT 5 AND 10¢ — DRUG AND DEPARTMENT STORES

Is Your Name Here? NEW LIST

BELOW are the names of some of the most distinguished American families. Our research staff has, over a period of years, completed a manuscript history of each of these families. If your surname is listed you should have your manuscript. We believe you will find it not only of keen interest, but a source of pride and satisfaction for yourself and your kinsmen.

THESE FAMILY HISTORIES $2.00 EACH

Each manuscript is a GENEALOGICAL and HISTORICAL study of the family from earliest times. It records the origin and growth of the family in Europe; its place among the gentry there; its part in the early settlement and subsequent history of America, including service in the Revolutionary War; and its achievements and leading representatives in this country. The derivation and meaning of the name are traced; recurrent family traits are brought out; and genealogical data on various lines are set forth. A valuable bibliography is included, as well as the authoritative description of a family coat of arms.

Each history is a separate and distinct work painstakingly compiled from the most authentic sources. Reproduced on fine paper and bound in a handsome black cover stamped in silver ink, it is suitably designed for filing among your family records or other documents.

With your order we will send *The Romance of Coats of Arms*, an informative, unique Bureau publication that is illustrated in full color. If you order promptly we will also include, at no extra cost, our specially designed Ancestry Chart (regularly 35 cents). It measures 17 by 22 inches and contains spaces in which to record the names of your ancestors in all lines for eight generations.

Following is our latest list. The coupon or a letter, with $2.00 (no other charge), will bring you your manuscript, the *Romance*, and the Ancestry Chart by return mail. Any two manuscripts may be had for $3.75, any three for $5.00. Satisfaction is assured by our unconditional money-back guaranty. MEDIA RESEARCH BUREAU, Dept. 52, 1110 F Street, Washington, D.C.

Look Also for Your Mother's and Grandmothers' Maiden Names

For $9.50 you can have an authentic, hand-painted COAT OF ARMS of any family listed. Our heraldic artists emblazon each Coat of Arms to order, on parchment paper size 11 by 14 inches. (Use coupon.)

THESE MANUSCRIPTS MAKE IDEAL GIFTS

MEDIA RESEARCH BUREAU, Dept. 52,
1110 F Street, Washington, D.C.

Please send me postpaid the manuscript (or manuscripts) indicated below. I enclose $2.00 (or $3.75 for any two, $5.00 for three) in payment in full. It is understood that if I am not fully satisfied I will receive an unhesitating refund of my money.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

Names of manuscripts desired .....

☐ Check here if you are enclosing $9.50 for a hand-painted Coat of Arms of the following family .....

The **ORGATRON**

First Church of Christ Scientist, Reno, Nev.

INSPIRES REVERENCE, ADDS BEAUTY TO YOUR CHURCH SERVICE

Wherever a deep feeling of reverence is desired, wherever organ music *at its best* is wanted, the Orgatron stands in a class by itself! With its *rich, natural tone*, its A.G.O. specifications and its ready adaptability, the Orgatron is recognized everywhere as the perfect instrument for church or chapel. Christian Science Churches, private owners, schools, conservatories, and other users, are enthusiastic in their praise. Ask your Orgatron dealer to show you the new Series 600 Model with full electric action. Because of the low cost, churches find it easy to secure funds for its purchase. Many are sponsoring plans to enjoy the Orgatron, starting Easter Sunday. Let us send you complete details concerning the Orgatron and the unusual Everett Purchase Plan. Also copies of "Orgatron World," telling experiences of other churches. Write. Demonstration arranged without obligation.

PRICES AS LOW AS $625 — (PLUS INSTALLATION, FREIGHT, FACTORY)

THE ORGATRON, Division of EVERETT PIANO COMPANY
Dept. 602, South Haven, Michigan

ANOTHER NASH VICTORY—and the most impressive one! The Nash Ambassador "600" turned in 25.8 miles per gallon, at average speed of 42.6 miles an hour for the gruelling 599 mile Gilmore Grand Canyon Run.

Nash Proves its Amazing Economy!

In the A.A.A. Gilmore Economy Run, the Nash Ambassador "600" with its marvelous Fourth Speed Forward, officially Delivered More Miles Per Gallon than any other 6, 8 or 12 cylinder car entered, Regardless of Size, Weight, Price or Equipment.

And $745* Buys this Big Slipstream Sedan!

IF you're looking for America's *more economical* big car in the lowest-price field — here it is!

Look at the length of it . . . 195 inches from bumper to bumper. Look at those Sweeping Picture Windows, that beautiful slipstream back. See how every line is singing with action!

Just imagine being able to get in this big Nash and go 500 to 600 miles on a tankful of gasoline . . . averaging 25 to 30 miles on a gallon—with good driving!

This is economy that can save you $70 to $100 a year on your overall driving expenses.

And with it you get the finest features you ever saw in any automobile.

You can't find another car at the price with Nash's modern body construction—body and frame welded into one safe, twistproof unit of amazing strength.

You can't find another car with Nash's roadability or riding smoothness. In the low-price field Nash alone has soft coil springs on *all four wheels* . . . and the ease of Two-way Roller Steering.

Yes—and thousands of owners will tell you that—from many other standpoints—there is simply no comparison with Nash.

It has more seating width than other cars in the low-price field. It is the only car with the fresh air comfort of the Weather Eye Conditioned Air System . . . the convenience of a Convertible Bed for vacation trips.

In fact, in every way you look at 1941 car values you'll find—*this new Nash is the car to buy!*

Come in and drive a Nash today. Make an honest comparison of all the low-price cars—and like thousands of others, you'll switch to Nash!

* Sedan illustrated above $745, delivered at factory, standard equipment and federal taxes included. White Side Wall Tires, Two-tone Paint, Convertible Bed, Weather Eye System, Fourth Speed Forward, Bumper Guards, optional extras. Other models low as **$710**

NASH GIVES YOU MORE IN THE LOWEST-PRICE FIELD

More Economy . . . 25 to 30 miles on a gallon of gasoline . . . overall savings of $70 to $100 a year on driving expenses!

More Room . . . more actual inches of seating comfort than any other low-price car!

More Comfort . . . soft coil springs not only on two but all four wheels! The first on any low-price car!

More Safety . . . body and frame are one solidly-welded, rattle-proof unit of amazing strength!

Easier Steering . . . Nash is the only car with new Two-way Roller Steering. Turns in a 33-foot circle. Parks in tightest spots.

Go NASH
AND SAVE MONEY EVERY MILE